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City Inspector's Report

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City Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY INSPECTOR

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FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1862.

Board of Aldermen,
JANUARY 12, 1863.

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BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

JANUARY 12, 1863.

The following Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year 1862, was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

D. T. VALENTINE, *Clerk.*

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1669
1862

REPORT.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHATHAM STREET.
NEW YORK, January 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the requirements of the ordinance organizing the "Departments of the Municipal Government of the city of New York," I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of this Department, for the year 1862, containing, as will be found in the tables annexed, the number of deaths in the city, the diseases, sex, nativity, color, and ages, during that year; also, the number of births and marriages reported to this Department for the same period.

Attached are the reports of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, the Registrar of Records and Statistics, and the Superintendent of Markets,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,

City Inspector.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN—The returns of marriages, births, and deaths, made to this Department during the year 1862, present the following results: marriages, 2,896; births, 7,612; deaths, 21,244.

This decrease of mortality is the more satisfactory when we take into consideration the fact, that a large number of deaths here registered does not legitimately belong to the city, and should be so designated in a separate table, were such a thing practicable. I have reference to the deaths of soldiers brought to this city from our army for treatment for wounds received, or diseases contracted in

72918

the field or camp. For reasons familiar to all, our city must be the recipient of many cases of this character, and deaths occurring from such causes should not, with any pretense of justice, be recorded as furnishing any evidence of the ratio of mortality which prevails among us. Even including these cases, as embraced in the regularly recorded deaths of the city, we still have before us the gratifying evidence of a marked decrease in our bills of mortality, and a comparison between the sanitary condition of our city and that of London, whose system and regulations have been justly the theme of approbation—results greatly to our advantage. In confirmation of this remark, I refer to the official list as found in the report of the Register-General of England for the period of three years, commencing with the year 1858, and closing with 1860, these being the latest official lists received from that country. In comparison with the returns of this report, I have taken the mortuary statistics of this city for the last three years, namely, 1860, 1861, 1862, or from the time that the undersigned entered upon his duties as City Inspector.

"The estimated population of London" says the Registrar-General in his last report, "is about 2,774,338."

The estimated population of this city is over 1,000,000, but we put it down at that number, which is accredited to it by the Census Bureau at Washington.

Deaths in London to each million of population :

DEATHS	TO THE MILLION.
1858—64,093	23,102$\frac{1}{11}$
1859—62,616	22,569$\frac{2}{3}$
1860—63,100	22,744$\frac{1}{6}$

New York City, Population 1,000,000 :

DEATHS	TO THE MILLION.
1860	22,710
1861	22,117
1862	21,244

EXCESS OF MORTALITY OF LONDON OVER NEW YORK.

Thus it will be seen that during the three years above noted, the mortality in London has been in excess of the mortality of this city, 2,344, or 781 in each year. And yet, in the face of these official facts, there has been an effort for years past to impress upon the public, and upon the State Legislature, the idea that the mortality of the city was in excess thousands over that of London, in proportion to population. The object of these efforts has been exposed in previous reports, and however unsuccessful their authors may have been in carrying those objects into effect, they have been to some extent successful in disquieting the public mind. Impressions thus raised, however baseless, cannot be other than of an injurious tendency to the prosperity of the city and the business interest of its inhabitants. Misrepresentations of this character cannot be too severely condemned, although it is to be apprehended that they will be again repeated in the face of the most conclusive proof of their utter want of foundation.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER CITIES.

In my first annual report to the Common Council, I made use of this language, "that New York city at this day can lay just claim to the privilege of being numbered with those of the most healthy of the world," an expression which brought upon the undersigned from the parties above alluded to, not merely a contradiction, but the charge of willfully misrepresenting facts from personal and political motives. It again becomes my duty to reiterate the statement thus made, and to add to it the assertion, that not only does the health of this city favorably compare with that of any other great metropolis, but that it is by far the most healthy of any of them. So far from lamenting our unhealthy condition, we have every cause for congratulation that, notwithstanding the drawbacks to health always presented in closely aggregated communities, we can exhibit a general bill of health superior to that of any large city in the civilized world.

In the above statement, I have not given the mortality of Paris, for the reason that it is known to be greater than that of London; and I have referred more particularly to the latter, because the health of that city has been again and again represented as being superior to that of New York.

LIMITED POWERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

That this marked change in the health of the city can be much improved by a closer attention, on the part of the Common Council, to the various suggestions which, from time to time, have been placed before it by this Department, there can be no reason to doubt. Although the mortality of this city for the last three years is even less than it was ten years ago—with but two unimportant exceptions—when the population was one third less than it is at present, it can still be largely reduced in the future by the passage of ordinances that would give to this Department such facilities as for three years past have been solicited at your hands. In matters which so largely concern the welfare of our citizens, the Department having one peculiar interest in its charge, should be possessed of the power to act upon such emergencies as may arise, and not be made dependent upon the slow and uncertain progress of legislation to come to its aid. The interval thus lost, may be followed by death and desolation, and the city may be visited by pecuniary and domestic evils, that cannot be estimated, or, at this moment of tranquillity, appreciated by the confiding citizen. Rules of legislation, applicable to other departments of this city, cannot always, without a risk of great injustice, be made to apply to this.

From the very organization of this Department there is always some risk that the proper remedy will not be given at the proper time, from the want of due authority on its part to be always prepared for any emergency that may arise. In a favorable condition of the public health, our authorities do not care to burden themselves with preparations against evils that are not before them, and when those evils visit us suddenly, our slow system of legislation comes in too late to be of any efficiency.

PREVENTIVE SYSTEMS OF LONDON AND PARIS.

In London and in Paris that which concerns the public health receives, of all other subjects, the prompt attention of the Government. It acts upon every suggestion as soon as it is received from the official or officials having in immediate charge the sanitary affairs of the city or country. Thus amply provided with power, the health officer, or department, is enabled to act with efficiency upon the first indication of the approach of pestilence, epidemic, or unusual sickness in the community. These officials are neither encumbered nor embarrassed in their operations, and possessing the means to act, and at once, they are held to a strict accountability for the efficient performance of their duty. It seems to the undersigned that the mere statement of this system—always thoroughly organized and prepared for any emergency—when placed in distinction with our own, so defective in these elements of preparation and adaptation to immediate exigencies, of itself, proves the great superiority of the former over the latter. Where, in the civilized world, is there to be found a system which in itself possesses less of ability to carry into effect the important and responsible duties intrusted to it, than is to be found in the one governing the sanitary welfare of this city? In exercising the utmost power within its control, it is not unfrequently compelled to assume responsibilities neither suggested nor authorized by the city government, and however it may be sustained by the sense of the people, in this forced assumption of authority, it surely cannot be the part of policy, or of wisdom, that a necessity should exist to compel such assumption.

The remedy for this state of things it is in the power of your Honorable Body to grant, and by giving to this Department greater efficiency for prompt and more effective action, the public health would not only be improved, but the city would be placed in a condition to meet and successfully resist the introduction and spread of disease. The measures necessary to accomplish this end have, from year to year, been presented to the Common Council, and in again calling their attention to the subject, I may be permitted to entertain the hope that the call will not be in vain. I shall have occasion, in the course of this report, again to call attention to the more important of these measures.

HEALTHY DISTRICTS BECOMING UNHEALTHY.

In examining the tables appended to this report we find, that in those wards or districts which, twenty-five years ago, were the most healthy, the mortality is now the greatest, which state of things is accounted for by the change of the inhabitants of those localities within the time mentioned. It would be an error to infer from this statement that those districts have undergone any change from their former natural sanitary advantages, or that they are less healthy than those sections of the city where the mortality has been less fatal. The excess of mortality is wholly attributable to other causes, some of which may be stated as follows: the general impoverished condition of the inhabitants, their inattention to cleanliness; the unwholesome food, obtained chiefly from the trucksters' wagons; the number of families occupying apartments in the same house; and the necessarily bad ventilation of these apartments; and when to these causes of disease is added the intemperate habits of many of these unfortunates, the causes of mortality are at once so clearly established that further comment on such a condition of things would seem hardly necessary. But to the general announcement of these facts, many details of importance may be added. It will hardly be credited that in this city there are over 6,000 families living in underground cellars, which receptacles of disease are inhabited by 18,000 persons. There are also numerous tenement-houses in this city, each containing from forty to eighty families. In many of these dwellings there are no water-closets, and the sink conveniencies are insufficient for the accommodation of the inmates. The vessels, used as necessaries, in many instances, are allowed to run over before emptied, thus adding to the already vitiated and poisonous atmosphere that is breathed in these abodes of disease and death. That life is short, and mortality great, in these nestling places of corruption, is not to be wondered at. It is not alone the adults who suffer from this continuation of sickly influences. The poison inhaled by the parent becomes the inheritance of the child, and it is an unusual thing to find among the latter any of those evidences of vigorous health that are found with children in other parts of the city. The indifference of this class to cleanliness is deplorable, and is exhibited in every part of their dwellings, which remain for weeks and months unwashed, and even the application of lime to their walls and ceilings, seems to be utterly out of use. It is almost needless to add, that the mortality among the occupants of these places has become truly alarming.

As some of these localities seem to be selected as the permanent abode of this class of unfortunates, it must readily be seen not only what must be the physical condition of the adults, but what inheritance and conformation of debility must attach to their offspring. A general unwillingness to hard labor prevails among the adult population of this class, the natural and necessary consequence of their decline in physical health.

UNDERGROUND CELLARS.

But however deplorable is the condition of human misery undergone by the occupants of tenement-houses, it may be regarded as one of comfort when compared with the inconveniences and sufferings of those living in underground cellars, almost without light, except that which occasionally finds admittance by the door. Cut off, in most cases, from all circulation of air; close and damp, with no drain, and in many instances compelled to pump or bail out the stagnant water, which finds entrance by the rising of the tides or the heavy fall of rains. Such is but an imperfect picture of the abodes which are occupied by thousands in our midst. Other sources of disease, which are the results of uncleanliness of every description, exist in their most offensive forms in these pestiferous dens, until the very task of enumerating them becomes revolting. And, as if it were not enough that the household atmosphere is not sufficiently tainted, there are found in the vicinity of these abodes the additional insalubrity produced by slaughter-houses and stables, which add their portion in infecting the air of the neighborhood. It is in such localities that are found the cradles and nurseries of epidemics and pestilence, whose progress, when once fairly started, is not to be limited by these localities, but will travel into other districts, and expend their ravages far beyond the boundaries of their original production. The mere statement of this condition of things induces the inquiry, whether there is no power for their abatement, and, if such power exists, why it is not exercised?

It is my duty to make such representations as may induce such actions by the proper authorities as the exigencies of the case demands, and, beyond that, no discretion is vested in this Department, either to abate these nuisances or to remove their causes. That power rests with other authorities, and until it is exercised, the causes which, above all others, tend to the introduction and dissemination of disease, will still remain.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

There is some gratification in being enabled to state that an improvement has, within a short period, taken place in the erection and accommodations of tenement-houses, and there is a consolation in the reflection that a commencement for the better has taken place. But the improvement has made but slow progress, compared with the demand for it. And as regards the latter class of lodging-places, matters continue in the same unfortunate condition as when, in previous reports, the undersigned first called your attention to these abodes of wretchedness and nurseries of disease. In guarding the health of the city, there should be no postponement to a more distant day of that which can be done at once, and the present is a time as opportune as any future day can be, to take such action, in regard to the localities I have referred to, as will guard against the introduction of disease through their agency.

PROHIBITION OF CELLARS FOR DWELLINGS IN LONDON.

By recent acts of the British Parliament, authority was given to the Commissioners of London and other cities to prohibit the use of cellars for dwellings, unless so constructed as to provide protection against the evils here complained of. The Commissioners at once prohibited the use of cellars for dwellings, unless they were of certain dimensions, and provided with a fireplace, and with a window of sufficient size to be made to open. It was also provided that there should be a space in front of each cellar, and that the foundation should be properly drained. A similar plan might be adopted by the Common Council, and it might be provided that no cellar or underground room should be let or occupied as a dwelling, unless it possessed all the sanitary advantages recommended by the London Commissioners.

NEGLECTED CONDITION OF STREETS IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

There are still other external causes connected with the tenement and underground dwellings, which are additional incentives to unhealthiness, and to the discomfort of the inmates. It is in these localities, more than any others, that the cleaning of the streets is apt to be neglected either wholly, or indifferently attended to. To the ordinary accumulation of street dirt deposited in these localities, is added the impure and decaying matter which they receive from the tenement-houses. As a general thing, the streets are narrow and the buildings high, seldom admitting the rays of the sun for more than a few hours during the day. As a consequence of this state of things, the streets are for the most part either wet or damp, thus producing a vitiated and poisonous atmosphere, which of itself is of the worst consequences to the health of the neighborhood. In no part of the city is it more necessary that the streets should be kept in a cleanly condition, and in no part are they so much neglected; but the parties occupying such premises are not only the last who would place themselves forward to complain of this neglect, but they are probably the last whose complaints would be listened to by those whose duty it is to keep the streets in a cleanly condition.* The cupidity of contractors, whose interest it is to obtain the highest compensation for the smallest discharge of duty, would turn a deaf ear to any remonstrance from such quarters. As these localities, thus neglected, are out of the line of the great thoroughfares where such neglect is most observable, the contractor may, in this instance, practice such neglect with comparative impunity from complaint on the part of our citizens. And in this connection I am once more brought to the consideration of

THE HACKLEY CONTRACT.

In my last annual report, your Honorable Body was informed of the workings of this contract, and the embarrassments under which this Department was placed in consequence of its imperfections and incongruities, all of which resulted in a benefit to the contractor and a loss to the city. Among these incongruities it was shown that the advantage of the former seemed to be the only points carefully guarded, while the interest of the city seemed to have been considered as of secondary importance. It was also shown, as an example of this representation, that, by the working of that instrument, the contractor was enabled to secure to himself the sum of $279,000 for only six months' work during the year, and that the power to prevent or resist this imposition did not rest with the undersigned, as the contract was so worded as to render any successful interference on his part an impossibility.

Whatever might have been the intention of the framers of that instrument, it has been so drawn as to deprive the City Inspector of compulsory powers necessary to protect the interest of the city, on the occurrence of the very exigency which demands the exercise of such powers, and even the occasional advice of the Corporation Counsel has proved inefficient to render such assistance, when it was most imperatively required.

During the two years for which the contractor has received full pay, he has not done more than one year's actual work in cleaning the city, as the returns in this Department abundantly prove.

For the month of May, 1861, the work was so wholly neglected that I refused to give the usual warrant for payment, having in this instance—the only opportunity that has offered—the advantage of the contract on my side. I am justified in the assertion, that from the date of the contract down to this moment, it has been the studied, as it has been the successful, object of the contractor to do no more work than would enable him to claim and receive his full pay. If it be said that no more than such an amount of work was to be expected, the remark would be just and pertinent, had the labor contracted for been performed in all its parts. But no atonement for temporary neglect has been made by extraordinary diligence on other occasions.

Evasion, neglect, and non-compliance with the spirit of the contract, have sought refuge under that portion of its letter to which I have frequently called your attention.

SUB-CONTRACTING AND ITS RESULTS.

There is another portion of the contract which has brought forth its fruits of mischief. The right held by the contractor to dispose of his interest in the contract, whenever it may suit his convenience, has been exercised by him in disposing at various times, and to various parties, mostly strangers in the city, certain interests in the contract, until, at last, it is understood that he has nothing further to do with it, beyond the legal responsibility which attaches to him as the party in contract with the city. However precarious may be the hold which the sub-contractor or contractors may have upon Hackley, as security for their purchase-money and other investments, it is a matter with which neither the city nor this Department has anything to do. By the contract, there is nothing to prevent the contractor from pursuing this course. It is usual, in other contracts with the city, to guard against any such transfer of responsibilities. Its omission in in the Hackley contract is but another proof of the carelessness with which it was drawn, or of an intention to give every advantage to the contractor, without the slightest reference to the interests of the city.

It will thus be seen that, beyond the mere name which attaches to Hackley, as contractor, the present concern is, in its quality of personal representation, of a very vague and uncertain character; and so far as Hackley himself is concerned in the matter, he is without responsibility, except from the liabilities of his sureties. But this system of complication does not rest here. Under the present sub-contractors, the cleaning of many of the wards of the city is again sub-contracted, and, in some instances, the latter sub-contractors sell or sub-contract to other parties, who so arrange matters as not to lose by the operation. In all this bargaining and sub-contracting the city is the only sufferer, while the constant shifting of responsibility renders the application of remedies against existing evils still more difficult.

INJUSTICE TO LABORERS BY SUB-CONTRACTING.

As one of the deplorable results of this condition of things, it should be stated, that the laborers employed in the work of cleaning streets are made sufferers in consequence of the inadequacy, or the uncertainty, of their pay. A large majority of these men have followed the business as a regular means of support for years, and have no other means of employment to fall back upon for a livelihood, should they be deprived of this occupation. It was not sufficient with the contractor, last winter, that he reduced the pay of these men to one dollar a day, but, in many instances, those who had grown gray in the business, and who were by far the most efficient that could be employed upon the work, were dismissed in the dead of winter, and turned destitute upon the city. The harshness and severity of the contractor, and his numerous sub-contractors, has been so severely felt by these hitherto quiet and orderly men, as to compel them, upon sundry occasions, to make resistance, and to form associations for their mutual protection. As one of the consequences of this state of things, "strikes" have taken place among the laborers, and they have refused to work, unless they should receive their regular pay at the time when payments were received by the contractor from the city, and are unwilling, as they are unable, to be kept out of it until the contractor becomes largely in their debt. It is but just that it should be understood, that the highest wages paid to these men are inferior to the wages received by laboring men employed in other business; but this inconvenience, while it is readily, if not willingly, submitted to, does not guard these men from other and greater grievances which they are made to suffer, under the mismanagement of the contractor. It is with regret that I state that there are indications of a general uprising, and refusal, on the part of these men, to engage longer in work under the present system; and should these apprehensions be realized, the work of cleaning the streets must, of necessity, again revert to the city. It has been the constant object of the undersigned, when called upon by these men for redress, to use every persuasion in his power to satisfy them with their present condition, hoping that the oft-repeated promises of the contractor would, in a measure at least, be made good. This course has been so assiduously pursued for the last two years, that it has made him almost censurable, in the minds of many, as leaning too much to the side of the contractor, at the expense of the laboring men.

But it has none the less been pursued, from a determination that there should be no failure on his part to secure that which the public has a right to demand, a thoroughly cleanly condition of the city.

That his limited powers have partly failed in inducing so desirable a result is, as has been oft repeated, owing to the embarrassments which this strange contract has thrown around him. Nor can he hold out any reasonable expectations of improvement so long as the present system is to last. Apart from the defects of this system it may be stated, that the expirement of cleaning the streets by contract, whenever made, has, in every instance, proved a most signal failure, while the present experiment has proved the greatest failure of all.

USE OF PUBLIC PIERS BY THE CONTRACTORS.

There is another branch of this subject to which I would ask your particular attention. As an additional inducement to give every advantage to the present contractor, the Common Council, at the early stage of the contract, gave to the contractor the gratuitous use of certain piers of the city for the accommodation of scows, which were at all times to be in readiness to receive the dirt of the city when it arrived. This was in effect an additional grant of thousands to the $279,000 already granted, and this munificent gift, instead of being used for the purpose designed, has been most grossly abused by the recipient. These piers, intended for the accommodation of immediate removal of street dirt, have been used as permanent depots for the accommodation of street manure, to be removed as the interest or pleasure of those concerned may dictate. The nuisance resulting from this condition of things has been so obvious and so aggravating, that it has called for the interposition of the Commissioners of Health for its abatement, and that body has been forced to take action in the matter for its removal, as the atmosphere of the neighborhood was poisoned with the stench emitted by these reeking and pestiferous mounds of uncleanliness.

PUBLIC PLACES USED AS DUMPING GROUNDS.

In addition to these accumulations of unhealthiness, the contractor has had the use of some of our public parks for dumping purposes, and it is estimated, that on the Battery alone thirty thousand loads were deposited. On the northern edge of the Battery, by the water-side, there are now thousands of loads of manure of this character, which have been placed there for convenience or sale. Whatever doubts may be entertained by the Common Council, as to its powers to annul the existing contract, there can be no question as to its rights to rescind the resolution granting the free use of these piers. The boon which they freely, and without any equivalent consideration, granted to the contractor, has been so misused and diverted to purposes never intended by the grantees, that it should be taken from the parties who have thus misapplied it. For further and minute details upon this subject, I refer the Common Council to my annual report of last year, and to subsequent communications which have been passed by resolutions by your Honorable Body. The relative powers and obligations between the city and the contractor must soon be made the subject of investigation by the newly chosen Counsel to the Corporation. He may find something in the contract which his predecessor failed to discover, enabling the undersigned so to enforce that instrument as to carry into effect its proposed objects, and thereby secure a cleanly condition of the city. But should such effort be, as is apprehended, a fruitless one, there will be no other remedy at hand than to promptly put an end to the contract, the provisions of which have been so often misconstrued, perverted, or violated, to the detriment of the city.

SALE OF STREET MANURE.

In connection with the subject of street cleaning, there is another important item of profit and utility which has hitherto been passed over with trifling attention. I refer to the manure or street dirt, for the mere possession of which, in some of the large cities of Europe, not only the streets are swept, but a bounty is paid to the Government. Why this fertilizing and desirable agent should not be regarded as of equal value to this city, is a question frequently asked, but never satisfactorily answered. The manure or street dirt of our principal avenues commands a high price among our neighboring farmers, and is always in demand. Even the street dirt of the side streets, which is not so valuable, owing to a mixture, more or less, with coal-ashes, commands a ready sale at twenty-five cents a load, while that of the avenues brings double the amount. And yet the community will learn with surprise that this article, so valuable to our market gardeners and agriculturists, was sold, for the last seven years, at an average rate of less than $9,000 a year. Here is a double loss, first to the city, and again to the farmers, whose profits, and the value of whose lands depend greatly upon the application of those agents of fertility. It is no exaggeration to say. that our street manure may be set down as so much cash capital, always on hand, to aid in defraying our city expenses; long persistent neglect in a profitable disposition of this article has driven from the minds of our people all ideas of its actual value, and even to allude to it, as a source of wealth, is more apt to provoke a smile than to induce sober calculations as to its importance as an item of city revenue. Intelligent foreigners, especially those who have been residents of European cities, look with amazement upon our neglect or wastefulness in not turning this source of revenue to a profitable account. The ordinance, now in force, prohibiting the throwing of ashes into the streets, has but little weight with a large majority of the population in certain parts of the city. The fine—one dollar—which it enjoins for every violation, has rendered the enforcement of the act almost a nullity from the impossibility to collect the same, the parties who are delinquent, almost in every instance, being too poor to pay the fine. In reducing the penalty to twenty-five, or even to ten cents, this difficulty would be overcome. The exaction of this small penalty in every case, or a temporary personal detention for its non-payment, would, in a short period, protect the city from a nuisance which is daily on the increase. By preventing this disposal of ashes, now so common, the value of the street sweepings, as manure, would be increased, and the article would command a higher price among farmers and gardeners. At present these sweepings are the property of the contracior for cleaning the streets, which he receives in addition to his pay of $279,000, with the added gratuity of the free use of certain piers, valued at many thousands of dollars more, thus heaping benefits upon him for which he gives the return indicated in the condition of our streets. Whether the cleaning of the streets be continued by contract or otherwise, the sweepings should at all times remain the property of the city, to be disposed of for its benefit. Suggestions have been made of the establishment of permanent dumping-grounds in or near the city, and convenient to the localities from which the dirt is taken. If such grounds are to be selected within the city, they should be protected by high walls, and at the water's edge, to secure, as far as possible, the neighborhood from the effluvia incident to the accumulation of such masses of decaying matter. But I am by no means in favor of this plan. The health of the city requires that no incentive to disease, or impurification of the atmosphere, should be allowed a starting-point on this island. The city should provide ample means in the construction of scows or boats built expressly for the purpose, and conveniently stationed to receive and remove the dirt as fast as it is collected and dumped. Or a plan may be suggested still more feasible, namely, that of advertising for proposals for the delivery of the street dirt, at certain parts of the city, at so much per load, without binding itself as to any specific number of loads to be delivered beyond the amount collected. An estimate of that amount, during certain seasons of the year, might be made without any great inaccuracy, the parties thus contracting for the month or time specified, being obligated to have the vessel or vessels in readiness to receive the manure from the carts on its arrival. It is scarcely necessary to say that, under such a system, there would be no want of bidders for the article, while the manure would be sold at its market value, and the city be free from the dirt after it has been collected by the carts. In this estimate I have put the value of the street sweepings at from $50 to $75,000 annually. This is certainly a low estimate, and it will be found to increase in value with the increase of our population and the building up of the city.

I have dwelt somewhat at length on this branch of my report, for the reason that, important as the subject is in the opinion of the undersigned, it has been too long neglected by the city government, as a matter unworthy that attention given to it in other cities. It is proper in this connection to state, that for some years before the present street cleaning went into operation, and when the sale of the manure was in the hands of the Comptroller, the amount received fo it was placed to account in the sinking fund, and for which this De partment was not credited in the cost of cleaning the streets. The advantage of this policy has not been shown by the transfer, and should the work again revert to the city, it is to be hoped that, unless such arrangement as I have suggested shall be adopted, the Common Council will again give to this Department its authority over the sale of manure as properly belonging to it.

It is hardly necessary that I should at this time again go into details connected with the subject of sanitary reform to which I have heretofore called your attention. I have previously dwelt upon those details at the risk of being tediously circumstantial, and I beg to refer to my former reports for more particular illustrations of the necessity of your action in the case referred to. At present I shall briefly recapitulate what I consider the most pressing necessities of our city, and the principal obstacles to sanitary progress. Over all these cases the Common Council have the sole ultimate control, and I earnestly invoke their action, as demanded by every consideration of justice to our citizens, who look to them as their protectors in guarding the public health.

SEWERAGE—LAND AND HOUSE DRAINAGE.

A more complete and efficient sewerage of the city, and drainage of lands and houses, are of such vital necessity, that any suggestions of sanitary improvement that does not regard them as the groundwork of its action, would be unworthy consideration. Our city authorities, however, neglectful for a long period of this primary necessity, have of late years done much for the atonement of past neglects, and the best results have already flowed from their yet imperfect action. As a proof of its partial success, it is only necessary to compare the mortality of the present day with the mortality of the period when our population was almost a third less than it now is. To the liberal, but still sadly deficient, improvements in sewerage may, in a great measure, be attributed this improvement in our sanitary affairs. However other experiments may have failed in producing the results foretold by their projectors, there has never been with ourselves, nor in any other district where the attempt has been made, any failure in the experiment of sewerage in promoting the health of the localities where it has been adopted. In confirmation of the advantage from this improvement, I will adduce one instance out of many that have come under my observation. In a township of Manchester, England, the mortality of the undrained streets was at one time four per cent., while in the drained districts it was two per cent. Another instance is given, where the mortality before sewerage was one in thirty-two—after sewerage, it fell to one in fifty. Similar results have in all instances followed the introduction of sewerage and drainage.

But this sewerage should always, if practicable, be in advance of buildings, and where new streets are opened the work of sewerage should be done at once. By the adoption of this plan immediately to the streets now in the process of opening in the upper part of the city where there is much sickness from fever, arising from marshy and unfilled lots, the health of these localities would be greatly improved, and the new residents be spared from visitations to which they will be liable, should the work of sewerage be delayed until a later day.

In all cases where sewers are laid, it should be made compulsory, by ordinance, on the owners of tenement-houses especially, to have the drainage and water-closets of such buildings connect with the sewer, principally as a sanitary measure, but, at the same time, as an act of necessity to those occupying these abodes.

But while these improvements are suggested, it is equally urged that they must be made in the most durable manner possible: otherwise, says a foreign writer, "an ultimate limit is set by the hand of man himself to dynasties, to peoples, and to nations."

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

These great and constantly increasing nuisances continue to be objects to which the attention of the conservators of the city's health should be imperatively called. No matter how great may be the attention to the cleanliness of these places of those engaged in this calling, it is, nevertheless, a nuisance which should not be suffered to exist in a community so densely populated as is this city. Mitigate the evil as we may, it is still an evil, and only to be borne when it is absolutely unavoidable. That it is not unavoidable, is proved by the experience of other cities which have established other localities for the performance of this kind of business, and have invariably found the public health promoted by the change. The only objection to this system of *abattoirs*, such as are employed in Paris, and which have been recommended as a substitute for the slaughter-house in this city, appears to be made by those who are personally interested in the continuance of the system now in use. None except those engaged in the business desire its continuance in its present form. On the contrary, the voice of public opinion has so often been raised against the continuance of these establishments, that there removal at some day has been looked on as a matter of certainty.

The plea of personal convenience, which is the only plausible one on which the argument for their continuance is based, is one that should not be permitted a moment's consideration, when the public health is endangered. But even this plea will be found to be without foundation whenever the system of *abattoirs* should have been put into practical operation, as it has been well proved that the accommodation of all parties has been best promoted by the establishment in Paris and other continental cities. To this, or some other similar plan, we must come at last, and the sooner the attempt is made the better for the interest of all parties concerned.

LIVERY STABLES.

An equal necessity exists for the passage of an ordinance designating the location of livery stables, which should no longer be allowed in the heart of the city. Granting that these stables are among the necessities of a large city, there is no reason why the laws which require cleanliness in the streets should not be made to apply with double force to these necessary receptacles of matter offensive to the senses and deleterious to health. The occupation of streets, and frequently parts of the sidewalk, in the cleaning and washing process of horses and vehicles, is a gross inconvenience to passers by, if not a positive nuisance to the neighborhood. Interior accommodations connected with stables should be for the performance of these acts, and the streets which are for the common convenience of all, ceased to be occupied for the private benefit of a few. The manure from the stables, also, is thrown into open cellar passages, or into the yards adjoining, exposed to the effects of the sun and rain.

REMOVAL OF MANURE AND MANURE DUMPING GROUNDS.

It should be made incumbent upon the keepers of livery stables, to remove the manure of their establishments at least three times a week. At present, this removal is made only when it suits the interest and the convenience of those accumulating it. Not only should this custom be corrected, but the removal should be made at such hours as will make it the least offensive to our citizens, after sundown and before sunrise. But a still more efficient plan might be adopted in making rules for the removal of manure from stables, similar in some degree to the regulations in relation to the removal of night-soil. Our streets would then be free from the hourly exhibitions of the manure cart, and the offensive stench which they emit. The present license given to stable-keepers, as regards the accumulation and disposition of manure, seems to argue an indifference on the part of the authorities to the comfort of the citizens, that is little creditable to our good name as a city. In London, the laws applying to the removal of stable manure are similar to the laws in regard to the removal of night-soil, and they are found to work to the satisfaction of the community. There is no apparent reason why the plan which has proved successful in London should not prove equally satisfactory in New York.

Our sanitary system can never be expected to reach entire efficiency so long as we permit among us the existence of causes which create disease. All manure taken from the city stables should be delivered on board of vessels, for its transportation to the country, or to some place of deposit out of the city limits, and should not be permitted, as is the case at present, to be dumped in open lots until thousands of loads are accumulated to the benefit alone of speculators, who profit by the operation. The stench emitted from these mountains of filth, when undergoing the process of "rotting," is perceptible at a great distance, and is not only injurious to the health, but to property in the neighborhood where they are located.

FAT-BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Frequent attempts have been made by the Common Council to drive from the island these noisome plague-spots, but, as is too apparent, without success. There are several of these establishments in full operation in the upper part of the city, and their effects upon the health of the neighborhood is shown in its increased mortality. Experiments of every kind, which were suggested as practical in lessening the evil effects and annoyances of these establishments, have been made, but, thus far, without success. It was supposed at one period, that by the erection of lofty chimneys there would be an escape from the noxious fumes sent forth from these receptacles, but experience has demonstrated the experiment to be a failure. It would seem, from complaints frequently made to this Department, from persons living at a distance from these establishments, that these lofty chimneys have only the effect of extending the nuisance far and wide. It is needless to add, that this Department is wholly without power to apply any remedy to meet the case, and, indeed, the suggestion of any power to be given it in the premises seems to be almost unnecessary. It is believed that all suggested remedies will prove a failure, and that these establishments, within the vicinity of any even moderately populated district, are nuisances, which should be thoroughly abated by their removal from the island. The offal-boiling establishments were thus summarily interdicted, and by the same absolute prohibition these sources of sickness should be driven away from among us, as wholly incompatible with the health of the city.

I have thus given prominence to the most important of those subjects which call for action on the part of the Common Council. There are others requiring attention, and to which, as I have heretofore solicited your notice, a repetition of my views seems hardly necessary at this time. Among these are, the imperfect construction of water-closets, cess-pools, the over-crowding and bad ventilation of railroad cars, the dredging of slips, and the repairing and repaving of most of the streets in the lower part of the city, which, in their present condition, are unfit for the vast business demands made upon them. And I would here impress upon the Common Council the necessity for the total abolition of the cobble-stone for paving purposes, and the introduction of the Belgian as a substitute, both on account of durability and economy. Streets paved with cobble-stones are almost constantly out of repair, besides being difficult to clean. I would further recommend that all of that part of the city south of Forty-second street be paved with Belgian pavement, in accordance with the increasing wants and necessities of the city. It may be my duty, in other communications, to call your attention more in detail to some of the subjects here enumerated, should any information thereupon in my possession be desired at your hands.

CONCLUSION.

The reports of the several bureaux, herewith annexed, will be found of much interest, upon subjects coming under their immediate supervision, and to them I respectfully refer you for the details of facts of which it is their province to take cognizance. I can only, in this connection, bear testimony to the fidelity with which their respective labors have been performed. While in former reports I have dwelt more at length upon many topics of interest, which continue in the same condition as when I made those reports, I have not deemed it my duty again to enlarge at any length upon those topics, as it would only involve the repetition of views and arguments herebefore advanced. The repetition, however, may be justified, that if all the expectations of the public have not been realized in the immediate correction of abuses, it has not been from want of unceasing efforts on the part of this Department, but from a deficiency of sufficiently ample powers, both to guard against, and promptly correct such abuses. With a more enlarged discretion, and ample powers to act upon such emergencies as are more likely to apply to the business of this Department than that of any other under the city government, while the discharge of its duties will be greatly facilitated, the interest of the city will be equally promoted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION.
NEW YORK, January 1, 1863.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., *City Inspector :*

SIR—The statement of the official transactions of this bureau for the year 1862 having been submitted for your examination and approval, it will doubtless be referred to in your Annual Report. In addition to that statement, I herewith append an account of the sanitary work of the bureau during the past year, in the seizures of unsound meats, &c. The accompanying table furnishes the details of such seizures.

It becomes my duty to briefly call your attention to the many inconveniences imposed upon this bureau while in the exercise of its undoubted rights, resulting from the interference of the Police Department of this city for the last two years, in cases where such interference was not only uncalled for, but was a decided detriment to the public good. Our Health Wardens and Street Inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties, have, not unfrequently, been interfered with by the police, acting, as alleged by them, under orders from the heads of that Department, and vested, as is claimed, with powers and privileges which alone belong to the City Inspector.

The power to thwart the operations of this Department, and to render almost nugatory many of its best devised plans for the improvement of the health of the city, is found—as alleged by the police authorities—in a clause in the Police Act which seems intended for purposes antagonistic to the interest of this Department, and at variance with the public welfare. Thus harassed by this vexatious exercise of authority on the part of the police, the success of this bureau has not, in some respects, been equal to what it would have been in the absence of such interference. The decrease of mortality, and the general improved healthy condition of the city, are the best evidence of its efficiency, even while laboring under the disadvantages—it is to be hoped temporary—to which I have called your attention.

It has not been only in matters connected with sanitary affairs that the interposition of the police has been exercised. They have also pertinaciously interposed between this Department and its specified duties with the Comptroller, until that functionary was compelled to remind them, in an official communication, that their interference was an act of illegality and an usurpation of power.

It is my duty to urge upon you that, if the exercise of power insisted upon by the police be justified by the regulations of that body, or by any clause in the Police Act authorizing such regulations, it is necessary, for the proper management of this Department, that such power should be revoked. The police, instead of assuming the mastery over our sanitary system, should be made subservient to it. To allow a conflict of authority between that body and this Department is an absurdity, which should not be permitted to exist. In any system of laws for the preservation of the public health, it is self-evident that the paramount authority should rest with this Department, and that any police regulations which are not subordinate to that system should be forthwith repealed. It is, or it should be, the province of the Police Department to act as an auxiliary to other city departments only in cases where such aid is especially required.

It is, or has been, supposed to be a power to be evoked only in cases where any Department of the Government is not armed with sufficient authority to carry its mandates into execution. While it is but just that it should be armed with sufficient authority to act upon emergencies, every regard for the safety and comfort of our citizens requires that such authority should be defined by fixed limits. It is idle to conceal that, at this moment, the public mind is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of assumptions of power. Nor does this sensitiveness proceed from the slightest disposition to resist any legally constituted authority, nor from any disposition to limit that authority so as to deprive it of its efficiency. It proceeds from the conclusion that the arbitrary exercise of authority has the effect, not alone to provoke opposition or resistance, but that it tends to lessen respect for authority even when rightfully exercised. Equally will the powers of our city departments be hampered, and their efficiency obstructed, from the officious interposition of the police in cases where their services are neither wanted nor asked for. Until that necessity arises, their unsolicited officiousness only encumbers what it assumes to assist; and while in the zealous discharge of these supererogatory duties, they may overlook the discharge of other duties equally plain and much more imperatively called for. In the matter of ashes, which are thrown into the streets in violation of the law, the police have a plain duty to perform, and which, if attended to, would be of the greatest benefit to the community. It is only necessary to pass through our streets to see the manner in which these duties are attended to.

The many inconveniences arising from this state of facts, which are constantly brought to the attention of this bureau, render it necessary that I should ask your attention to them, for such action as you may see proper to take.

I take no pleasure in this representation, which is forced upon me by the official statements of employés, and I would desire, if possible, to avoid any harsh imputations at this time against the Police Department, when it is resting under charges of a more aggravated, if not more serious nature, from an undue assumption of authority. But when those acting under the authority of this Department are hampered in the discharge of their duties by the interposition of other city authorities, it is but an act of justice to them that this statement should be made.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS N. CARR,

Superintendent Sanitary Inspection.

ABSTRACT, EXHIBITING THE WEEKLY WORK OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Weeks ending.	Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received.	Complaints for which no cause existed.	Written Notices for Abatements served.	Nuisances Abated under written and verbal notices.	Sinks and Water Closets Cleaned.	REMOVED FROM THE CITY LIMITS. Loads of Night Soil.	No. of Dead Horses.	No. of Dead Cows.	No. of Dead Goats.	No. of Dead Hogs.	No. of Dead Dogs and other small Animals.	No. of Barrels of Offal.	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Beef.	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Veal.	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Mutton.	Unsound Fish.	Unsound Poultry.	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Swine.	Unsound Tripe.	Unsound Sausages.	Unsound Venison.	Unsound Cheese.	No. of Unsound Eggs.
													Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	Pds.	
Jan. 4	51	1	53	52	57	204	38	3	3	162	86	4,200	200	50	135	......	400	200	175	25	.....	30	
11	31	1	43	53	63	337	45	3	1	202	86	5,400	150	200	100	......	150	75	......	32	.....	25	
18	39	....	39	48	54	224	46	5	1	225	96	3,950	1,500	.....	100	94	250	100	......	25	.....	28	
25	51	1	67	65	69	249	30	3	3	355	163	5,400	450	150	845	150	275	450	42	32	150	225	
Feb. 1	62	....	80	56	60	309	43	6	3	104	95	4,800	950	28	75	28	175	450	......	28	.....	75	
8	56	....	66	68	39	169	47	2	3	133	125	4,800	125	95	165	......	150	95	75	42	.....	25	
15	47	....	79	61	66	357	48	4	1	48	100	2,000	......	100	.....	35	75	1,400	......	32	.....	29	
22	47	....	60	64	53	301	73	4	3	35	150	1,015	......	125	120	52	95	......	125	.....	.....	24	
Mar. 1	80	....	93	100	63	258	63	5	2	38	92	954	......	40	.....	1,800	42	25	62	.....	.....	30	
8	187	....	289	129	83	492	77	6	...	54	98	954	......	50	.....	95	52	75	......	300	.....	52	
15	213	1	290	179	205	858	49	2	1	72	95	954	......	70	80	......	50	400	......	16	.....	25	
22	159	....	284	213	177	706	61	2	....	50	96	950	800	50	52	150	32	......	......	75	.....	125	
29	140	1	243	164	229	969	47	2	11	34	92	1,065	950	400	1,050	600	300	200	......	55	.....	150	
April 5	197	....	266	213	229	886	56	2	1	56	44	960	700	222	70								
12	145	1	187	253	250	1,039	60	2	3	23	197	953	73	188	200	184	400	......	90	100	....	600	
19	119	1	167	199	264	1,174	67	6	5	33	93	917	200	185	90	167	......	......	300	.....	.....	200	
26	187	1	149	200	220	1,120	52	1	11	112	87	873	317	2,314	280	7,870	......	......	200	.....	.....	90	
May 3	239	....	279	183	311	1,026	43	1	11	52	83	890	450	200	.....	......	......	100	179				
10	303	1	331	296	385	1,567	58	1	....	41	87	1,070	......	125	.....	......	......	40					
17	231	1	281	271	338	1,676	78	13	7	41	83	1,031	......	150	75	135	......	......	200				
24	204	....	274	315	332	1,783	98	1	1	73	64	917	3,890	200	.....	60	......	......	150				
31	219	....	255	310	344	1,534	32	7	1	11	57	917	......	70	.....	300							
June 7	190	....	247	272	345	1,155	71	13	7	34	100	1,100	250	300	.....	400	......	......	100				

14	256	1	287	267	368	1,486	64	5	7	26	81	1,070	300	.....	.....	250							
21	188	2	224	340	361	1,361	25	5	13	11	1,105	750	......	70	.....	400			100				
28	148	....	171	247	248	1,130	53	13	9	16	1,071	950	300	100	.....	350	......	40	270				
July 5	85	....	96	133	174	524	47	5	11	17	700	1,100	300	.....	250	500	.....	......	275	.....	.....	165	
12	153	....	185	494	289	1,131	37	1	21	32	739	950	......	.....	.....	......	.....	......	200				
19	152	1	158	167	269	1,133	67	9	7	23	776	900	500	.....	.....	300	......	......	200				
26	172	....	201	258	257	928	53	9	4	27	865	963	500	.....	.....	1,400	......	......	500				
Aug. 2	98	1	146	194	218	935	74	13	15	33	635	1,017	400	.....	250	1,500	......	......	200	.....	.....	500	2,000
9	87	1	103	187	239	955	71	14	9	27	394	850	500	.....	.....	100							
16	142	....	150	149	152	804	61	7	4	17	149	735	400	.....	.....	1,100	......	.....	200				
23	79	1	106	108	187	757	74	5	19	31	291	1,100	450	.....	500	1,500							
30	74	....	96	150	116	618	84	9	3	27	118	1,000	500	.....	....	900							
Sept. 6	63	....	88	123	153	546	81	7	10	19	135	950	500	.....	250	1,500	......	......	400				
13	82	....	99	121	144	648	61	2	....	34	200	1,050	500	.....	.....	500	......	......	750				
20	62	1	88	132	143	639	64	3	11	24	150	1,100	......	.....	500	1,500	......	......	500				
27	59	1	85	168	146	537	84	13	4	35	174	1,075	......	250	.....	500	......	.....	500				
Oct. 4	43	....	73	112	74	502	51	2	....	37	250	1,100	......	200	.....	500	......	......	500				
11	65	....	90	122	107	491	74	9	5	41	101	1,300	1,400	500	.....	750	......	200	500				
18	37	1	71	93	91	431	39	6	1	41	190	1,500	500	100	.....	1,700	.....	......	500				
25	46	....	82	107	96	392	71	13	14	44	200	1,490	......	.....	.....	500							
Nov. 1	16	....	33	57	81	431	54	13	16	91	300	1,450	......	.....	.....	......	......	......	500				
8	34	1	57	63	55	282	61	....	....	31	113	1,128	......	.....	.....	......	......	......	500	470			
15	35	....	43	79	102	429	64	11	....	60	213	1,400	......	.....	.....	1,000	......	......	850	450			
22	40	1	85	71	54	329	81	3	....	44	241	1,300	......	.....	.....	500	......	300	500	400			
29	16	....	18	23	54	378	54	14	4	31	133	1,470	600	.....	.....	1,100	400	......	190				
Dec. 6	46	1	56	89	43	231	65	2	....	31	100	1,400	......	.....	500	1,000	500						
13	96	....	129	139	80	301	81	3	1	41	136	1,500	500	.....	235	700	1,200	......	300	100			
20	79	....	84	111	81	288	70	9	4	51	235	1,789	1,300	.....	500	.....	500	......	256	100			
27	37	1	53	72	42	265	73	2	3	31	160	1,500	......	.....	250	500	750	300	......	500	375		
	5,677	25	7,279	7,839	8,710	37,277	3,119	301	274	2,961	12,224	79,942	20,555	6,593	6,172	32,670	5,796	4,450	10,389	2,782	525	2,398	2,000

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total number of deaths reported in 1862 was		21,244
Divided thus:		
White persons	20,970	
Colored persons	274	
Total		21,244
Male adults	4,496	
Male children	6,740	
Total males		11,236
Female adults	4,059	
Female children	5,949	
Total females		10,008
Total		21,244
Total number of adults	8,555	
Total number of children	12,689	
Total number of deceased persons		21.244
From which deduct—		
Premature births	271	
Malformations, various, including Cyonosis	76	
Old age	263	
Casualties, suicides, &c., &c	916	
Total		1,526
Total number of deaths from disease		19,718
Total		21,244

N. B.—Age for division of adults and children, 20 years.

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2.	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N							
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (location not defined)	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lungs	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ovaries	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminuria (Bright's dis'se)	16	7	9	4	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputation of Leg	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" of the Aorta	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angina	7	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Apoplexy	29	17	12	9	9	8	3	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	1
Asphyxia	6	3	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Asthma	7	4	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bleeding	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" from the Bowels	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
" " Lungs	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	34	20	14	16	12	4	2	...	...	...	1	12	5	2	2
Burned or scalded	21	8	13	8	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3
Cancer (location not given)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Breast	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casualties (partic. not stated)	6	5	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Fall	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrh	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Cholera Infantum	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Morbus	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of the Brain	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion of the Bowels	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Brain	36	21	15	13	9	8	6	...	...	1	...	3	2	5	...
" " Lungs	30	16	14	14	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	9	3	2	1
Consumption	270	149	121	58	45	91	76	...	...	4	...	6	4	4	6
Convulsions, cause not stated	134	71	63	69	60	2	3	...	...	1	...	42	28	14	20
Croup	61	24	37	34	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	12	12
Cyanosis	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
Debility	35	19	16	12	10	7	6	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	1
Delirium Tremens	8	8	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dislocation of Shoulder	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	11	7	4	3	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Diphtheria	53	26	27	26	26	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	10	7	4
Dropsy	24	13	11	5	6	8	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" in the Chest	10	4	6	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Head	59	31	28	31	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	12	10	10
Drowned	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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2	1	1		5	2	1			1		1		1	1		1															
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1	2		1	3	1	1				1																					
														2		1															

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Dysentery	5	3	2	3			2					1		1			
Enlargement of the Heart	6	4	2	1	1	3	1										
" " Liver	1		1		1								1				
" Prostate Gland	1	1				1											
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	4	3	1		1	3											
Erysipelas	11	5	6	5	6							2	5				
Fatty Liver	1		1				1										
Fever	3	2	1	1	1	1									1		
" Bilious	2		2				2										
" Congestive	1		1		1												
" Gastric	1	1		1												1	
" Nervous	1		1				1										
" Puerperal	18		18		3		15										
" Remittent	2	2		1		1											
" Scarlet	177	91	86	90	81	1	5					11	4	18	16	21	23
" Typhoid	23	11	12	9	7	2	5										
" Typhus	16	6	10	3	3	3	7				1						
Fracture of Spine	1	1				1											
Heart, Disease of	27	16	11	6	5	10	6					1					
" " Valvular	1	1				1											
Hooping Cough	20	8	12	8	11		1					3	5	2	3	1	2
Hernia	1		1				1										
Inflammation	1		1				1										
" of the Bladder	8	5	3	4		1	3					1					
" " Bowels	37	22	15	14	7	8	8				1	8	8				1
" " Brain	41	27	14	22	11	5	3			2		11	4	5	3	2	1
" " Chest	2		2		2										1		
" " Heart	8	4	4	1	2	3	2										
" " Kidneys	6	4	2	2	1	2	1					1					
" " Liver	7	4	3	1		3	3										
" " Lungs	159	93	66	65	50	27	16	1		1		30	17	10	11	10	6
" " Stomach	4	2	2	1	1	1	1										
" " Throat	6	2	4	2	4							1	2	1	2		
" " Womb	1		1		1												
Influenza	1	1		1								1					
Intemperance	6	4	2	3		1	2										
Jaundice	1	1		1													
Killed or Murdered	2	2		1		1											
Knee Joint, Disease of	1	1				1											
Lues Venerea	8	4	4	3	3	1	1					2	3			1	
Malformation of the Anus	1	1		1								1					
" " Heart	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Marasmus	73	33	40	30	38	3	2					21	25	5	5	2	4
Measles	11	4	7	4	6		1					1	1	1	4		1
Mortification (part not stat.)	2	1	1		1	1											
Old Age	18	7	11	2	3	5	7		1								
Palsy	17	8	9	4	6	4	3				1				1		
Pleurisy	4	3	1	2		1	1					1					
Poison (not def. by Cor.)	1	1				1											
" by Laudanum	1	1		1													

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Polypus of Womb	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	25	11	14	11	14	...	...	..	..	..	..	11	14	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture Aorta	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Blood Vessel	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intestines	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scirrhus	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	7	4	3	4	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	1	1	...
Small Pox	58	27	31	21	22	6	9	..	..	..	2	7	5	3	6	1	...
Softening of the Bones	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Brain	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1	...	...
Suffocation	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	2	...	...	...	1
Suicide (means us'd not stat	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Hanging	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Poison	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tumor, Ovarian	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Leg	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " Throat	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unknown	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1808	939	869	664	605	270	263	5	..	14	7	236	186	110	120	71	69

HE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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37	41	27	30	51	41	17	12	14	24	40	39	43	33	106	97	75	57	48	37	48	35	12	30	7	12	..	3	..	..	..	..

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REPORT OF DEATHS DURIN

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (loca'n not defin.)	3	3		1		1				1							
" of the Neck	1		1		1								1				
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	13	6	7	5	3	1	4										
Anemia	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	1				1											
" " Heart	1	1				1											
Angina	4	2	2	2	2							2					
Apoplexy	30	18	12	9	5	7	6	2		1		2	2	1		1	
Asphyxia	3	1	2	1	2							1	2				
Asthma	3	2	1	2	1								1				
Bleeding	4	2	2		2	2							2				
" from Bowels	1	1		1								1					
" " Lungs	4	1	3		1	1	2										
" " Umbilicus	1		1		1										1		
" " Throat	1	1		1													
Bronchitis	19	11	8	8	7	3	1					5	4		2	2	
Burned or Scalded	12	7	5	4	4	3	1							2		1	
Cancer (char & loc. not giv.)	5	2	3	1	2	2											
" of the Breast	1		1		1						1						
" " Bowels	1	1		1													
" " Kidneys	1		1		1												
" " Lungs	1		1				1										
" " Stomach	5	2	3		2	2	1										
" " Throat	1	1				1											
" " Womb	2		2				2										
Casualties (par's not stated)	9	8	1	2		6	1										
" by Fall	3	2	1	1	1	1							1				
" " Railroad	1	1		1													
Chlorosis	1		1				1										
Cholera	1		1		1												
" Infantum	1		1		1										1		
" Morbus	2	1	1	1			1										
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	1				1											
Compression of the Brain	1		1				1										
Concussion of the Brain	1	1		1													
Congestion of the Brain	38	24	14	17	8	7	6					3		5	3	2	
" " Lungs	21	10	11	8	7	2	4					2	4	4			
Consumption	256	131	125	52	56	79	69			3	4	5	4	3	2	1	
Convulsions (cause not st.)	136	68	68	68	63		5			1		37	32	17	18	6	
Croup	45	29	16	27	16	2						9	3	7	5	3	
Cyanosis	3	3		3								3					
Debility	45	20	25	15	17	5	8					12	13	1			
Delirium Tremens	7	7		4		3											
Diabetes	1		1		1												
Diarrhœa	11	5	6	4	3	1	1						1	1	1	2	
Diphtheria	43	16	27	16	27						1	5	4	5	5		
Dropsy	19	9	10	1	3	8	7					1	1				
" in the Chest	7	4	3	2	3	2								1			
" " Head	64	30	34	29	34	1				1		12	10	10	11		
" " Heart	3	1	2	1	1		1										

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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1	6	3	2	2	1	2	2						2		1																
5	6	1		3						1																					
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	6	4	3	2	2		1				1				1				1												
				1	1								1	4	2	2	1	1	2		1		1								
					1	1						1				1	1						1								
3	1	2	3	3	4								1																		
		1																			2										

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Drowned	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	6	2	4	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Dyspepsia	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlargement of the Heart	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	6	3	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	17	12	5	11	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1
Executed	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exposure	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatty Heart	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Liver	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Bilious	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
" Hectic	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nervous	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Puerperal	8	...	8	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent	7	4	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
" Scarlet	134	62	72	61	71	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	10	15	13	12	18
" Typhoid	24	14	10	8	7	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Typhus	12	6	1	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture of the Skull	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Thigh	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of	21	14	7	5	4	9	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " Valvular	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	18	8	10	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	4	...	1	2
Inflammation of Bladder	5	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bowels	31	13	18	9	13	4	5	...	...	1	5	3	3	1	...	1	...
" " Brain	42	25	17	21	15	4	2	...	...	2	...	4	3	6	7	3	3
" " Heart	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kidneys	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	6	2	4	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	107	68	39	46	28	22	11	...	...	1	2	15	14	11	8	1	2
" " Stomach	11	5	6	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
" " Throat	8	2	6	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1
" " Womb	5	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	7	3	4	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lues Venerea	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malformation	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" of the Anus	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	74	39	35	37	33	2	2	...	...	...	...	25	23	5	4	1	5
Measles	9	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
Old Age	27	10	17	2	8	8	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy	14	8	6	3	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition Difficult	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	4	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison, Laudanum	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	14	9	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Rupture	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	10	7	3	6	3	1	...	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	...
Small Pox	40	24	16	20	14	4	2	..	..	1	1	6	3	4	2	3	3
Softening of the Brain	5	2	3	2	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease	3	1	2	...	2	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...
" by Arsenic	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Drowning	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Hanging	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Laudanum	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Poison	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Urine	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	1	...	...
Tetanus	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tumor	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Throat	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unknown	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1590	837	753	585	537	246	216	6	..	15	17	200	168	109	92	43	58

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	3	3	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
38	44	29	20	31	37	7	18	14	11	33	36	47	41	94	84	69	45	51	25	32	28	27	25	8	10	2	4	..	2	5	4

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (loca'n not defin.)	5	3	2	2	2	1						1			1		
" of the Brain	2		2		1		1										
" " Liver	1		1				1										
" Lumbar	1		1				1										
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	20	14	6	6	5	8	1						1				
Aneuiism of the Aorta	2		2		1		1										
Angina	6	3	3	3	3							1			1		1
Apoplexy	33	21	12	10	5	11	7			2		1	1				
Asphyxia	9	6	3	6	3							4	3	2			
Asthma	1	1				1											
Bleeding from Bowels	1		1		1								1				
" " Lungs	3	3				3											
" " Umbilicus	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
" " Womb	1		1		1												
Bronchitis	32	15	17	11	14	4	3				1	8	8		1		2
Burned or Scalded	19	10	9	9	5	1	4				1			3	2	2	2
Cancer (char&loc. n't giv'n)	2	1	1		1	1											
" in the Liver	1	1				1											
" " Stomach	4	3	1		1	3											
" " Womb	3		3				3										
Carbuncles	1	1		1													
Casualties (par's not stat'd)	15	13	2	7		6	2										
" by Fall	1	1		1						1							
" " Railroad	2	1	1	1			1										
Catarrh	1		1				1										
Cholera	1		1		1												
" Infantum	3	1	2	1	2							1	1				1
" Morbus	2	2		1		1											
Cirrhosis of the Liver	4	3	1	1		2	1										
Compression of the Brain	1	1		1						1							
" from Fall	1		1		1												
Concussion of the Brain	2	2		1		1				1							
Congestion	1		1		1								1				
Congestion of the Bowels	1		1		1												
" " Brain	36	23	13	17	11	6	2			1	1	1	3	6		2	3
" " Lungs	28	14	14	12	12	2	2					7	8	2	2	1	
Consumption	328	180	148	71	47	109	101			2	5	5	5	6	6	4	1
Convulsions (cause n't stat)	158	91	67	91	63		4					63	36	15	13	3	4
Croup	34	13	21	12	20	1	1					4	3	3	5	2	6
Cyanosis	3	2	1	2	1							1					
Debility	52	28	24	20	16	8	8					15	9	1	1		1
Delirium Tremens	5	3	2			3	2										
Diarrhœa	18	6	12	3	7	3	5					2	4		1		
Diphtheria	52	31	21	30	20	1	1					5	4	12	7	4	1
Dropsy	36	18	18	10	8	8	10					3	1	1	1	1	2
" in the Chest	3	2	1	1	1	1						1					
" " Head	80	45	35	44	35	1						20	17	11	10	8	4
" " Heart	4	2	2	2	2							1					
" " Ovaries	1		1		1												
" " Womb	1		1				1										

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
												1			1	1															
			1														1														
															1																
															1																
				1	1	2			1	1	1	1	1	3		2	1	1		2										1	
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										3	1	1		2	2	5	1	4	6	4			1	1							
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		1	1					1				1	2				1	1													
1		1		5	2	3		9	5	27	19	14	18	42	40	28	23	21	13	9	12	4	4							1	
2	5	1	1	4		1	2				1		1		8			1				1	1								
2	3			2	3																										1
		1			1																										
					1		1			1			2	1	3	5	2	3	1	1	3	1									
													1	3	1																
2			1										1		1	2			1				2				1				
4	2		3	1	2			1				1	1		1			1		1				1							
2	1	1	1	2		2		1			1	1			4	1	1		2	1	3	2	1								
														1			1														
2	1	1	1	2	2											1															
				1																	1		1								
											1																				
															1																

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Drowned	7	6	1	1		3	1	2									
Dysentery	9	6	3	2	1	4	2					1			1	1	1
Enlargement of the Heart	1	1		1													
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	4	2	2	2					2			1				1	
Erysipelas	19	9	10	8	6	1	4					4	3				
Fatty Heart	2	2				2											
" Kidneys	1		1		1												
Fever	1	1				1											
" Congestive	2	1	1	1	1												
" Gastric	2	1	1	1	1												
" Intermittent	1		1		1												1
" Nervous	1	1		1													
" Puerperal	13		13		3		10				1						
" Remittent	3	2	1	1	1	1											1
" Scarlet	124	64	60	62	59	2	1			1		3	3	15	20	19	14
" Typhoid	30	13	17	6	12	7	5			1							
" Typhus	10	5	5	4	4	1	1			1							
Fracture (loc'n not given)	1		1				1										
" of Leg	1		1		1												
Gout	1	1		1													
Heart, Disease of	25	13	12	7	7	6	5					2					
" " Valvular	3	1	2	1	1		1						1				
Hooping Cough	36	17	19	17	19							10	9	2	5	8	5
Inflammation of Bladder	5	2	3	1	1	1	2										
" Bowels	41	26	15	20	7	6	8					10	3	2		2	2
" Brain	45	29	16	20	13	9	3					6	5	4	3		1
" Heart	6	2	4			2	4										
" Kidneys	5	2	3	1	2		1	1									
" Liver	5	5		2		3											
" Lungs	117	59	58	43	44	16	14			3	3	17	24	7	8	6	8
" Stomach	12	5	7	1	5	4	2					1	2		1	1	
" Throat	5	3	2	3	2									1	2	2	
" Veins	1	1				1											
" Womb	5		5				5										
Insanity	1		1				1										
Intemperance	14	7	7	2		3	7	2									
Intussusception of Intest's	1		1		1												
Jaundice	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Killed or Murdered	1	1				1											
Lues Venerea	8	4	4	3	3	1	1			2	1	1	2				
Malformation	1	1		1								1					
" of the Anus	1	1		1								1					
" " Heart	4	1	3	1	3							1	3				
Marasmus	90	55	35	52	30	2	5	1				38	21	7	4	3	1
Measles	12	5	7	5	7						2	1	1	2	2	1	
Mortification, part not st'd	1	1		1								1					
Neuralgia	1		1		1												1
Old Age	22	6	16	2	8	4	7		1								
Palsy	15	10	5	2	3	8	2						1				
Pleurisy	12	5	7	2	3	3	4					1					

MONTH OF MARCH, 1862.

	4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
em.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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5	4	5	6	10	2	2			1	1							1													
2	1	2			1	1		1	1		1	2	3	2	3	4	1	2			1	1	1							
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	1														1		1		1		1									
1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	6	4	3	3	6	1			1								
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2				1	1							1																		
																		1	1	2	3	6	1	7	1					
		1									2		2		2		2			2	2	1								
											1	2			1				1	2		2	1	1						

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Poison (not def'd by Cor.)	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	24	11	13	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	6	1	5	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" of Blood-vessel	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Chest	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	8	4	4	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Small Pox	38	23	15	18	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	6	8	3	1	4	1
Softening of the Brain	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	9	3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	...	...
" by Chloroform	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide (by pistol)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Tetanus	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tumor of Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Bowels	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Throat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worms	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
TOTAL	1866	1003	863	708	581	291	279	6	1	16	15	274	214	106	100	70	59

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. United States.		For'gn		Unk'n		Colored Persons.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (location not defined)	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
" of the Brain	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Chest	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Psoas	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Albuminuria (Bright's dis'e)	10	6	4	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Aneurism	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Angina	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	..	..
Apoplexy	35	18	17	10	7	8	9	..	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	..	..
Asphyxia	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	2	...	...	1	..
Asthma,	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Bleeding	4	1	3	...	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
" from the Liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Lungs	5	3	2	2	...	1	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Umbilicus	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
Bronchitis	34	15	19	11	15	4	4	1	..	..	..	7	7	1	5	1	2
Burned or Scalded	8	3	5	3	5	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	..	..
Cancer (char & loc'n not giv'n)	4	1	3	...	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" of Breast	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Intestines	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" Ovarian	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" of Stomach	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Womb	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Casualties (part'lars not sta'd)	10	7	3	3	...	4	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" by Fall	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Railroad	4	3	1	3	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " being Run over	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Catarrh	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
Cholera Infantum	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	...	..	..
" Morbus	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Cirrhosis of the Liver	5	2	3	...	2	3	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Compression of the Brain	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Congestion of the Bowels	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
" " Brain	39	23	16	15	11	8	5	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	2	..	2
" " Liver	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Lungs	18	14	4	10	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	...	1	1
Consumption	311	161	150	51	54	110	96	..	..	3	2	4	5	4	1	3	3
Convulsions (cause not stat'd)	118	65	53	65	49	...	4	1	..	..	..	8	1	34	27	11	15
Croup	47	24	23	24	22	...	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	9	6	5
Cyanosis	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	6	...	...	..	..
Debility	49	27	22	19	16	8	6	..	..	..	1	10	11	...	1	..	..
Delirium Tremens	12	8	4	...	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Diabetes	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Diarrhœa	12	6	6	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	2	..	..
Diphtheria	32	20	12	19	12	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	4	3	2
Dropsy	17	6	11	2	3	4	8	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" in the Chest	5	3	2	3	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Head	80	44	36	43	35	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	13	9	10	8	6
" " Heart	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Ovaries	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Spine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Drowned	11	10	1	4				6	1								
Dysentery	5	4	1	1		8	1										
Dyspepsia	2	2		2													
Enlargement of the Heart	2	2		2													
" " Liver	2	2		1		1						1					
Epilepsy (char'er not stat.)	6	8	3	2	1	1	2					2	1				
Erysipelas	28	13	15	10	13	3	2				1	9	10		1		
Fatty Liver	2		2				2										
Fever	4	2	2	1	1	1	1					1			1		
" Congestive	1	1				1											
" Nervous	1	1		1													
" Puerperal	9		9		3		6										
" Remittent	4	8	1	8			1									1	
" Scarlet	118	57	61	56	60	1	1					5	6	11	14	13	11
" Typhoid	24	12	12	8	1	4	11			2	1						
" Typhus	8	1	7	1	4		2				1						1
Fracture of Spine	1	1		1													
Skull	2	1	1			1	1										
Heart, Disease of	27	15	12	7	8	8	4				1	1	1				
Hooping Cough	30	15	15	15	15							7	7	6	6		
Inflammation of Bladder	8	8				3											
" " Bowels	56	28	28	19	14	9	14			2		5	1	3	1		3
" " Brain	41	25	16	22	14	3	2					5	6	8	8	1	1
" " Heart	2	1	1	1			1										
" " Kidneys	4	1	8		2	1	1										
" " Liver	12	7	5	1	5	6							2				
" " Lungs	126	81	45	57	32	24	13			1		19	12	17	8	8	4
" " Stomach	9	8	6	8	8		6					1					
" " Throat	8	3	5	3	5							1	4		1		
" " Veins	1		1				1										
" " Womb	7		7		3		4										
Intemperance	7	1	6	1			6										
Jaundice	2		2		2												
Killed or Murdered	4	8	1	1	1	2							1				
Lues Venerea	7	8	4	1	4	2					1	1	4				
Malformation of the Anus	8	2	1	2	1							2	1				
" " Heart	2	2		2								1					
Marasmus	90	47	43	44	40	8	3				1	33	27	7	5	2	8
Measles	4	2	2	2	2							1		1	1		1
Mortification (part not stat)	4		4		3		1										
" of Foot	1	1		1						1							
" " Womb	1		1				1										
Old Age	32	11	21	6	10	5	11				1						
Palsy	15	7	8	8	2	4	6					1					
Pleurisy	7	4	8		3	2	1	1									
Poison by Laudanum	1		1				1										
Polypus	1		1				1										
Premature Birth	25	14	11	14	11							14	11				
Rheumatism	4	1	3	1			3										
Rupture of the Blood-vessel	8	2	1		1	2											

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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	2		1	2	1		1	1		1	8	4	4	8	7	4	1	8		1	1	1	1								1
2	1				2		1	1		1		1		2	1	2	1	1		1											
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8	1		1	1	1		1	2	2	4	1	4	1	5	5	5	2	4	2	7	2	2	2								
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								1		1									1												

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. UNITED STATES.		NATIVITY. FOR'GN		NATIVITY. UNK'N		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Rupture of the Intestines..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Navel......	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Womb.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula................	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Scurvy	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox..............	44	28	16	20	15	8	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	6
Softening of the Brain....	6	4	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease...........	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sprue	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulation.......... ..	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia......	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation..............	6	4	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Suicide (means not stated)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething................	9	5	4	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tetanus.................	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tumor..................	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Brain..........	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart..........	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Ulceration of Bowels....	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown...............	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...............	1771	938	833	644	557	286	273	8	3	13	12	195	170	129

THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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2	3	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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44	25	27	24	37	86	12	23	26	12	45	38	42	51	97	86	90	54	59	39	46	40	16	44	9	15	2	2	..	..	3	2

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2
				UNITED STATES.		FORG'N		UNK'N						
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Abscess (locat'n not defined)	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	1	..	...	...	...
" of Brain	1	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Hip	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Liver	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Lungs	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" Lumbar	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" of Stomach	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	23	15	8	4	4	11	8	..	1	1	..	...	...	...
Aneurism of the Aorta	8	...	8	...	1	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Angina	5	2	8	2	8	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	2
Apoplexy	27	18	14	7	8	6	11	..	..	..	..	2	...	...
Asphyxia	8	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	2	...
Bleeding	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	1	...
" from the Lungs	8	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	1	...	...	...
" " Womb	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Bronchitis	26	17	9	15	6	2	8	..	..	1	1	10	5	3
Burned or Scalded	5	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	..	..	..	...	1	1
Cancer (char. & loc. n't giv'n)	8	1	7	1	4	...	8	..	..	..	..	1	...	...
" of Bowels	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Stomach	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Womb	8	...	8	...	3	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Casualties (part. not stated)	14	11	3	4	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	1
" by Fall	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " being Run over	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Catarrh	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Cholera	1	1	..	1	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...
" Infantum	10	2	8	2	8	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	6	1
" Morbus	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of the Liver	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Compression of the Brain	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Congestion	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" of the Brain	36	23	13	16	8	7	5	..	..	..	..	6	1	2
" " Lungs	26	9	17	7	17	2	...	..	..	..	..	3	8	2
Consumption	268	141	127	57	89	84	88	..	..	1	3	5	3	3
Convulsions (cause not stat.)	99	50	49	49	46	1	3	..	..	1	..	23	34	12
Croup	51	29	22	27	22	2	...	..	..	..	..	9	5	5
Cyanosis	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...
Debility	39	21	18	14	13	7	5	..	..	..	..	10	8	1
Delirium Tremens	7	7	...	1	...	6	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	10	7	3	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	1
Diphtheria	27	17	10	16	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	5	6
Dropsy	47	16	31	10	17	6	14	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
" in the Chest	5	3	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
" " Head	58	34	24	34	24	...	...	..	..	..	..	14	8	11
" " Heart	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Drowned	27	25	2	3	2	10	...	12	..	..	..	1	...	...
Dysentery	7	14	3	4	2	...	1	..	..	..	1	1	...	1
Dyspepsia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Enlargement of the Heart	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	...

NTH OF MAY, 1862.

	5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
em.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Epilepsy (character not st'd)	4	2	2	1		1	2										
Erysipelas	13	5	8	5	6		2				1	4	2				
Exposure	1	1				1											
Fatty Heart	3	2	1		1	2											
" Liver	3	2	1			2	1										
Fever	2	1	1	1			1										
" Congestive	1	1		1													
" Gastric	1		1				1										
" Hectic	1	1		1													
" Intermittent	1		1				1										
" Nervous	2		2		1		1										
" Puerperal	3		3				3										
" Remittent	2	1	1		1	1											
" Scarlet	75	45	30	45	29		1					6	2	8	2	9	
" Typhoid	29	14	15	5	6	6	9	3			1		1				1
" Typhus	7	3	4	3	1		3										
Fracture of Skull	3	2	1	1		1	1										
Heart, Disease of	25	12	13	6	9	6	4					2	1				
Hooping Cough	19	7	12	6	12	1					1	4	8	1	1	1	
Hydrophobia	1	1				1											
Inflammation of the Bladder.	4	2	2	1		1	2										
" " Bowels	51	26	25	18	12	8	13			1		7	6	2	2	4	
" " Brain	55	36	19	29	15	7	4					11	6	8	1	1	2
" " Heart	3	1	2		1	1	1						1				
" " Kidneys	4	2	2	2	2												
" " Liver	3	1	2	1	1		1										
" " Lungs	96	50	46	32	31	18	15			1	1	11	13	8	7	6	
" " Stomach	12	3	9	1	5	2	4						3		1		
" " Throat	10	4	6	2	6	2						1	4	1			
Influenza	1		1		1												
Intemperance	5	3	2	1		2	2										
Intussusception of Intestines	1		1				1										
Jaundice	4	3	1	2		1	1					1					
Killed or Murdered	1		1		1								1				
Lues Venerea	12	8	4	7	4	1						5	3	2	1		
Malformation	1		1		1								1				
Marasmus	77	41	36	41	34		2					26	21	9	7		1
Measles	6	3	3	3	3								1	1			
Mortification (part not stat'd)	8	4	4	2	3	2	1					1	3				
" of Arm	1		1		1												
" " Bowels	1		1				1										
Old Age	25	11	14	3	5	8	9				1						
Palsy	19	8	11	5	5	3	6				1			1		1	1
Pleurisy	7	3	4	1	2	2	2										
Premature Birth	26	15	11	15	11							15	11				
Rheumatism	4	2	2	2	1		1				1						
Rupture	2		2				2										
" of the Heart	1	1				1											
Scrofula	11	8	3	7	2	1	1					2	2	1		2	
Scurvy	2	2				2											

E MONTH OF MAY, 1862.

	4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N								
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Small Pox	23	8	15	7	14	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	2	...
Softening of the Brain	6	5	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sprue	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Arsenic	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Hanging	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Laudanum	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	6	1	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
Tumor, Ovarian	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Womb	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wounds received in battle	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1581	835	746	557	482	260	263	18	1	9	16	203	190	97	66	46

THE MONTH OF MAY, 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1	2	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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87	24	23	21	33	40	13	6	17	13	24	34	32	46	106	82	75	59	54	39	36	48	22	21	7	16	4	3	..	..	6	..

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (loca'n not defined)	2	1	1			1	1										
" of Brain	1		1		1												
" " Lungs	1	1		1													
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	19	10	9	2	2	8	7					1					
Aneurism	1	1		1						1							
" of the Aorta	3	3		1		2											
Angina	1	1		1												1	
Apoplexy	27	19	8	12	4	7	4					3	1				
Asphyxia	6	4	2	3	2	1						3	2				
Asthma	2	1	1		1	1							1				
Bleeding	1	1				1											
" from the Bowels	1	1		1								1					
" " Lungs	9	7	2	3	4	2						1					
" " Umbilicus	1		1		1								1				
Bronchitis	13	8	5	8	4		1					5	2	1	1	2	
Burned or Scalded	5	2	3		2	2	1						1				
Cancer (char.&loc. n't giv'n)	4	2	2		2	2											
" of Intestines	2	1	1	1		1											
" " Liver	3	1	2			1	2										
" " Stomach	2	1	1		1	1							1				
Carbuncles	1		1				1										
Casualties (part. not stated)	20	17	3	4	1	13	2							1			
" by Fall	6	4	2	1	1	3	1										1
" " " of building	1	1				1											
" " being run over	1		1		1												
" " Poison	1	1				1											
Catarrh	3	1	2		2	1					1		2				
Cholera	2	1	1			1	1										
" Infantum	42	18	24	18	24							14	15	4	8		
" Morbus	2	1	1	1			1										
Chorea	1		1				1										
Cirrhosis of the Liver	10	4	6	1	1	3	5										
Colic, Bilious	1	1		1													
Congestion of the Bowels	1		1				1										
" " Brain	35	19	16	15	11	4	5					4	4	7	1		1
" " Lungs	18	9	9	8	5	1	4					4	4	1		1	
Consumption	234	124	110	45	37	78	73	1		3	3	3	3	1		2	4
Convulsions (cause not stat.)	98	54	44	53	41	1	3					33	22	11	11	7	5
Croup	30	16	14	15	12	1	2					2		6	7	5	1
Cyanosis	4	3	1	3	1							3	1				
Debility	35	17	18	11	13	4	5	2				10	10	1			
Delirium Tremens	5	5				5											
Diarrhœa	43	29	14	21	13	4	1	4				18	10	2	3		
Diphtheria	48	20	28	19	17	1	1					3	1	7	6	2	7
Dropsy	23	10	13	5	7	5	6				1		1	2		1	
" in the Chest	6	2	4	2	1		3									1	
" " Head	51	30	21	30	20		1					4	7	14	6	5	1
Drowned	18	14	4	5	2	5	2	4				1	1				
Dysentery	9	6	3	3	1	3	2					1					
Enlargement of the Heart	5	5		2		3											

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4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
ale.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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			2																										
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										1		3				1													
						1				1						1					1							6	
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			1	1					1		1		1		1		1	1	2	4	3		1						
		1											2		1						1								
4	1	1	3																										
	1	3			1			2				4	1	3		1													
	1									1	1			1		1				2			1						
				1								1		1				1		1									

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Enlargement of the Liver	1	1				1											
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	3	2	1	1	1	1				1							
Erysipelas	6	3	3	1	3	2						1	2				1
Exposure	1		1		1												
Fatty Heart	1	1		1													
Fever	2	2		2													
" Bilious	2		2		1		1										
" Congestive	1		1		1												
" Puerperal	8		8		1		7										
" Remittent	1	1				1											
" Scarlet	63	33	30	32	29	1	1					4	1	5	7	4	1
" Typhoid	48	32	16	10	5	12	10	10	1			1					1
" Typhus	13	5	8	2	1	3	7										
Fistula in Ano	1		1		1												
Fracture of Skull	4	4		1		3											
" " Thigh	1		1				1										
Gunshot Wound	3	3		2		1											
Heart, Disease of	21	13	8	8	4	5	4					1					
Hip, Disease of	2	1	1	1			1										
Hooping Cough	10	5	5	5	5							4	2			1	1
Inflammation of Bladder	3	2	1	2			1										
" " Bowels	44	30	14	21	8	9	6					16	2	1	1		
" " Brain	34	22	12	18	9	4	3					7	1	4	1	1	
" " Heart	6	2	4		2	2	2				1		1		1		
" " Kidneys	2	2		2													
" " Liver	6	2	4		1	2	3										
" " Lungs	68	43	25	26	22	16	3	1			2	10	8	11	3	3	2
" " Stomach	15	8	7	4	1	4	6					3				1	
" " Throat	3	2	1	1	1	1						1			1		
" " Veins	1	1		1													
" " Womb	6		6				6										
Insanity	1		1				1										
Intemperance	8	4	4	1		3	3	1									
Jaundice	2	2				2											
Killed or Murdered	4	4		2		2						2					
" by Lightning Stroke	1	1						1									
Lues Venerea	3	1	2		1	1	1						1				
Malformation of Heart	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
" " Lungs	1	1		1								1					
" " Womb	1		1		1								1				
Marasmus	85	46	39	43	35	3	4			1		26	24	11	8	4	2
Measles	8	3	5	3	3		1		1			1		2	1		2
Mortification (part not stat.	1	1		1													
" of Intestines	1	1				1											
Nicrosis	1	1		1													
Old Age	19	4	15	1	5	3	10			2	2						
Palsy	21	11	10	7	6	3	4	1			1	3					1
Pleurisy	7	5	2	1	1	4	1										
Premature Birth	32	26	6	26	6							26	6				
Rheumatism	5	1	4		2	1	2										

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80.		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Rheumatism of Heart....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Blood-vessel..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula...	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Scurvy.................	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox..............	15	11	4	10	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	...	...
Softening of the Brain...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Spine...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease...........	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sprue..................	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Stricture of the Urethra..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation..............	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Hanging......	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tetanus................	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tumor of Stomach........	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Throat.....	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Tongue....	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	4	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL..............	1493	846	647	548	411	275	232	25	2	10	11	229	147	94	68	45	31

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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24	32	19	20	37	35	12	11	15	11	44	34	41	29	94	77	69	56	49	82	24	22	25	22	8	11	1	..	1	1	21	2

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (locat'n not def'd)	1		1				1										
" of Lungs	1	1				1											
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	14	7	7	2	4	5	3										
Amputation of Thigh	2	2		2													
Aneurism	3	3				3											
" of the Aorta	3	3				3											
Apoplexy	31	14	17	6	8	8	9						6				
Asphyxia	10	4	6	4	5		1					4	3				
Asthma	1	1		1						1							
Bleeding	2		2		1		1						1				
" from Bowels	1		1		1												
" " Lungs	2		2				2										
" " Umbilicus	1	1		1								1					
Bronchitis	21	10	11	8	8	2	3					3	4	2	1	2	1
Burned or Scalded	7	3	4	1	2	2	2						1		1		
Cancer (char & loc. not giv.)	10	3	7	1	4	2	3				1						
" of Bowels	1		1				1										
" " Breast	1		1		1												
" " Stomach	4	2	2			2	2										
" " Womb	2		2				2										
Casualties (par's not stated)	26	17	9	6	2	11	7			1				1			
" by being run over	1	1		1													
" " Fall	4	4		2		1		1									
Catarrh	3	1	2	1	2							1			1		1
Cholera	1		1		1												
" Infantum	409	229	180	229	180							163	129	57	49	3	2
" Morbus	19	8	11	3	7	5	4					2	5				
Cirrhosis of the Liver	4		4				4										
Colic	1	1				1											
Compression of the Brain	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Congestion	1		1		1								1				
" of the Brain	48	22	26	16	19	6	7					7	4	3	4		1
" " Liver	3	1	2	1	2								1	1			
" " Lungs	18	12	6	10	6	2						8	3		3		
Consumption	272	131	141	41	50	87	90		1	6	1	8	5	4	3		
Convulsions (cause not st.)	172	87	85	86	83	1	2					56	52	20	18	3	8
Croup	26	13	13	13	13							1		5	3	2	7
Cyanosis	2	1	1	1	1								1	1			
Debility	48	29	19	16	15	13	4					14	13		1		
Delirium Tremens	11	10	1	3		7	1										
Diarrhœa	78	35	43	32	37	3	6			2		23	29	5	6		
Diphtheria	50	22	28	20	28	2						3	2	5	8	7	6
Dropsy	27	10	17	7	8	3	9					1	1				
" in the Chest	3	1	2	1	1		1										
" " Head	88	44	44	43	43	1	1					17	18	16	16	4	6
" " Heart	4	2	2	2			2										
Drowned	31	29	2	7	2	15		7		1		1					1
Dysentery	19	10	9	5	7	5	2				1	3	1	1	3		
Enlargement of the Heart	7	5	2	3	1	2	1										
" " Liver	1		1				1										

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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3	6	..	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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1	3	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. United States.		For'gn		Unk'n		Colored Persons.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	3	3		3								1					
Erysipelas	7	4	3	3	2	1	1					2	1				
Executed	1	1		1						1							
Fatty Heart	1	1				1											
" Liver	1		1				1										
Fever	2	1	1		1	1									1		
" Bilious	2		2		1		1								1		
" Gastric	1	1		1													
" Hectic	1	1				1											
" Puerperal	7		7		3		4				1						
" Remittent	2	1	1			1	1										
" Scarlet	67	36	31	36	30		1							4	2	9	7
" Typhoid	49	40	9	22	4	8	5	10				1					2
" Typhus	7	3	4	1	3	2	1										
Fracture of skull	1	1				1											
" " thigh	1	1				1											
Heart, Disease of	21	12	9	7	4	5	5				1	2					
Hip, Disease of	1		1				1										
Hooping Cough	18	8	10	8	10							4	8	3	2		
Inflammation	2	1	1	1	1									1	1		
" of Bladder.	2	2				2											
" " Bowels.	63	30	33	17	23	13	9		1			8	16		1		
" " Brain	51	27	24	23	24	4				1		10	10	4	7	3	1
" " Heart.	3	2	1			2	1										
" " Kidneys.	5	1	4		1	1	3										
" " Liver	5	3	2	1	1	2	1										
" " Lungs	60	30	30	24	26	6	4					6	12	11	5	3	4
" " Stomach	19	7	12	4	4	3	7		1			4			1		
" " Throat.	14	11	3	11	3							5	1	2		1	1
" " Veins.	1		1				1										
" " Womb.	3		3		2		1				1						
Insanity	1	1		1													
Intemperance	5	3	2			3	2				1						
Jaundice	3	2	1			2			1								
Killed or Murdered	13	13		6		5		2				1					
Lues Venerea	4	2	2	1	1	1	1						1				
Malformation of the Anus.	1	1		1								1					
Marasmus	161	84	77	76	76	8	1					62	50	9	13	3	7
Measles	16	10	6	10	6							4	2	4	2	1	2
Mortification (part not st.)	1		1		1								1				
Old Age	22	8	14	4	7	4	7			1							
Palsy	26	8	18	5	7	3	11					1	3	1			
Pleurisy	2	2		1		1											
Poison (not def. by Cor.)	2	1	1	1	1												
Premature Birth	28	15	13	15	13							15	13				
Rheumatism	1		1		1												
Rupture	1	1		1								1					
" of Artery	1	1		1													
Scrofula	5	5		5								3		1			
Small Pox	13	9	4	8	3	1	1			1		4	2	1		1	

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
ale.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Softening of the Brain	6	5	1	3		2	1			1							
Spinal Disease	4	1	3	1	3							1	2				
Sprue	5	4	1	4	1							4	1				
Strangulation	1	1		1								1					
Suffocation	1	1				1											
Suicide (means not stated)	1	1				1											
" by Hanging	1	1				1											
" " Poison	1	1						1									
" " Shooting	1	1		1													
Sun Stroke	4	2	2	1			2	1									
Teething	8	5	3	5	3						1	2	2	3	1		
Tetanus	2	2		2													
Tumor Ovarian	2		2				2										
" of Womb	1		1		1												
Ulceration of Bowels	1	1		1								1					
" " Leg	1		1				1										
" " Stomach	1		1				1										
Unknown	9	6	3	4	3	1		1				3	4				
TOTAL	2274	1205	1069	901	814	281	251	23	4	17	10	468	412	170	159	38	56

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	4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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26	19	22	51	33	13	11	26	18	44	34	40	54	111	84	75	53	44	40	37	35	16	17	8	10	2	3	1	..	14	2

REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				United States.		For'gn Cnt's											
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	21	12	9	6	2	6	7							1			
Amputation of Thigh	2	2		1		1											
Aneurism	2	2		1		1											
Angina	5	3	2	2	2	1								2			
Apoplexy	24	13	11	4	3	9	8					1		1	2		
Asphyxia	2	2		2								2					
Asthma	4	2	2	1	1	1	1										
Bleeding from the Bowels	2	1	1		1	1											
" " Lungs	5	1	4			1	4										
" " Womb	2		2				2										
Bronchitis	26	13	13	12	7	6						5	5	4	2	1	1
Burned or Scalded	8	7	1	1	1	5		1				1		1			
Cancer (char. & loc. not g'n)	9	2	7		3	2	4										
" of Breast	4		4		4												
" " Liver	4	2	2			2	2										
" " Stomach	3	1	2		1	1	1										
" " Womb	5		5		1		4										
Casualties part's not stat.	23	19	4	4	2	15	2					1	1				
" by Fall	3	2	1		1	2									1		
" " Hose Cart	1	1				1											
" " Railroad	1	1				1											
Catarrh	1	1		1								1					
Cholera	3	2	1			2	1										
" Infantum	528	278	250	277	250	1				2		163	160	102	87	10	7
" Morbus	30	20	10	9	4	11	6					2	2	2	1		1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	6	3	3			3	3										
Compression of the Brain	1		1		1												
Congestion of the Brain	51	34	17	21	12	13	5					9	4	4	1	1	4
" " Liver	3	2	1	1	1	1						1					1
" " Lungs	22	12	10	11	8	1	2					6	2	2			2
Consumption	270	144	126	48	31	96	95			2		3	4	6	5		1
Convulsions cause n't st'd	183	84	99	80	95	3	3			1	1	49	67	23	18	7	6
Croup	36	18	18	18	16		2					2	8	5	5	5	3
Cyanosis	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Debility	50	25	25	18	12	7	13					14	8	2	1	1	
Delirium Tremens	5	5		1		4											
Diabetes	1	1		1													
Diarrhœa	117	60	57	51	43	9	14			1		25	20	15	18	2	1
Diphtheria	51	23	28	21	25	2	3					3	4	8	8	3	3
Dropsy	23	9	14	2	6	7	8			1	1						
" in the Chest	4	3	1	1		2	1										
" " Head	98	53	45	51	43	2	2					21	20	19	11	6	4
" " Heart	1		1				1										
" " Ovaries	1		1		1												
Drowned	25	23	2	16	2	7											
Dysentery	41	18	23	13	14	5	9					9	5	2	8		8
Enlargement of the Heart	12	8	4	2	2	6	2										
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	4	2	2	1		1	2										
Erysipelas	4	3	1	1	1	2							1				
Fatty Liver	4	2	2	1	1	1	1										

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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				1										1	2																
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2
				UNITED STATES.		FŎR'GN		UNK'N						
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Fever	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bilious	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Congestive	5	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Hectic	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nervous	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Puerperal	8	...	8	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Scarlet	27	13	14	13	14	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	2	3
" Typhoid	48	23	25	9	7	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" Typhus	7	3	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula in Ano	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of	26	12	14	5	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Valvular	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip, Disease of	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	28	11	17	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5
Hysteria	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of Bladder	7	4	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bowels	61	29	32	19	17	10	15	...	...	...	...	8	7	4
" " Brain	66	33	33	29	21	4	12	...	...	...	...	12	5	9
" " Heart	5	1	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kidneys	6	2	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	9	6	3	3	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
" " Lungs	45	23	22	17	16	6	6	...	...	1	...	10	5	6
" " Stomach	16	8	8	3	4	5	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
" " Throat	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Veins	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanity	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	8	2	6	...	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intest's	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	8	5	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Killed or Murdered	7	7	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lues Venerea	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Malformation	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" of the Anus	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Marasmus	204	99	105	96	104	3	1	...	...	2	...	56	66	27
Measles	19	9	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	3
Mortification (part not stat)	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	23	9	14	2	6	6	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Palsy	27	13	14	7	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
Pleurisy	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostate Gland, Disease of	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	15	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...
Rheumatism	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of Blood-vessel	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	10	5	5	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Softening of the Bones	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Brain	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...

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Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N							
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Strangulated Hernia......	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)..	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
" by Drowning......	2	2	....	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
" " Laudanum.....	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
" " Morphine......	1	1	....	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Sun Stroke	40	33	7	...	1	31	5	2	1	..	..	...	...	...	...
Teething................	10	6	4	6	4	...	...	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	1
Tetanus.................	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...
Tumor....................	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Bowels.....	1	1	....	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach....	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Unknown...............	2	....	2	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	...
TOTALS............	2527	1324	1203	952	872	363	330	8	2	11	6	440	429	264	223

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. United States.		For'gn		Unk'n		Colored Persons.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (loc'n not defin'd)	2		2		2								1				
" of Ovaries	1		1		1												
Albuminuria (Bright's dis)	19	10	9	5	2	5	7			1			1				
Aneurism	1	1						1									
Angina	5	1	4	1	4								1				1
Apoplexy	19	7	12	2	3	5	9						1				
Asphyxia	5	3	2	3	2							3	2				
Asthma	1	1				1											
Bleeding	5	3	2	2	1	1	1				1	2					
" from the Lungs	7	6	1	2	1	4											
Bronchitis	23	8	15	7	11	1	4					3	6	3	2		
Burned or Scalded	7	1	6		3		3	1									
Cancer (ch.&loc. not giv'n)	4		4		2		2				1						
" of Breast	1		1				1										
" " Liver	1		1		1												
" " Ovaries	1		1				1										
" " Stomach	5	3	2		1	3	1										
" " Womb	4		4		3		1										
Carbuncles	1	1				1											
Casualties (par. not stated)	17	14	3	8	1	6	2									1	1
" by Fall	10	7	3	4	1	3	2										
" " b'ng run over	2	2		2													
Cholera Infantum	216	112	104	112	104						2	59	50	49	48	2	
" Morbus	12	3	9	2		1	9										
Cirrhosis of the Liver	8	4	4		1	4	3										
Compression of the Brain	3	1	2		1	1	1										
Congestion of the Bowels	1	1		1								1					
" " Brain	31	15	16	11	13	4	3					5	7	8	2	1	
" " Kidneys	1	1		1								1					
" " Liver	1	1				1											
" " Lungs	16	11	5	9	3	2	2					5	1	2	1		
Consumption	236	114	122	35	47	78	75	1			2	5	5	4	8	2	
Convulsions (cause n't stat)	138	71	67	67	69	4	3			2		45	35	18	18	4	
Croup	57	30	27	30	27							1	5	8	7	10	11
Cyanosis	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
Debility	46	18	28	14	18	4	10					8	12	4	1		
Delirium Tremens	10	8	2	2		6	2										
Diabetes	2	2		2													
Diarrhœa	79	45	34	38	29	7	5			1	2	20	11	16	10	1	
Diphtheria	46	29	17	27	16	2	1					5	4	8	4	7	
Dropsy	22	12	10	3	3	9	7							1			
" in the Chest	2	2		1		1											
" " Head	58	36	22	35	22	1						18	11	10	4	6	
" " Heart	1	1		1								1					
Drowned	26	21	5	4	3	11	1	6	1				1	1			
Dysentery	35	21	14	13	8	8	6					4	8	4	4	2	
Dyspepsia	1	1		1												1	
Enlargement of the Heart	5	1	4		1	1	3										
" " Liver	2	1	1			1	1										
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	2	1	1			1	1										

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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REPORT OF DEATHS DURING

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. United States.		For'gn		Unk'n		Colored Persons.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Erysipelas	1	....	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Exposure	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
Fatty Liver	3	....	3	...	2	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Fever	1	1	....	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
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" Intermittent	4	3	1	1	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
" Puerperal	8	....	8	...	3	...	5	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" Remittent	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..
" Scarlet	15	8	7	7	7	1	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	4	1	..
" Typhoid	42	28	14	12	5	16	9	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	1
" Typhus	24	14	10	6	5	8	5	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..
Heart, Disease of	25	17	8	4	5	13	8	..	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
Hooping Cough	24	7	17	7	17	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	6	4	4	1	4
Inflammation of Bladder	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Bowels	45	21	24	8	15	13	9	..	..	2	..	8	5	1	3	1	2
" " Brain	49	31	18	24	16	6	2	1	..	..	..	12	4	5	4	2	2
" " Heart	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Kidneys	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" " Liver	12	6	6	3	...	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	..	..
" " Lungs	54	30	24	23	15	7	9	..	..	..	..	8	8	7	8	3	2
" " Stomach	18	6	12	4	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	6	...	...	1	..
" " Throat	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	...	1	...	..	..
" " Veins	1	....	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	..
" " Womb	4	....	4	...	1	...	3	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
Influenza	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..
Intemperance	3	....	3	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Intussusception of Int'nes	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Jaundice	2	2	....	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	..	..
Killed or Murdered	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	2	...	...	..	..
Lues Venerea	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	..	..	1	1	...	...	..	..
Malformation of the Heart	1	....	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
Marasmus	212	105	107	102	102	3	4	..	..	..	1	60	56	35	38	3	4
Measles	16	9	7	9	7	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	1	..
Mortification (part n't stat)	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Old Age	15	3	12	1	3	2	9	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Palsy	23	10	13	5	7	5	6	..	..	..	..	...	2	1	2	1	..
Pleurisy	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Poison, by Morphine	1	1	....	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..	..
Premature Birth	23	10	13	10	13	...	...	..	..	..	..	10	13	...	...	..	..
Rheumatism	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Rupture	1	1	....	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
" of the Womb	1	....	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Scrofula	4	2	2	2	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	..	..
Small Pox	8	5	3	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..
Softening of the Bones	1	....	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	..	..
" " Brain	1	1	....	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
Spinal Disease	3	....	3	...	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	1
Sprue	5	2	3	2	3	..	...	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	...	..	..

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN.		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Strangulated Hernia	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	12	5	7	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	...
Tetanus	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Tumor	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Throat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of the Bowels	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	5	2	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1924	993	931	714	654	270	274	10	2	4	3	300	272	191	179	57	47

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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28	31	16	12	30	24	13	7	19	16	37	39	49	42	86	90	74	63	49	45	28	27	12	21	1	9	1	4	..	..	3	2

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'N		UNK'N								
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Abscess (loca'n not defin.)	4	3	1		1	3										
" of the Liver	1	1		1												
Albuminuria(Bright's dis.)	21	9	12	8	6	6	6				1					
Aneurism	1	1				1										
Angina	2	1	1	1	1											
Apoplexy	23	11	12	7	6	4	6				1					
Asphyxia	2	2		1		1						1				
Asthma	1		1		1											
Bleeding	2	1	1	1	1								1			
" from Lungs	6	6		3		3										
" " Umbilicus	1	1		1						1		1				
" " Stomach	1	1		1												
Bronchitis	23	14	9	12	4	2	5				1	6	1	2	8	2
Burned or Scalded	9	2	7	2	5		2				1					
Cancer (char & loc. not giv.)	3		3		1		2									
" of the Bladder	1	1				1										
" " Breast	1		1		1											
" " Liver	1		1		1											
" " Scalp	1		1				1									
" " Stomach	7	2	5		2	2	3									
" " Womb	2		2				2									
Casualties (par's not stated)	16	12	4	3	1	9	3					1				1
" by Fall	2	2				2				1						
" " being Run Over	4	2		2		2										
Cholera Infantum	56	30	26	29	26	1						18	10	10	12	2
" Morbus	5	4	1	2		2	1							1		
Cirrhosis of the Liver	9	5	4	1	2	4	2									
Compression of the Brain	1	1		1												
Congestion of the Bowels	1	1		1										1		
" " Brain	24	16	8	11	6	5	2					6		1	2	
" " Lungs	24	13	11	10	8	3	3			1		3	2	2	3	1
Consumption	259	122	137	38	34	84	103			2	2	11	7	3	1	1
Convulsions (cause not st.)	95	43	52	43	49		3				1	32	32	5	11	2
Croup	75	30	45	30	45							5	6	9	12	4
Cyanosis	3	3		3								3				
Debility	47	22	25	17	15	5	10			1		10	12			
Delirium Tremens	6	5	1	2		2	1	1								
Diarrhœa	50	27	23	19	13	8	8		2	1		10	5	4	5	1
Diphtheria	41	17	24	17	24							3	2	5	7	2
Dropsy	19	4	15	2	2	2	13			1	1					
" in the Chest	4	2	2	2	1		1									1
" " Head	38	23	15	23	13		2			1		9	5	8	3	6
" " Ovaries	1		1		1											
Drowned	14	12	2	5		4		3	2			1		1		
Dysentery	18	10	8	5	4	5	4			2		1	2		1	
Enlargement of the Heart	5	3	2			3	2									
" " Liver	4	1	3	1	1		2						1			
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	5	2	3	1	1	1	2						1			
Erysipelas	5	1	4		4	1							4			
Exposure	1	1		1												

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	2	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Fatty Heart	1	1		1						1							
" Kidneys	1	1				1											
" Liver	1		1				1										
Fever	8	2	1			2	1										
" Bilious	1	1		1						1							
" Chagres & Panama	1	1				1											
" Hectic	1		1		1										1		
" Nervous	1		1				1										
" Puerperal	10		10		2		8										
" Remittent	2	1	1	1	1												
" Scarlet	26	17	9	17	8		1					2			2	6	3
" Typhoid	23	14	9	6	3	8	6										1
" Typhus	12	9	3	8	2	6	1			2							
Fracture of the Leg	2	2				2											
Heart, Disease of	21	10	11	4	6	6	5				1					1	
" " Valvular	1	1		1													
Hooping Cough	28	15	13	15	13							9	7	3	8	1	2
Inflammation	1		1		1												
" of Bladder	3	2	1		1	2											
" " Bowels	33	14	19	7	8	7	11				1	2	6		1		
" " Brain	24	18	6	10	6	7		1				4	4	3	1		
" " Heart	2		2				2										
" " Kidneys	3	3				3											
" " Liver	6	4	2	2		2	2										
" " Lungs	68	40	28	31	19	9	9			1		11	9	4	7	6	2
" " Spine	1	1		1								1					
" " Stomach	12	5	7	1	2	4	5					1	1				
" " Throat	1	1						1									
" " Womb	2		2		2								1				
Intemperance	8	3	5	1	1	2	4										
Jaundice	1		1				1										
Killed or Murdered	7	7		5		2											
Lues Venerea	8	6	2	4	2	2						3	1	1	1		
Malformation	3	2	1	2	1							2	1				
" of the Heart	1		1		1								1				
Marasmus	105	53	52	51	48	2	4				1	26	20	19	19	8	5
Measles	2	1	1	1	1									1			1
Mortification (part n't st'd)	2	1	1			1	1										
Old Age	18	6	12	2	2	4	10										
Palsy	15	11	4	4	4	7				1	1			1	1		1
Pleurisy	1	1				1											
Poisoned by Laudanum	1		1		1								1				
Premature Birth	25	10	15	10	15							10	15				
Rheumatism	5	2	3	1		1	3										
Rupture of Blood-vessel	1	1				1											
Scrofula	8	3	5	2	4	1	1					1	1		1		
Small Pox	11	7	4	7	4							8		2	2		
Softening of the Bones	1	1		1													
" " Brain	1		1		1												
Spinal Disease	4	3	1	1	1	2											1

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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				1		2		3	2	3	2		1	1	1	1		2	1		1	1									
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1				2				1	1	1		1		3	3	2	2		4		2			1							
1				1								1	1	1		3		3		1											
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										1	1	1		2	1																
1		1		2				1		1		1	1	6	3		2	3	1	1	2	2	1								
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1	3	1	2	1	1									1	1					1	1										
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N								
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Sprue	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	.	..	..	..	2	1	1	...	..
Strangulation	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Stricture of the Throat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Suffocation	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	...	..
Suicide (by poison)	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Teething	6	4	2	4	2	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..
Tetanus	4	3	1	1	1	2	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..
Tumor	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
" Ovarian	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Ulceration of the Bowels	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	..
" " Throat	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	...	..
Unknown	4	3	1	1	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..
Varioloid	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	...	..
TOTAL	1496	774	722	509	450	259	268	6	4	16	13	205	163	90	101	3

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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27	19	11	21	33	28	7	3	11	16	29	41	33	42	93	88	75	48	59	40	30	38	20	21	7	11	1	1	..	1	3	..

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (loca'n not defin.)	1		1				1										
" of the Brain	1	1		1													
" " Liver	2	2				2											
" " Lungs	1	1				1											
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	4	3	1	2		1	1										
Amputation of Leg	1	1				1											
Aneurism of the Aorta	3	3		1		2											
Angina	1		1				1										
Apoplexy	11	6	5	1		5	5										
Asphyxia	2	2		2								1					
Asthma	3	1	2		2	1											
Bleeding	2	1	1	1	1								1				
" from Lungs	4	1	3	1	1		2										
" " Stomach	1		1		1								1				
" " Womb	1		1		1								1				
Bronchitis	30	12	18	12	14		4					6	11	3	3	1	[illegible]
Burned or Scalded	11	2	9	2	7		2					1			2		3
Cancer (char & loc. n't giv'n)	6	1	5		1	1	4										
" of Bones	1		1		1												
" " Face	1		1				1										
" " Stomach	3	1	2	1	2												
" " Womb	1		1		1												
Casualties (par's not stat'd)	16	13	3	4	1	9	2										
" by Fall	5	5		1		3		1								1	
" " Railroad	1		1		1												
" " being run over	2	1	1		1	1											
Cholera Infantum	6	4	2	4	2							3	2	1			
" Morbus	3		3		2		1										
Cirrhosis of the Liver	8	4	4	2		2	4										
Compression of the Brain	1	1		1													
Concussion of the Brain	1	1				1											
Congestion of the Brain	27	14	13	10	4	4	9				1	3	2	3		1	1
" " Lungs	29	12	17	10	10	2	7			1		5	4	2	3		
Consumption	228	108	120	82	36	76	84			2	3	4		1	1	1	3
Convulsions (cause n't stat)	65	46	19	44	18	2	1			1		30	12	8	4	6	1
Croup	105	52	53	51	52	1	1					3	9	22	7	12	14
Cyanosis	1	1		1								1					
Debility	35	20	15	13	11	7	4					10	7				2
Delirium Tremens	5	3	2	1		2	2										
Diarrhœa	22	15	7	7	4	8	3					4	3		1		
Diphtheria	70	31	39	29	37	2	2			1		4	4	10	9	7	9
Dropsy	32	10	22	3	9	7	13			1							
" in the Chest	2	2		2													
" " Head	48	34	14	34	14					1		11	4	8	4	10	1
" " Heart	2	1	1			1	1										
Drowned	10	10		5		3		2				1					
Dysentery	20	10	10	4	4	6	6			1		2	2		1	1	
Enlargement of the Heart	7	4	3	2		2	3			1							
" " Liver	1	1				1											
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	3	2	1	1		1	1										

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	4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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1	1		1	1		1		1					1	1	2	3			2	1		1								
										1		1	1	6				1	2	1										
2			2	2	2	1	6	10	9	16	18	14	23	35	13	15	15	6	7	10	5	2	2	2						1
	1		2		1			1					1				1			1										
10	2	4	9	8		1																								
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									1		1		4		1		3		1	1		2								
6	4	3	5	6				1		1																				
2	1		1	1	1	2		1				1	1	4	4	3	1	4	1	2		2								
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									3	1			2	2	1	1			1	1		1		1						
													1			2			2	1	1									
																	1													
											2	1																		

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				United States.		For'gn		Unk'n									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Erysipelas	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
Fatty Heart	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" Gastric	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Hectic	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Nervous	3	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Puerperal	9	...	9	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Remittent	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Scarlet	29	14	15	13	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	3	2
" Typhoid	23	14	9	6	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Typhus	14	12	2	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of	15	7	8	3	5	4	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hip, Disease of	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	12	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	1	1	...
Inflammation of Bowels	33	20	13	12	7	8	6	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	2	1	...
" " Brain	21	13	8	9	6	3	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	2	2	...
" " Chest	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kidneys	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	7	4	3	2	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	91	57	34	39	21	17	13	1	...	...	...	16	7	11	5	3	3
" " Stomach	13	5	8	2	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" " Throat	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Veins	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	9	4	5	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intestines	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed or Murdered	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lues Venerea	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Malformation	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" of the Heart	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	74	39	35	39	33	...	2	...	...	...	1	18	20	18	7	3	4
Measles	8	6	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...
Neuralgia	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	13	6	7	1	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ossification of Heart	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy	15	9	6	3	4	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...
Pleurisy	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poison by Laudanum	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	20	10	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture of the Aorta	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Softening of the Brain	4	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	1	3	2	5	7	6	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY. UNITED STATES.		NATIVITY. FOR'GN		NATIVITY. UNK'N		COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Strangulated Hernia	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Suicide (means us'd not stat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Hanging	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Tumor of Chest	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Ovarian	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Stomach	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Bowels	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1343	714	629	467	388	241	241	6	..	14	11	157	124	96	65	57	43

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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19	30	16	16	33	29	8	10	14	20	33	36	44	32	68	82	60	48	53	29	33	29	16	19	6	15	..	1	1	..	..	1

DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N						
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.
Abscess (location not defined)	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" of the Kidneys	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Liver	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" Lumbar	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Albuminuria (Bright's dis'e)	15	12	3	2	1	9	2	1	..	..	..	...	...	..
Aneurism of the Aorta	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Angina	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Apoplexy	15	8	7	1	4	7	3	..	..	1	..	...	1	..
Asphyxia	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Asthma,	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Bleeding	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" from the Lungs	8	5	3	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Umbilicus	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	2	...	..
" " Stomach	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Bronchitis	39	22	17	20	15	2	2	..	..	..	1	11	10	
Burned or Scalded	15	9	6	9	4	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	1	
Cancer (char & loc'n not giv'n)	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" of Liver	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Stomach	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Tongue	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Womb	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Carbuncles	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Casualties (part'lars not sta'd)	13	12	1	2	...	10	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" by Fall	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1
" " being Run over	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	.
Catarrh	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	1
Cholera Infantum	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
" Morbus	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Cirrhosis of the Liver	8	4	4	...	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Compression of the Brain	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Congestion of the Bowels	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Brain	26	12	14	9	9	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
" " Kidneys	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Liver	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	1	..
" " Lungs	29	14	15	10	12	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	4	1
Consumption	238	110	128	34	38	74	88	2	2	1	3	2	5	4
Convulsions (cause not stat'd)	100	55	45	52	41	3	4	..	..	..	..	32	29	12
Croup	118	63	55	63	55	...	...	..	..	..	..	5	9	18
Cyanosis	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
Debility	42	21	21	17	14	4	7	..	..	..	..	11	10	..
Delirium Tremens	8	7	1	2	...	5	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Diarrhœa	22	13	9	7	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Diphtheria	81	35	46	33	46	2	...	..	..	..	..	6	1	9
Dropsy	28	8	20	2	8	5	12	1	..	1	..	...	...	..
" in the Chest	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
" " Head	47	29	18	28	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	7	11
" " Heart	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Drowned	6	5	1	1	...	2	1	2	..	..	..	...	...	..
Dysentery	8	4	4	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Dyspepsia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	..	..	...	...	..

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3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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8	12	3	1	6	7																										
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6	9	3	6	3	5		1				1		1																		
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Enlargement of the Heart	6	6		5		1											
Epilepsy (char. not stated)	5	1	4	1	2		2						2				
Erysipelas	14	10	4	7	4	3						3	2		1		
Exposure	1		1		1												
Fatty Heart	2		2				2										
" Liver	1		1				1										
Fever	1		1				1										
" Bilious	3	1	2		2	1											
" Hectic	2	2				2											
" Intermittent	2	2				2											
" Puerperal	14		14		6		8										
" Remittent	1		1				1										
" Scarlet	73	32	41	32	40		1					4	8	8	11	6	3
" Typhoid	41	23	18	13	2	10	16							1			1
" Typhus	6	2	4	1		1	4			1							
Fracture of Skull	1	1		1													
Gravel	1	1		1													
Heart, Disease of	27	8	19	3	5	5	14					1			1		
Hip, " "	1		1		1												
Hooping Cough	12	5	7	4	7	1						2	3	1	3	1	1
Inflammation of Bladder	3	2	1	1		1	1										
" Bowels	33	13	20	7	8	6	12					7	2				
" Brain	43	29	14	22	11	7	3					4	2	2	4	2	
" Heart	3	1	2	1			2										
" Kidneys	1		1				1										
" Liver	10	3	7	1	2	2	5							1			
" Lungs	109	65	44	40	29	25	15				2	17	11	10	6	3	6
" Spine	1	1				1											
" Stomach	9	4	5	4	2		3						1	3			
" Throat	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
" Veins	1	1		1													
" Womb	1		1				1										
Intemperance	12	6	6	1		5	6			1							
Jaundice	3	1	2		1	1	1						1				
Killed or Murdered	2	2				2											
Malformation	2	1	1	1	1							1	1				
" of the Anus	1	1		1								1					
" " Heart	2	2		2								2					
Marasmus	63	33	30	28	27	5	3					17	17	7	5	4	3
Measles	17	11	6	11	6								1	7	1	2	3
Mortification, part not st'd	1	1		1										1			
" of the Leg	1	1				1											
Old Age	29	8	21	2	6	6	15			1							
Ossification of the Heart	1	1		1													
Palsy	12	5	7	4	6	1	1				1	1				1	
Pleurisy	6	2	4		1	2	3										1
Premature Birth	14	9	5	9	5							9	5				
Rheumatism	2	2				2											
" of the Heart	1		1		1												
Rupture " "	1		1				1										

MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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DISEASES.	TOTALS OF ALL CLASSES.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN		UNK'N									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Rupture of the Womb....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula...............	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Small Pox..............	5	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Softening of the Bones...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Brain....	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinal Disease..........	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sprue..................	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation.............	9	3	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Suicide (means not stated)	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Hanging......	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Poison........	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Shooting......	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething...............	5	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
Tetanus................	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tumor of Stomach......	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb........	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer..................	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ulceration of Stomach ...	3	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL...............	1571	813	758	548	472	259	283	6	3	6	8	173	145	112	89	63	60

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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40	39	23	19	38	31	9	11	15	28	32	27	40	44	76	71	71	56	63	45	28	38	21	31	6	14	2	7	..	1	1	2

RECAPITULATION OF THE MONTHLY RETURNS OF DEATHS,

MONTHS.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3		3 to 4		4 to 5	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N.													
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Jan.	1808	939	869	664	605	270	263	5	1	14	7	236	186	110	120	71	69	37	41	27	[illegible]
Feb.	1590	837	753	585	537	246	216	6	..	15	17	200	168	109	92	43	58	38	44	29	[illegible]
Mar.	1866	1003	863	708	581	291	279	6	1	16	15	274	214	106	100	70	59	48	29	20	[illegible]
Apr.	1771	938	833	644	557	286	273	8	3	13	12	195	170	129	107	60	64	44	25	27	[illegible]
May	1581	835	746	557	482	260	263	18	1	9	16	203	190	97	66	46	38	37	24	23	[illegible]
June	1493	846	647	548	411	275	232	25	2	10	11	229	147	94	68	45	31	24	32	19	[illegible]
July	2274	1205	1069	901	814	281	251	23	4	17	10	468	412	170	159	38	56	28	26	19	[illegible]
Aug.	2527	1324	1203	952	872	363	330	8	2	11	6	440	429	264	223	57	52	25	26	22	17
Sept.	1924	993	931	714	654	270	274	10	2	4	3	300	272	191	179	57	47	28	31	16	12
Oct..	1496	774	722	509	450	259	268	6	4	16	13	205	163	90	101	39	40	27	19	11	21
Nov.	1343	714	629	467	388	241	241	6	..	14	11	157	124	96	65	57	43	19	30	16	16
Dec.	1571	813	758	548	472	259	283	6	3	6	8	173	145	112	89	63	60	40	39	23	19
Tot's	21244	11221	10023	7797	6823	3301	3173	127	23	145	129	3080	2620	1568	1369	586	614	395	366	252	[illegible]

NATIVITY, COLOR, SEX, AND AGES, FOR 1862.

10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unkn'wn.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
17	12	14	24	40	39	43	33	106	97	75	57	48	37	48	35	12	30	7	12	..	3	..	..	..	..
7	18	14	11	33	36	47	41	94	84	69	45	51	25	32	28	27	25	8	10	2	5	..	1	5	4
20	10	18	13	40	39	40	54	98	100	95	60	54	42	45	36	20	34	9	12	1	1	..	..	2	1
12	23	26	12	45	38	42	51	97	86	90	54	59	39	46	40	16	44	9	15	2	2	..	..	3	2
13	6	17	13	24	34	32	46	106	82	75	59	54	39	36	48	22	21	7	16	4	3	.	..	6	..
12	11	15	11	[illegible]	34	41	29	94	77	69	56	49	32	24	22	25	22	8	11	1	.	1	1	21	2
13	11	26	18	44	34	40	54	111	84	75	56	44	40	37	35	16	17	8	10	2	3	1	..	14	2
12	9	18	19	51	39	54	59	126	105	91	63	52	44	45	35	28	30	6	16	4	2	..	..	2	..
13	7	19	16	37	39	49	42	86	90	74	63	49	45	28	27	12	21	1	9	1	4	..	..	3	2
7	3	11	16	29	41	33	42	93	88	75	48	59	40	30	38	20	21	7	11	1	1	..	1	3	..
8	10	14	20	33	36	44	32	68	82	60	48	53	29	33	29	16	19	6	15	1	1	..	..	..	1
9	11	15	28	32	27	40	44	76	71	71	56	63	45	28	38	21	31	6	14	2	7	..	1	1	2
143	131	207	201	452	436	565	527	1155	1046	919	665	635	457	432	411	235	315	82	115	21	32	2	5	60	16

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						Colored Persons.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				United States.		Foreign.		Unk'n									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess (location not defined)	26	15	11	7	6	8	5	....	..	....	....	2	1	....	1	...	...
" of Brain	8	4	4	3	2	1	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Chest	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Hip	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Kidneys	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Liver	6	5	1	2	....	3	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" Lumbar	5	2	3	1	1	1	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" of Lungs	5	5	....	2	..	3	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Neck	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	...
" " Ovaries	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Stomach	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Albuminuria, or Bright's Disease	195	111	84	43	34	67	49	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	1
Amputation of Thigh	4	4	....	3	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" Leg	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Aneurism	11	10	1	4	1	5	....	1	..	1	..	....	1	....	....	...	...
" of the Aorta	20	14	6	3	2	11	4	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Heart	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Angina	41	19	22	18	21	1	1	....	..	....	....	4	4	7	6	1	[illegible]
Apoplexy	304	165	139	78	58	85	80	2	1	5	2	15	13	2	3	1	...
Asthma	27	16	11	10	7	6	4	....	..	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	...
Asphyxia	55	3	22	30	21	2	2	....	..	1	....	24	17	2	....	1	...
Bleeding	30	11	19	4	12	7	7	....	..	....	1	2	7	....	....	...	...
" from Bowels	9	4	5	3	4	1	1	....	..	....	....	3	2	....	....	...	...
" " Liver	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Lungs	59	38	21	13	6	25	15	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	...
" " Stomach	5	2	3	2	1	....	2	....	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	...
" " Throat	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Umbilicus	9	5	4	5	4	....	....	....	..	1	....	5	3	....	1	...	...
" " Womb	7	....	7	....	2	....	5	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	...
Bronchitis	320	165	155	140	107	35	38	....	..	2	5	81	68	27	24	13	13
Burned or Scalded	127	56	7	40	50	13	21	3	..	....	2	2	5	12	11	8	11
Cancer	58	15	43	3	22	13	20	....	..	....	2	1	....	....	1	...	...
" of Bladder	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Bones	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Bowels	6	3	3	2	....	1	3	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Breast	11	....	11	....	8	....	3	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Liver	16	6	10	2	3	4	7	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Kidneys	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Lungs	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Face	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Stomach	38	18	20	1	11	17	9	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	...
" " Scalp	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" Ovarian	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" of Tongue	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Throat	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Womb	30	....	30	....	12	....	18	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Carbuncles	4	3	1	2	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Casualties	185	148	37	47	10	101	27	....	..	1	....	2	1	3	1	2	1
" by Fall	44	36	8	15	4	19	4	2	..	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	1
" " Hose Cart	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Railroad	9	6	3	5	1	1	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " being run over	13	10	3	6	3	4	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " the Fall of a Building	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" " Poison	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Catarrh	16	7	9	5	7	2	2	....	..	....	1	2	5	2	....	1	1
Chlorosis	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Cholera	9	4	5	1	3	3	2	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	...
" Infantum	1280	679	601	676	601	3	....	....	..	2	2	425	377	226	207	17	10
" Morbus	84	41	43	20	14	21	29	....	..	....	....	4	7	3	1	...	1
Chorea	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Cirrhosis	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
" of the Liver	70	34	36	5	8	29	28	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Colic	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...
Colica Bilious	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...

ATIVITY, COLOR, AND AGES, FOR 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	2			1				1				3	2	[illegible]	2	2	3	[illegible]		1											
		1	1		1									1	1		1	2													
																	1														
											1																				
																						1									
												1		1	1	1		2													
						1	1		1						1	1															
														2		2				1											
															1		1														
														1																	
2	1	7	2	3	3	4	1	1	4	6	4	8	10	20	15	20	19	19	12	13	1	3	6		2					3	
										1				1		1		1													
										1								1													
								1				2		3		2				1		1									
							1		1			1		6	1	3	1	2	1	2			1								
																		1			1										
4	2	1	2		3									2	1																
	1		2	1	1			1	2	6	4	10	4	27	28	33	22	31	26	18	13	12	14	4	5	1	1			1	
	2									1	1	2	1	1		2	1	4	1	4	2	1									
1			1	1	1		1		1							1	1					1			1					1	
	1										3	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1											
			1					1						1							1										
													1																		
								1		4	1	4	1	15	9	8	1	4	2		5	1	1		1						
				1							1						1														
																		1													
											1		2		2		1														
4	3	3	1	4	3	1				1			2	5	8	10	3	4	8	9	6	3	8		7		1				
11	4	3	5		7		3	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	7	2	3	2	4	1		1	1						1	2	
								1					1	3	4	3	6		13	4	9	1	7	2	1		1				
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										1				1	2						1	1									
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											1		2		10		8		6		1		2								
														1			2	1													
3	3		2	12	3	6	1	10		12	3	19	2	32	7	33	4	8	5	5	4			1							
1	1	1		2		1		2		3		6		6		7	3	2		1	1			1						1	
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1				1						1			1	1	1	1		1	1												
	2	1		1		1		1		1				2		1		1		1	1										
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												1																			
	1																	1			1	1	1								
																	1														
					2		1					1	1	1			1					1									
	4	1	1	3	2	1																									
		1	1	2	3	2		1		3	1	1	6	2	6	9	7	6	5	3	4	2	1	1							
													1																		
																	1														
											1	2	3	11	10	13	9	3	7	5	5		1								
														1																	
								1																							

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N							
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Compression of the Brain	18	10	8	6	4	4	4	...	..	1	...	1	1	....	....
" from injury	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Concussion of Brain	4	4	....	2	....	2	....	...	..	1	...	...	...	....	....
Congestion	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	...	..	...	...	2	...	....	....
" of the Bowels	7	3	4	2	3	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	....
" " Brain	427	246	181	171	121	75	60	...	..	8	1	51	33	45	19
" " Kidneys	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	...	..	...	...	1	...	....	1
" " Liver	10	5	5	3	5	2	....	...	..	...	...	1	2	1	....
" " Lungs	279	146	133	119	101	26	32	...	..	2	...	63	45	22	18
Consumption	3170	1615	1555	565	514	1046	1038	4	3	29	26	61	50	43	36
Convulsions	1496	785	711	767	669	17	43	...	..	7	2	150	380	179	175
Croup	685	341	344	334	337	7	7	...	..	...	...	47	48	103	93
Cyanosis	37	22	15	22	15	....	....	...	..	...	...	20	14	1	....
Debility	523	267	256	186	170	79	86	2	..	1	1	132	123	10	8
Delirium Tremens	89	76	13	17	1	58	12	1	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Diabetes	8	5	3	5	3	....	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Diarrhœa	473	255	218	194	159	57	57	4	2	5	3	111	87	44	51
Diphtheria	594	287	307	273	287	13	10	...	..	2	1	47	43	87	74
Dislocation of Shoulder	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Dropsy	317	125	192	52	80	72	112	1	..	5	5	6	8	6	4
" of Chest	53	29	24	20	13	9	11	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	1
" Head	769	435	334	427	326	8	8	...	..	3	...	164	132	137	97
" Heart	20	10	10	8	4	2	6	...	..	1	...	2	...	....	....
" Ovaries	4	....	4	....	3	....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" Spine	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	..	...	...		...	....	....
" Womb	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Drowned	182	162	20	50	11	61	5	51	4	1	...	5	2	2	....
Dysentery	182	98	84	57	45	41	39	...	..	3	2	28	13	10	14
Dyspepsia	7	4	3	4	....	....	3	...	..	...	...	1	...	....	....
Enlargement of the Heart	62	43	19	20	6	23	13	...	..	1	1	...	...	....	....
" " Liver	13	6	7	2	2	4	5	...	..	...	...	1	2	....	....
" " Prostate Gland	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Epilepsy	49	26	23	15	6	11	15	...	2	1	...	4	4	1	....
Erysipelas	131	68	63	54	54	14	9	...	..	...	2	38	30	....	3
Executed	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	...	..	1	...	...	...	....	....
Exposure	6	4	2	2	2	2	....	...	..	...	...	1	...	....	....
Fatty Heart	12	7	5	2	2	5	3	...	..	1	1	..	1	....	....
" Kidneys	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" Liver	19	5	14	1	3	4	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Fever	24	16	8	7	4	9	4	...	..	...	...	1	...	....	4
" Bilious	14	5	9	3	4	2	5	...	..	1	...	...	...	....	2
" Congestive	13	9	4	6	4	3	....	...	..	...	...	...	1	....	....
" Gastric	7	5	2	5	1	....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" Hectic	8	6	2	2	1	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	1
" Intermittent	12	8	4	3	2	5	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	....	....
" Nervous	13	6	7	5	3	1	4	...	..	...	...	...	1	....	....
" Puerperal	115	....	115	....	30	....	85	...	..	...	2	...	...	....	....
" Remittent	30	19	11	13	7	6	4	..	..	...	...	1	...	....	....
" Scarlet	928	472	456	464	442	8	14	...	..	1	1	49	31	91	98
" Typhoid	404	238	166	114	60	101	105	23	1	4	2	3	2	2	2
" Typhus	136	69	67	29	29	41	37	...	..	4	2	...	...	....	1
" Chagres	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	..	..	...	...	...	....	....
Fistula in Ano	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Fracture	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	...
" of the Leg	3	2	1	....	1	2	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" " Skull	11	9	2	3	....	6	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" " Spine	2	2	....	1	....	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
" " Thigh	3	2	1	1	....	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Gravel	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Gout	3	2	1	1	1	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Gun Shot Wound	3	3	....	2	....	1	....	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....
Heart, Disease of	281	149	132	65	69	84	63	...	..	4	4	12	3	....	1
" " Valvular	8	4	4	2	1	2	3	...	..	...	...	...	1	....	....
Hernia	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....

ITY, COLOR, AND AGES, FOR 1862.

4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5	3	18	8	4	5	2	4	9	3	14	8	24	27	22	19	18	9	7	9	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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3	4	7	2	...	...	2	2	2	3	4	7	7	17	11	6	6	1	4	5	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	5	22	23	17	16	76	93	176	196	204	220	408	404	259	224	172	111	9	92	30	40	9	13	...	1	...	1	4	3
22	7	20	7	10	7	1	6	3	8	...	9	4	9	3	8	6	2	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
18	20	38	39	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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3	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	11	7	3	13	21	14	19	14	2	15	17	25	13	12	4	7	3	3	...	...	...	...
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24	30	26	37	7	3	2	2	...	5	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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17	12	20	21	3	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	1	15	3	6	1	8	2	8	...	12	...	50	3	25	3	15	...	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
5	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	2	7	2	8	10	14	6	4	9	5	6	4	7	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
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62	55	68	85	12	23	2	6	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	4	19	7	11	11	10	11	37	32	21	20	32	33	20	17	18	18	7	5	6	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	21	1
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DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				United States.		Foreign.		Un'kn									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Hip, Disease of	8	3	5	2	3	1	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	255	113	142	111	141	2	1	...	..	...	1	54	70	34	33	14	3
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation	4	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
" of the Bladder	46	30	16	13	4	17	12	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bowels	528	272	256	171	13	101	116	...	1	6	9	79	57	19	15	10	9
" " Brain	512	315	197	219	161	63	36	3	..	6	...	89	52	59	46	20	1
" " Chest	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Heart	4	19	27	4	7	15	20	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1
" " Kidneys	44	21	23	10	12	10	11	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	88	47	41	18	11	29	31	...	..	1	...	4	3	2	...	...	...
" " Lungs	1100	639	461	443	333	193	128	3	..	9	10	170	140	113	75	51	3
" " Spine	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	150	61	89	30	39	31	49	...	1	...	1	14	18	4	3	4	1
" " Throat	68	37	31	31	29	5	2	1	..	...	...	11	11	8	6	4	4
" " Veins	8	4	4	8	1	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
" " Womb	34	...	34	...	10	...	24	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Influenza	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..
Insanity	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	92	40	52	12	5	27	44	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intussusception of Intestines	5	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaundice	31	19	12	11	7	8	4	...	1	...	1	6	5	2	...	...	...
Killed or Murdered	51	46	5	22	4	21	1	3	..	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
Killed by Lightning	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knee Joint, Disease of	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lues Venerea	60	32	28	23	22	9	5	...	1	2	2	14	17	3	4	1	...
Malformation	11	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...
" of the Anus	9	8	1	8	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	17	9	8	9	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	1308	674	634	639	601	34	33	1	..	3	4	408	370	159	142	35	42
Measles	128	67	61	67	58	...	2	...	1	...	2	17	9	29	19	8	13
Mortification	22	10	12	6	8	4	4	...	..	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...
" of the Arm	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bowels	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Foot	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Leg	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Old Age	263	89	174	28	69	61	103	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ossification of Heart	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy	219	108	111	52	61	55	50	1	..	1	6	11	12	4	7	4	2
Parturition, Difficult	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy	57	31	26	8	10	21	17	1	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Poison	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" by Laudanum	5	2	3	2	1	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" " Morphine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Prostate Gland, Disease of	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	271	147	124	147	124	...	...	...	..	...	...	147	124	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	47	17	30	9	8	8	22	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Heart	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture	6	4	2	3	...	1	2	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Aorta	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Artery	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Blood-vessel	10	6	4	2	3	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Chest	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Intestines	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Navel	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ITY, COLOR, AND AGES, FOR 1862.

4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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3	[illegible]	14	6	9	6	6	8	9	20	16	17	39	51	19	17	22	20	15	9	4	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
11	9	22	20	5	3	2	...	9	6	8	10	26	9	22	6	12	5	10	3	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
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RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES, S

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 Year.		1 to 2	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N							
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Scirrhus	3	1	2			1	2								
Scrofula	69	40	29	37	23	3	6					14	9	5	5
Scurvy	5	5		1		4									
Softening of the Bones	8	6	2	2	1	4	1						1		
" " Brain	40	28	12	17	5	11	7			2	1				
" " Heart	1	1				1									
" " Spine	1	1				1									
Small Pox	268	152	116	124	95	28	21			3	4	46	30	21	20
Spinal Disease	25	12	13	7	11	5	2					1	6		
Stricture of the Urethra	1	1		1											
" " Throat	1	1		1											
Strangulation	4	4		1		3						1			
Strangulated Hernia	6	2	4		2	2	2						1		
Suffocation	53	21	32	18	31	3	1					14	28	2	1
" by Chloroform	2	1	1		1	1									
Suicide	14	11	3	3		5	3	3							
" by Arsenic	2	1	1			1	1								
" " Drowning	3	2	1			2	1								
" " Hanging	10	9	1	2		7	1								
" " Laudanum	4	4		3		1									
" " Morphine	1	1						1							
" " Poison	6	4	2		1	3		1	1						
" " Shooting	3	3		1		2									
Sprue	27	18	9	18	9					1		15	6	3	2
Sun Stroke	44	35	9	1	1	31	7	3	1						
Suppression of Urine	1	1				1									
" " Menses															
Teething	72	40	32	39	30	1	2			1	1	22	14	16	18
Tetanus	33	18	15	13	13	5	2					9	11		
Tumor	6	2	4	1	1	1	3								
" of the Brain	1	1		1											
" " Chest	1	1		1								1			
" " Heart	1		1		1								1		
" " Ovaries	6		6		2		4								
" " Liver	1		1				1								
" " Stomach	4	3	1		1	3									
" " Throat	1	1		1											
" " Womb	8		8		3		5								
Ulcer	1	1		1										1	
Ulceration	1	1		1											
" of the Bowels	13	8	5	7	3	1	2					2			1
" " Leg	2	1	1	1			1								
" " Stomach	8	3	5	2	2	1	3					1	1		
" " Throat	7	3	4	2	3	1	1					1	1	1	1
" " Tongue	1	1				1									
Unknown	45	28	17	18	8	6	9	4			2	9	6	1	
Varioloid	1	1		1								1			
Wounds in Battle	2	2				1		1							
Worms	1		1		1										1
TOTAL	21244	11221	10023	7797	6823	3301	3173	127	23	145	129	3080	2620	156	1369

NATIVITY, COLOR, AND AGES, FOR 1862.

3 to 4		4 to 5		5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Upwards.		Ages Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
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8	11	10	7	10	14	...	4	4	1	8	7	6	2	15	6	8	3	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
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[illegible]	266	252	44	419	401	143	131	207	201	452	436	565	527	1155	1046	919	665	635	457	432	411	235	315	83	51	21	32	[illegible]	4	60	16

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JAN'RY	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Abscess	26	15	11	7	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	2	...
" of Brain	8	4	4	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Kidneys	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Lumbar	5	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Lungs	5	5	.....	2	....	3	....	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Liver	6	5	1	2	....	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Hip	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Neck	1	.....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Ovaries	2	.....	2	....	1	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Chest	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	1	1	.....	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albuminuria (Bright's dis.)	195	111	84	43	34	67	49	1	1	3	...	7	9
Amputation of Leg	2	2	.....	1	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Thigh	4	4	.....	3	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anemia	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aneurism	11	10	1	4	1	5	....	1	...	1	...	1	1
" of the Aorta	20	14	6	3	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	2	1
" " Heart	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Angina	41	19	22	18	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	4
Apoplexy	304	165	139	78	58	85	80	2	1	5	2	17	12
Asphyxia	55	32	23	30	21	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	3
Asthma	27	16	11	10	7	6	4	...	...	2	1	4	3
Bleeding	30	11	19	4	12	7	7	...	...	...	...	1	2
" from Bowels	9	4	5	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
" " Liver	1	.....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	59	38	21	13	6	25	15	...	...	1	...	3	...
" " Stomach	5	2	3	2	1	....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
" " Umbilicus	9	5	4	5	4	....	....	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Womb	7	.....	7	....	2	....	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Throat	1	1	.....	1	....	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	320	165	155	140	107	35	38	...	...	2	5	20	14
Burned or Scalded	127	56	71	40	50	13	21	3	...	...	2	8	13
Cancer	58	15	43	3	22	13	20	...	...	...	2	...	1
" of Breast	11	.....	11	....	8	....	3	...	...	...	1	...	2
" " Liver	16	6	10	2	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Stomach	38	18	20	1	11	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Bowels	6	3	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Kidneys	1	.....	1	...	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	1	.....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	30	.....	30	....	12	....	18	...	...	...	...	...	3
" " Throat	1	1	.....	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Tongue	1	1	.....	....	....	1	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ovarian	2	.....	2	....	....	....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Bladder	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Scalp	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bones.*	1	.....	1	....	1	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Face	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbuncles	4	3	1	2	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Casualties	185	148	37	47	10	101	27	...	...	1	...	5	1
" by Fall	44	36	8	15	4	19	4	2	...	2	...	1	...

Sexes, Nativity, and Color, for 1862.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
3	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	14	6	6	4	15	8	10	9	7	7	12	9	10	9	9	12	8	1	12	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	1	1	...	1	2	1
18	12	21	12	18	17	18	14	19	8	14	17	13	11	7	12	11	12	6	5	8	7
1	2	6	8	1	2	1	2	4	2	4	6	2	...	8	2	2	...	2	...	8	1
2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...
2	2	...	...	1	8	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	3	...	3	2	2	1	7	2	...	2	1	4	6	1	6	...	1	3	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	8	15	17	15	19	17	9	8	5	10	11	13	13	8	15	14	9	12	18	22	17
7	5	10	9	8	5	2	3	2	3	8	4	7	1	1	6	2	7	2	9	9	6
2	3	1	1	1	8	1	7	2	2	8	7	2	7	...	4	...	3	1	5	2	...
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
2	3	8	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	8	2	2	5	1	2	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	3	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	1	13	2	7	8	11	3	17	3	17	9	19	4	14	3	12	14	13	8	12	1
2	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	4	2	4	...	2	1	7	3	2	...	5	...	4	...

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JAN'RY	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Casualties by being run over	13	10	3	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Railroad	9	6	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " fall of building	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Poison	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Hose Cart	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catarrh	16	7	9	5	7	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Chlorosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	9	4	5	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Infantum	1280	679	601	676	601	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
" Morbus	84	41	43	20	14	21	29	...	...	...	...	...	3
Chorea	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of Liver	70	34	36	5	8	29	28	...	...	...	...	2	2
Colica Bilious	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Compression of Brain	18	10	8	6	4	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	1
" from Injury	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concussion of Brain	4	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Congestion	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Bowels	7	3	4	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Brain	427	246	181	171	121	75	60	...	...	3	1	21	15
" " Kidneys	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Liver	10	5	5	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Lungs	279	146	133	119	101	26	32	...	...	2	...	16	14
Consumption	3170	1615	1555	565	514	1046	1038	4	3	29	26	149	121
Convulsions	1496	785	711	767	669	17	43	...	...	7	2	71	63
Croup	685	341	344	334	337	7	7	...	...	...	...	24	37
Cyanosis	37	22	15	22	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Debility	523	267	256	186	170	79	86	2	...	1	1	19	16
Delirium Tremens	89	76	13	17	1	58	12	1	...	...	...	8	...
Diabetes	8	5	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dislocation of Shoulder	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diarrhœa	473	255	218	194	159	57	57	4	2	5	3	7	4
Diphtheria	594	287	307	273	287	13	10	...	...	2	1	26	27
Dropsy	317	125	192	52	80	72	112	1	...	5	5	13	11
" in the Chest	53	29	24	20	13	9	11	...	...	...	...	4	6
" " Head	769	435	334	427	326	8	8	...	...	3	...	31	28
" " Heart	20	10	10	8	4	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
" " Ovaries	4	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Spine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drowned	182	162	20	50	11	61	5	51	4	1	...	3	...
Dysentery	182	98	84	57	45	41	39	...	...	3	2	3	2
Dyspepsia	7	4	3	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlargement of the Heart	62	43	19	20	6	23	13	...	...	1	1	4	2
" " Liver	13	16	7	2	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of Prostate Gland	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Epilepsy	49	26	23	15	6	11	15	...	2	1	...	3	1
Erysipelas	131	68	63	54	54	14	9	...	...	...	2	5	6
Executed	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Exposure	6	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sexes, Nativity, and Color, for 1862.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	1	1	...
1	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	2	3	2	8	18	24	229	180	278	250	112	104	30	26	4	2	2	1
1	1	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	8	11	20	10	3	9	4	1	...	3	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	6	...	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
24	14	23	13	23	16	23	13	19	16	22	26	34	17	15	16	16	8	14	13	12	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10	11	14	14	14	4	9	17	9	9	12	6	12	10	11	5	13	11	12	17	14	17
131	125	180	148	161	150	141	127	124	110	131	141	144	126	114	122	122	137	108	120	110	128
68	68	91	67	65	53	50	49	54	44	87	85	84	99	71	67	43	52	46	19	55	45
29	16	13	21	24	23	29	22	16	14	13	13	18	18	30	27	30	45	52	53	63	57
3	...	2	1	...	6	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	4	1
20	25	28	24	27	22	21	18	17	18	29	19	25	25	18	28	22	25	20	15	21	21
7	...	3	2	8	4	7	...	5	...	10	1	5	...	8	2	5	1	3	2	7	1
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	6	6	12	6	6	7	3	29	14	35	43	60	57	45	34	27	23	15	7	13	9
16	27	31	21	20	12	17	10	20	28	22	28	23	28	29	17	17	24	31	39	35	46
9	10	18	18	6	11	16	31	10	13	10	17	9	14	12	10	4	15	10	22	8	20
4	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	1
30	34	45	35	44	36	34	24	30	21	44	44	55	43	36	22	23	15	34	14	29	18
1	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	6	1	10	1	25	2	14	4	29	2	23	2	21	5	12	2	10	...	5	1
2	4	6	3	4	1	4	3	6	3	10	9	18	23	21	14	10	8	10	10	4	4
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	5	...	5	2	8	4	1	4	3	2	4	3	6	...
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	3	...	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	4
12	5	9	10	13	15	5	8	3	3	4	3	3	1	...	1	1	4	3	3	10	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JAN'RY	
				United States.		Foreign.		Unk'n					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Fatty Heart	12	7	5	2	2	5	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
" Kidneys	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	19	5	14	1	3	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever	24	16	8	7	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	2	1
" Bilious	14	5	9	3	4	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	2
" Congestive	13	9	4	6	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Gastric	7	5	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Hectic	8	6	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Intermittent	12	8	4	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nervous	13	6	7	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
" Puerperal	115	...	115	...	30	...	85	...	...	...	2	...	18
" Remittent	30	19	11	13	7	6	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
" Scarlet	928	472	456	464	442	8	14	...	...	1	1	91	86
" Typhoid	404	238	166	114	60	101	105	23	1	4	2	11	12
" Typhus	136	69	67	29	29	41	37	...	...	4	2	6	10
" Chagres or Panama	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fistula in Ano	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fracture	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Spine	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Skull	11	9	2	3	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Thigh	3	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Leg	3	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gravel	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gun-shot Wound	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gout	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart, Disease of	281	149	132	65	69	84	63	...	...	4	4	16	11
" " Valvular	8	4	4	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hernia	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hip, Disease of	8	3	5	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hooping Cough	255	113	142	111	141	2	1	...	...	...	1	8	12
Hydrophobia	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation	4	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of Bladder	46	30	16	13	4	17	12	...	...	...	...	5	3
" " Bowels	528	272	256	171	139	101	116	...	1	6	9	22	15
" " Brain	512	315	197	249	161	63	36	3	...	6	...	27	14
" " Chest	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Heart	46	19	27	4	7	15	20	...	...	...	1	4	4
" " Kidneys	44	21	23	10	12	10	11	1	...	...	...	4	2
" " Liver	88	47	41	18	11	29	31	...	...	1	...	4	3
" " Lungs	1100	639	461	443	333	193	128	3	...	9	10	93	66
" " Spine	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Stomach	150	61	89	30	39	31	94	...	1	...	1	2	2
" " Throat	68	37	31	31	29	5	2	1	...	...	...	2	4
" " Veins	8	4	4	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	34	...	34	...	10	...	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
Influenza	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Insanity	4	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intemperance	92	40	52	12	5	27	44	3	1	1	2	4	2
Intussusception of Intestines	5	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEXES, NATIVITY, AND COLOR, FOR 1862.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
...	8	...	13	...	9	...	3	...	8	...	7	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	9	...	14
4	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1
62	72	64	60	57	61	45	30	33	30	36	31	13	14	8	7	17	9	14	15	32	41
14	10	13	17	12	12	14	15	32	16	40	9	23	25	28	14	14	9	14	9	23	18
6	6	5	5	1	7	3	4	5	8	3	4	8	...	14	10	9	3	12	2	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
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14	7	13	12	15	12	12	13	13	8	12	9	12	14	17	8	10	11	7	8	8	19
1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
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8	10	17	19	15	15	7	12	5	5	8	10	11	17	7	17	15	13	7	5	5	7
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5	...	2	3	3	...	2	2	2	1	2	...	4	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	2	1
13	18	26	15	28	28	26	25	30	14	30	33	29	32	21	24	14	19	20	13	13	20
25	17	29	16	25	16	36	19	22	12	27	24	33	33	31	18	18	6	13	8	29	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	4	2	1	...	2	1	1	1	2
1	1	2	3	1	3	2	2	2	...	1	4	2	4	2	2	3	...	1	1	...	1
2	4	5	...	7	5	1	2	2	4	3	2	6	3	6	6	4	2	4	3	3	7
68	39	59	58	81	45	50	46	43	25	30	30	23	22	30	24	40	28	57	34	65	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5	6	5	7	3	6	3	9	8	7	7	12	8	8	6	12	5	7	5	8	4	5
2	3	3	2	3	5	4	6	2	1	11	3	2	2	4	1	1	...	2	...	1	1
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	5	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1
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3	4	7	7	1	6	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	6	...	3	3	5	4	5	6	6
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISEASES,

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		JAN'R	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN.		UNK'N.					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Jaundice	31	19	12	11	7	8	4	...	1	...	1	1	...
Killed or Murdered	51	46	5	22	4	21	1	3	...	...	...	:	...
Killed by Lightning Stroke	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Knee Joint, Disease of	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lues Venerea	60	32	28	23	22	9	5	...	1	2	2	4	4
Malformation	11	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Anus	9	8	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Heart	17	9	8	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" Lungs	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Womb	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus	1308	674	634	639	601	34	33	1	...	3	4	38	40
Measles	128	67	61	67	58	...	2	...	1	...	2	4	7
Mortification	22	10	12	6	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
" of the Foot	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Leg	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Arm	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Bowels	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neuralgia	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	263	89	174	28	69	60	103	1	2	5	8	7	11
Ossification of Heart	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palsy	219	108	111	52	61	55	50	1	...	1	6	8	9
Pleurisy	57	31	26	8	10	21	17	1	...	...	...	8	1
Poison	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Laudanum	5	2	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Morphine	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parturition, difficult	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polypus	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" of Womb	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	271	147	124	147	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14
Prostate Gland, Disease of	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatism	47	17	30	9	8	8	22	...	...	2	1	3	3
" of Heart	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rupture	6	4	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of the Aorta	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Blood Vessel	10	6	4	2	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Intestines	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " Navel	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Chest	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Womb	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Artery	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scirrhus	3	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
Scrofula	69	40	29	37	23	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	3
Scurvy	5	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox	268	152	116	124	95	28	21	...	...	3	4	27	31
Softening of the Bones	8	6	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
" " Brain	40	28	12	17	5	11	7	...	...	2	1	4	2
" " Spine	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Heart	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

SEXES, NATIVITY, AND COLOR, FOR 1862.

FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
2	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	...	2	1	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
...	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	13	...	7	...	3	3	7	...	4	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	4	4	3	4	8	4	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	2	6	2	...	2	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1
1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	35	55	35	47	43	41	36	46	39	84	77	99	105	105	107	53	52	39	35	33	3
4	5	5	7	2	2	3	3	3	5	10	6	9	10	9	7	1	1	6	2	11	6
...	...	1	...	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
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10	17	6	16	11	21	11	14	4	15	8	14	9	14	3	12	6	12	6	7	8	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8	6	10	5	7	8	8	11	11	10	8	18	13	14	10	13	11	4	9	6	5	7
2	2	5	7	4	3	3	4	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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9	5	11	13	14	11	15	11	26	6	15	13	7	8	10	13	10	15	10	10	9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	1	5	1	3	2	2	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	3	2	3	2	2	2	...
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1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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7	3	4	4	1	2	8	3	3	1	5	...	2	1	2	2	3	5	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	16	23	15	28	16	8	15	11	4	9	4	5	5	5	3	7	4	1	2	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	...	1	4	2	5	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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MONTHLY RECAPITULATION OF DISE

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.	
				UNITED STATES.		FOR'GN.		UNK'N.			
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Spine, Disease of	25	12	13	7	11	5	2	...	...	...	...
Sprue	27	18	9	18	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
Strangulation	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Strangulated Hernia	6	2	4	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Stricture of Throat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Urethra	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	53	21	32	18	31	3	1	...	...	...	...
" by Chloroform	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Suicide	14	11	3	3	...	5	3	3	...	...	...
" by Hanging	10	9	1	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
" Poison	6	4	2	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...
" Arsenic	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Drowning	3	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
" Laudanum	4	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
" Morphine	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" Shooting	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sun Stroke	44	35	9	1	1	31	7	3	1	...	...
Suppression of Urine	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	72	40	32	39	30	1	2	...	...	1	1
Tetanus	33	18	15	13	13	5	2	...	...	...	...
Tumor	6	2	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
" of Chest	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ovarian	6	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
" of Womb	8	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
" Brain	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Stomach	4	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
" Heart	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Liver	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Throat	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" of Leg	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
" Stomach	8	3	5	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
" Throat	7	3	4	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
" Bowels	13	8	5	7	3	1	2	...	...	...	...
" Tongue	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	45	38	• 17	18	8	6	9	4	...	...	2
Varioloid	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounds in Battle	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Worms	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	21244	11221	10023	7797	6823	3301	3173	127	23	145	129

XES, NATIVITY, AND COLOR, FOR 1862.

EB'Y.		MARCH		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	4	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	3	6	4	2	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	6
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	33	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	1	5	4	1	5	2	...	5	3	6	4	5	7	4	2	1	2	4	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	2	...	2	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	2	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	2	4	...	1	...	3	1	6	3	...	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	753	1003	863	938	833	835	746	846	647	1205	1069	1824	1203	993	931	774	722	714	629	813	758

TABLE OF DEATHS OCCURRING FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES, WITH

DISEASES.	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						COLORED PERSONS.		Under 1 year.		1 to 2		2 to 3	
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK.									
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Amputation of Thigh & Leg.	6	6	.....	...	...	2	....	...	..	...	...	....	...	....	....	...	...
Asphyxia	55	32	23	30	21	2	2	...	..	1	...	24	17	2	....	1	...
Burned or Scalded	127	56	71	40	50	13	21	3	..	...	2	2	5	12	11	8	11
Casualties (various)	254	203	51	73	18	128	33	2	..	3	...	2	2	4	2	3	2
Comp. of Brain, from injury,	19	10	9	6	5	4	4	...	..	1	...	1	1	....	....	...	...
Concus'n of the Brain, &c.	4	4	.....	2	....	2	....	...	..	1	...	....	...	....	....	...	...
Cyanosis	37	22	15	22	15	....	....	...	..	...	...	20	14	1	....	...	...
Drowned	182	162	20	50	11	61	5	51	4	1	...	5	2	2	....	...	2
Executed	2	2	.....	2	....	...	....	...	..	1	...	....	...	....	....	...	...
Exposure and Neglect	6	4	2	2	2	2	....	...	..	...	...	1	....	....	....	...	...
Fractures (various)	20	15	5	5	1	10	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...
Killed or Murdered	52	47	5	22	4	21	1	4	..	...	...	3	4	....	....	...	...
Malformations (various)	39	23	16	23	16	....	....	...	..	...	...	22	16	....	....	...	...
Old Age	263	89	174	28	69	60	103	1	2	5	8	....	....	....	....	...	...
Poison (various)	10	6	4	5	2	1	2	...	..	...	...	1	1	....	....	...	...
Premature Births	271	147	124	147	124	....	....	...	..	...	...	147	124	....	....	...	...
Strangulation	4	4	....	1	....	3	....	...	..	...	...	1	....	....	....	...	...
Suffocation (accidental)	55	22	33	18	3	4	1	..	..	...	...	14	28	2	1	...	1
Suicide (various)	43	35	8	9	1	21	6	5	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...
Sun Stroke	44	35	9	1	1	31	7	3	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	...	...
Tetanus	33	18	15	13	13	5	2	...	..	...	...	9	11	....	....	...	...
TOTAL (external causes)	1526	942	584	503	385	370	191	69	8	13	10	252	225	23	14	12	16
By injury (as above)	822	605	217	236	127	301	84	68	6	7	2	30	43	20	14	11	16
Otherwise (as above)	704	337	367	267	258	69	107	1	2	6	8	222	182	3	....	1	...
By Disease	19718	10279	9439	7294	6438	293	98	58	15	132	11	2828	2395	1545	1355	574	598
TOTALS	21244	11221	10023	7797	6823	3301	3177	127	23	145	21	3080	2620	1568	1369	586	614

Special Notice of Deceased Persons who attained the age of 100 years and upwards.

February 22, 1862.—Catharine Moran, born in Ireland, died at 211 West Street, 5th Ward, burned to death, aged 10 years. Buried in Calvary Cemetery.

June 9, " Catharine Dougherty, born in Ireland, died at 133 West 16th Street, 16th Ward, consumption, age 100 years. Buried in Calvary Cemetery.

June 17, " Daniel Fagan, born in Ireland, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, 9th Ward, old age, aged 102 year Buried in Calvary Cemetery.

July 30, " Edward Gahan, born in Ireland, died at 82 East Broadway, 7th Ward, old age, aged 102 year Buried in Calvary Cemetery.

October 6, " Sarah Harris (colored), born in New Jersey, died at 31 Greene Street, 8th Ward, palsy, aged 1 years. Buried in Union Cemetery.

Dec. 14, " Julia McCarthy, born in Ireland, died at 90 Cherry Street, 4th Ward, old age, aged 100 years 2 m Buried in Calvary Cemetery.

, COLOR, SEX, AND AGES, IN THE YEAR 1862.

5 to 10		10 to 15		15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 40		40 to 50		50 to 60		60 to 70		70 to 80		80 to 90		90 to 100		100 and Up'ards.		Ages Unk'wn.	
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	..	..	1	..
.	7	...	3	4	3	3	3	2	4	2	7	2	3	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	1	2	..
6	3	8	1	13	...	17	3	27	3	41	8	43	7	12	6	7	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	1	..
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	....	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
5	3	6	1	8	2	8	...	12	...	50	3	25	3	15	...	6	...	3	1	..	...	...	...	..	..	5	2
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	1
.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	..
1	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	5	...	12	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	3	..
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	2	2	12	15	29	76	25	62	13	21	2	1	..	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	5	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
..	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	2	3	12	3	9	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
..	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	6	1	20	3	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	....	4	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
36	17	16	16	33	8	52	10	59	17	158	26	105	20	42	16	29	15	37	78	28	63	13	22	2	2	12	3
33	14	15	5	33	7	49	10	59	16	155	26	99	19	38	12	7	10	7	2	3	...	...	1	..	1	11	3
3	3	1	11	...	1	3	...	...	1	3	..	6	1	4	4	12	5	30	76	25	62	13	21	2	1	1	..
13	384	127	115	174	193	400	426	506	510	997	1020	814	645	593	441	403	396	198	237	54	52	8	10	..	2	48	13
49	401	143	131	207	201	452	436	565	527	1155	1046	919	665	635	457	432	411	235	315	82	115	21	32	2	4	60	16

A TABLE SHOWING THE MORTALITY IN THE DIFFERENT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, WITH THE NUMBER OF NATIVE, FOREIGN, AND UNKNOWN BIRTH, &c., IN ANNUAL AND MONTHLY STATEMENTS, FOR 1862.

INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL.	JAN'RY.	FEB'RY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'R.	OCT'R.	NOV'R.	DEC'R.
Alms-house, Blackwell's Island	467	37	39	56	38	53	42	51	50	34	34	17	16
Bellevue Hospital	615	49	51	67	51	61	34	42	80	52	52	27	49
City Hospital	275	14	18	15	18	29	28	26	43	25	21	14	24
City Prisons	27	1	1	2	5	2	2	5	2	1	2	3	1
Colored Home Hospital	89	6	10	11	14	6	6	13	5	5	5	3	5
Colored Orphan Asylum	6	1	......	2	2	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
House of Refuge	1	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Island Hospital	405	18	27	40	51	57	28	44	54	38	34	6	8
Jews' Hospital	4	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	2	......
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	85	7	7	5	9	8	5	5	12	8	8	8	3
Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale	10	2	......	......	1	1	3	1	......	......	1	1	......
Nursery and Child's Hospital	50	6	4	......	3	6	7	4	5	8	3	3	1
Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island	33	5	3	......	2	2	2	4	3	3	6	......	3
Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	48	5	9	6	4	3	7	12	1	......	......	......	1
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	4	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......
St. Joseph's Asylum	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......
St. Luke's Hospital	56	8	3	5	4	2	7	8	6	4	5	2	2
St. Vincent's Hospital	105	9	7	9	13	8	6	9	8	12	6	11	7
Small Pox Hospital, Blackwell's Island	55	22	6	7	6	3	4	3	......	......	2	2	......
Ward's Island Emigration Hospital	233	11	14	12	22	24	32	23	22	29	15	17	12
Workhouse and Hospital, Blackwell's Island	25	......	2	3	1	......	6	1	1	1	3	1	6
TOTAL (*Annual and Monthly*)	2594	201	202	240	246	266	219	251	294	222	198	117	138
United States	1185	102	97	120	117	121	103	121	122	97	85	44	56
Foreign	1409	99	105	120	129	145	116	130	172	125	113	73	82
Deaths in Institutions	2594	201	202	240	246	266	219	251	294	222	198	117	138
" other parts of the city	18650	1607	1388	1626	1525	1315	1274	2023	2233	1702	1298	1226	1433
TOTAL	21744	1808	1590	1866	1771	1581	1493	2274	2527	1924	1496	1343	1571

A TABLE OF NATIVITY OF THE DECEASED, EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN ANNUAL AND MONTHLY STATEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

COUNTRIES.	ANNUAL TOTALS.			JAN'RY		FEB'Y.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPT.		OCT		NOV.		DEC.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Africa	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Austria	9	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	12	9	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
British America	66	32	34	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	7	8	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	1	5	5	2	4	3	3
Central America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Denmark	16	11	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
England	377	201	176	12	17	17	13	19	10	25	9	10	17	17	10	17	15	19	25	19	14	18	13	13	16	15	17
France	98	61	37	3	9	7	4	5	4	7	3	4	4	6	2	3	1	8	2	4	2	3	...	6	3	5	3
Germany	1362	806	556	66	42	57	42	71	59	65	48	69	51	64	45	80	47	86	69	70	45	73	35	53	33	52	40
Holland	16	8	8	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...
Ireland	4159	1955	2204	165	181	141	146	172	187	183	172	148	176	159	157	156	171	222	218	153	192	145	205	142	189	169	210
Italy	28	19	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	1	2
Norway	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Portugal	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Prussia	51	32	19	...	3	2	...	3	2	6	4	5	...	1	2	2	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	5	1	2	...
Russia	7	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	143	76	67	6	7	9	8	6	7	10	5	5	3	5	3	7	10	7	7	4	8	4	6	7	1	6	2
South America	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Spain	6	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Sweden	16	10	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	27	17	10	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	...	2
United States	14620	7797	6823	664	605	585	537	708	581	652	560	557	482	548	411	901	814	952	872	714	654	509	450	467	388	548	472
Unknown	138	119	19	5	...	6	...	6	1	...	...	18	1	25	2	23	4	8	2	10	2	6	4	6	...	6	3
do. at Sea	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wales	26	16	10	3	1	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	2
West Indies	21	16	5	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...
Hungary	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	21244	11221	10023	939	869	837	753	1005	861	938	833	835	746	848	645	1205	1069	1323	1204	994	930	774	722	714	629	813	758
RECAPITULATION.																											
United States	14620	7793	6827	664	605	585	537	708	581	652	560	557	482	548	411	901	814	952	872	714	654	509	450	467	387	548	472
Foreign	6474	3301	3173	270	264	246	216	291	279	286	273	260	263	275	232	281	251	363	330	270	274	259	268	241	241	259	283
Unknown	150	127	23	5	...	6	...	6	2	8	3	18	1	25	2	23	4	8	2	10	2	6	4	6	...	6	3
TOTALS	21244	11221	10023	939	869	837	753	1005	861	938	833	835	746	848	645	1205	1069	1323	1204	994	930	774	722	714	629	813	758
Foreign	6475	...	...	534		462		570		559		523		507		532		693		544		527		482		542	
do. Children	410	...	...	36		29		30		27		43		46		35		41		32		24		29		38	
do. Adults	6065	...	...	498		433		540		532		480		461		497		652		512		503		453		504	

RETURN OF DEATHS IN EACH MONTH, DIVIDED INTO ADULTS AND CHILDREN, ALSO SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DECEASED MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, AND GIRLS; ALSO, THE CHILDREN OF NATIVE AND FOREIGN PARENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

MONTHS.	TOTAL.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.	MEN.	WOMEN.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	CHILDREN OF NATIVE PARENTS.	CHILDREN OF FOREIGN PARENTS.
January	1,808	722	1,086	379	343	563	523	88	764
February	1,590	671	919	367	304	471	448	88	766
March	1,866	783	1,083	404	379	601	482	87	662
April	1,771	780	991	409	371	530	461	152	729
May	1,581	714	867	366	348	469	398	99	702
June	1,493	663	830	377	286	475	355	83	689
July	2,274	724	1,550	390	334	813	737	83	1,073
August	2,527	852	1,675	460	392	868	807	119	1,316
September	1,924	682	1,242	340	342	654	588	104	624
October	1,496	682	814	350	332	423	391	101	908
November	1,343	606	737	314	292	400	337	118	726
December	1,571	676	895	340	336	473	422	113	662
TOTAL	21,244	8,555	12,689	4,496	4,059	6,740	5,949	1,235	9,621

N OF MORTALITY OF WHITE AND COLORED PERSONS, WITH SEX AND NATIVITY, IN MONTHLY STATEMENTS, FOR 1862.

THS.	WHITE.										COLORED.					
	TOTALS.			NATIVITY.						TOTAL.			NATIVITY.			TOTAL.
				UNITED STATES.		FOREIGN.		UNK'N								
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	UNITED STATES.	FOREIGN.	UNKNOWN.	
ıary....	1808	939	869	664	605	270	263	5	..	1808	14	7	...	...	..	21
ruary...	1590	837	753	585	337	246	216	6	..	1590	15	17	...	...	..	32
ch	1866	1003	863	708	581	291	279	6	1	1866	16	15	...	...	..	31
il	1771	938	833	644	557	286	273	8	3	1771	13	12	...	...	..	25
....	1581	835	746	557	482	260	263	18	1	1581	9	16	...	...	..	25
e.......	1493	846	647	548	411	275	232	25	2	1493	10	11	...	...	..	21
....	2274	1205	1069	901	814	281	251	23	4	2274	17	10	...	...	..	27
ust.....	2527	1324	1203	952	872	363	330	8	2	2527	11	6	...	...	..	17
ember..	1924	993	931	714	654	270	274	10	2	1924	4	3	...	...	..	7
ber	1496	774	722	509	450	259	268	6	4	1496	16	13	...	...	..	29
ember..	1343	714	629	467	388	241	241	6	..	1343	14	11	...	.	..	25
mber ..	1571	813	757	548	472	259	283	6	3	1571	6	8	...	...	..	14
OTALS..	21244	11221	10023	7797	6823	3301	3173	127	23	21244	145	129	...	...	..	274

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH WARD IN THE YEAR 1862.

Wards.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
First...........	24	33	30	50	45	44	50	85	58	45	45	43	552
Second..........	9	4	4	7	7	5	10	6	3	3	7	7	72
Third...........	8	8	10	12	6	11	7	4	7	7	8	8	96
Fourth..........	67	50	57	68	43	64	73	89	75	69	63	50	768
Fifth...........	66	64	64	56	60	68	78	100	85	63	50	75	829
Sixth...........	69	63	76	71	63	61	91	121	114	70	64	65	928
Seventh.........	108	70	86	61	83	68	99	135	93	86	66	68	1,018
Eighth..........	114	65	90	73	77	63	114	86	70	57	48	63	920
Ninth...........	86	72	88	96	83	70	98	78	96	68	69	67	971
Tenth...........	75	58	80	54	61	61	81	101	67	43	37	46	764
Eleventh........	98	91	100	101	86	83	149	158	116	66	58	78	1,184
Twelfth.........	44	45	46	79	44	63	73	92	79	61	50	64	740
Thirteenth	63	60	67	60	53	42	72	83	70	42	43	63	717
Fourteenth......	71	55	60	54	63	45	95	97	73	59	57	69	798
Fifteenth........	37	27	37	38	47	38	39	30	24	28	34	43	422
Sixteenth	81	102	102	87	68	46	89	101	71	48	60	88	943
Seventeenth.....	161	130	159	190	133	120	209	227	160	116	111	129	1,845
Eighteenth......	71	84	129	98	57	77	125	150	102	75	70	96	1,134
Nineteenth......	169	160	197	179	187	171	237	213	157	141	100	103	1,914
Twentieth.......	155	151	164	143	115	113	159	214	140	120	114	139	1,727
Twenty-first.....	137	120	142	114	133	101	157	186	149	130	97	122	1,593
Twenty-second...	95	78	78	80	67	79	169	171	115	99	92	86	1,209
Totals.......	1808	1590	1866	1771	1581	1493	2274	2527	1924	1496	1343	1571	21,244

RETURN OF BIRTHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1862.

MONTHS.	TOTALS.	SEX.		WHITE.		COLORED.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
ry	750	392	358	392	355	..	3
ry	651	349	302	349	300	..	2
	770	411	359	411	358	..	1
	592	288	304	287	304	1	..
	581	297	284	295	280	2	4
	537	288	249	282	244	6	5
	587	290	297	288	296	2	1
t	650	355	295	355	294	..	1
nber	569	287	282	284	282	3	..
er	547	280	267	279	267	1	..
nber	770	399	371	397	370	2	1
nber	608	305	303	302	301	3	2
TOTALS	7612	3941	3671	3921	3651	20	20

MONTHLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES IN

MONTHS.	TOTALS.	SEX.		COLOR.				CONDITION IN LIFE.			
				WHITE.		BLACK.		SINGLE.		WIDOWED.	
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
January	180	180	180	172	173	8	7	156	160	24	20
February	225	225	225	222	222	3	3	188	206	37	19
March	287	287	287	285	285	2	2	254	257	33	30
April	207	207	207	199	203	8	4	182	182	25	25
May	269	269	269	262	262	7	7	231	239	38	30
June	251	251	251	233	236	18	15	214	229	37	20
July	138	138	138	133	134	5	4	118	120	20	18
August	308	308	308	303	303	5	5	261	260	47	48
September	310	310	310	293	293	17	17	263	255	47	55
October	261	261	261	254	254	7	7	225	231	36	30
November	227	227	227	221	222	6	5	198	200	29	27
December	233	233	233	227	229	5	5	209	201	27	29
TOTALS	2896	2896	2896	2804	2816	91	81	2499	2541	401	351

THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1862.

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.																									
Under 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 35		35 to 40		40 to 45		45 to 50		50 to 55		55 to 60		60 to 65		65 to 70		Divorced.		Unknown.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
1	32	45	.74	65	40	34	25	20	5	9	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	41	66	92	75	56	38	17	19	4	9	4	8	3	2	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	5
2	57	83	126	101	55	45	19	21	16	14	8	9	2	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
3	36	60	88	71	50	26	15	19	10	15	4	7	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
2	47	68	113	88	67	60	19	22	9	8	7	8	2	5	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
3	42	60	108	96	53	48	24	19	11	9	2	5	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	8
1	29	36	55	41	29	34	13	16	5	5	4	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	2
2	59	77	123	93	57	62	32	38	20	10	8	10	4	7	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	4
2	57	80	117	93	72	56	22	40	21	15	11	11	1	5	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	5
2	52	70	118	98	51	36	19	28	12	13	6	8	2	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
2	47	75	97	66	44	31	19	25	8	15	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	7
3	46	71	95	65	51	35	22	18	9	13	8	7	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	4	4
5	545	791	1206	952	625	505	246	285	130	135	68	82	24	39	8	16	7	8	4	4	..	4	5	42	45

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

JANUARY.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	36	2	29·61	S.W.	V ...	53	9	29·51	S. W.	C...	31	4	29·50	N.W.	C..
2	26	8½	29·81	N.W.	C....	28	6½	29·87	N.W.	C...	20	4	30·00	N.W.	C..
3	14	8	30·00	N.W.	C....	24	6½	30·06	N.W.	C...	20	4	30·03	N.W.	C..
4	17	2½	29·86	N.W.	H ...	25	6½	29·91	N.W.	C ...	14	3	29·94	N.W.	C..
5	9	2½	30·01	N.W.	C....	22	5	30·07	N.W.	C...	20	2	29·94	N.	C..
6	18	1	29·81	N. E.	S. st.	22	3	29·70	N. E.	S ...	21	1	29·80	N. E.	S..
7	23	2	30·00	N.W.	C....	34	4	30·10	N.W.	W...	27	2	30·30	N.W.	C..
8	23	2½	30·40	N.W.	H ...	30	4½	30·51	W.	C...	32	2	30·50	W.	Cy.
9	36	1	30·20	W.	Cy...	38	3	30·10	S. W.	C...	36	1	30·04	S. E.	V
10	34	1	30·00	S. E.	Lr...	39	2	30·00	S. E.	Cy..	37	1	30·00	S.	F..
11	29	8	30·01	N.W.	C....	34	6	30·14	S.	C...	28	....	.....	S. E.	Sn.
12	30	....	29·70	W.	Lr...	40	1	29·60	S. W.	R ..	33	....	.....	N.W.	V
13	32	3	29·90	N.W.	CCy	27	....	30·24	W.	Cy..	18	2	30·40	N.	V
14	15	8	30·51	N. E.	V ...	22	5	30·65	N.W.	C...	18	1½	30·54	N.	CCy
15	23	1	30·20	N. E.	S....	34	1	29·94	N. E.	R ..	33	1	29·71	N. E.	Cy.
16	30	2	30·00	N.W.	C....	36	5	30·31	N.	C...	27	3	30·51	N.	Cy.
17	23	2	30·60	N. E.	Cy...	32	8	30·40	S. E.	Cy..	30	2	30·30	E.	C..
18	30	1	30·10	N. E.	Cy...	40	½	30·00	S. E	R ..	34	2	29·90	S. E.	V
19	30	1	29·57	N. E.	R....	33	1	29·80	S. E.	R ..	32	1	29·80	N. E.	R.
20	30	½	29·74	N. E.	R. st.	33	1½	29·77	N. E.	R .	34	....	29·81	N.	Cy.
21	31	2	29·94	N.	Cy...	31	4	30·00	S. W.	Cy.	27	2	30·00	S.	Cy.
22	29	2	30·00	N.	S....	35	3	30·00	W.	Cy.	33	1½	30·00	W.	Cy.
23	28	3	30·00	N.W.	Cy...	38	4	30·00	N.	V..	34	2	30·00	N.	Cy.
24	29	8	30·03	N.	Cy...	31	2	30·00	N. E.	Cy.	32	1	29·96	N. E.	H.
25	31	½	29·57	N. E.	R....	36	½	29·40	N. E.	R .	31	½	29·51	N. E.	Cy.
26	29	8	29·80	N.W.	C....	32	5	30·00	N.W.	C...	29	8	30·17	N.W.	C..
27	25	8	30·30	N.W.	H....	35	5	30·35	W.	C...	28	8	30·34	N.W.	C..
28	24	3	30·37	N.W.	H ...	29	4½	30·30	S.	H...	24	1½	30·17	N.	S..
29	27	½	30·20	N. E.	R....	35	1	29·90	N. E.	R ..	34	....	29·80	N. E.	R .
30	35	½	29·84	N. E.	R....	40	1½	29·90	N. E.	F...	32	3	29·94	N.W.	C..
31	26	½	30·20	N.W.	C....	34	8	30·27	S. E.	CCy	28	4	30·24	N.W.	C..

Rain and Melted Snow.—From the 6th to the 10th, 1·2 inch ; on the 11th and 12th, half

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

JANUARY.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
30	55	29·57	·27	42	7	11	W.	2	584
18	28	29·90	·34	23	5	8	N. W.	0	584
14	25	29·99	·15	20	5	8	N. W.	0	626
11	26	29·87	·14	19	4	7	N. W.	3	633
8	22	29·99	·14	15	3	6	N. W.	0	700
13	24	29·74	·16	18	2	8	N. E.	10	840
20	34	30·07	·27	27	3	4	N. W.	2	773
22	33	30 00	·20	27	3	4	N. W.	1	773
34	40	30·00	·21	36	2	4	S.	8	878
34	40	30·01	·04	37	1	2	S. E.	10	935
27	34	30·00	·20	30	4	6	N. W.	1	777
27	42	29·67	·20	35	2	3	N. E.	10	877
17	27	30·31	·20	21	2	3	N.	5	844
15	22	30·54	·09	19	4	6	N.	3	633
19	35	30·04	·47	27	1	2	N. E.	10	927
26	36	30·30	·51	31	4	6	N.	0	778
23	32	30·31	·31	27	3	3	E.	10	773
30	40	30·04	·30½	35	½	2	E.	10	970
30	34	29·81	·20	32	1	1½	N. E.	10	930
26	34	29·80	·09	33	1	2	N. E.	10	930
27	31	29·98	·08	28	3	4	N.	10	775
26	35	30·00	·01	31	3	4	N. W.	10	780
28	40	30·00	·02	33	3	5	N.	9	789
29	36	30·00	·20	31	3	4	N. E.	10	780
27	36	29·47	·60	33	½	1	N. E.	10	960
26	33	30·00	·60	30	4	6	N. W.	0	777
22	35	30·30	·11	30	4	6	N. W.	1	777
22	30	30·21	·11	26	3	5	N.	5	771
31	35	30·00	·21	28	½	1	N. E.	10	987
29	40	29·90	·24	35	2	3	N.	8	877
26	34	30·21	·30	29	5	8	W.	1	683

an inch; 15th, ·3 inch; from the 18th to the 25th, ·4 inch; on the 29th and 30th, 1 inch.

FEBRUARY.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	27	8½	30·20	N. E.	Cy..	31	3	30·10	N. E.	Sn..	28	3	30·15	N. E.	Cy.
2	26	4	30·21	N.W.	C..	32	6	30·30	W.	C...	23	4	30·40	N.W.	C..
3	19	2	30·40	W.	H...	25	2½	30·28	N. E.	Sn..	24	2	30·20	N.	Cy.
4	21	2	30·07	N.	H...	32	3	30·00	N.	Cy..	28	2	30·30	W.	Cy.
5	20	0	30·35	W.	C...	30	8	30·30	W.	C...	....	....	......	N.W.	C..
6	28	....	30·20	S. W.	C...	42	4	29·90	S. E.	R...	35	2	29·80	S. W.	V..
7	33	2	29·80	N.W.	V...	44	8	29·87	W.	C...	31	2	30·00	N.W.	C..
8	25	4	30·04	N.W.	C ..	38	6	30·00	S. W.	V...	30	4	30·01	S. W.	V..
9	23	3½	29·97	N.W.	V...	35	7	29·99	W.	V...	22	3½	30·11	N.W.	C..
10	16	3	30·05	N.W.	C...	30	8	30·10	N.W.	C...	23	3	29·71	N.W.	C..
11	22	4	29·83	N.W.	C...	40	6	29·80	N. E.	V...	32	3½	29·81	N.W.	C..
12	33	3	29·91	W.	C...	42	7	29·84	S. W.	C. C.	37	4	30·00	W.	C..
13	30	2½	29·96	W.	H...	42	8	29·97	S. W.	V...	36	5	29·91	N.W.	C..
14	30	3	29·76	N.W.	Cy..	42	7	29·90	W.	S...	28	4	30·06	N.W.	V..
15	22	4	30·00	N.W.	V...	23	2	30·05	N. E.	C...	22	3	30·34	N.	Cy.
16	20	4	30·20	N.W.	C...	29	7	30·30	N.W.	S...	26	4	30·10	N.W.	V..
17	23	3	30·41	N.W.	Cy..	29	2	30·35	.....	C.Cy	26	1	29·91	N. E.	R..
18	27	1½	30·01	N. E.	R...	40	7	30·00	S. W.	Cy..	34	4	29·76	W.	C..
19	31	2	30·20	W.	C.Cy	40	4	30·10	N. E.	V...	34	½	30·00	N. E.	R..
20	33	3	29·44	N.W.	C...	38	6	29·84	N.W.	V...	26	4	30·23	N.W.	C..
21	23	4	30·30	N.W.	C...	34	6	30·24	S. W.	Cy..	30	2½	29·77	S. W.	Cy.
22	31	2	29·88	N.W.	Cy..	41	5	29·80	W.	Cy..	33	2	29·51	S. W.	Cy.
23	34	2	29·77	N. E.	Cy..	41	3	29·74	S. W.	Cy..	38	1	30·00	N.W.	F..
24	38	1	29·33	N. E.	Cy..	45	3	29·10	E.	C...	23	4	30·23	N.W.	C..
25	14	3	30·24	N.W.	C...	30	8	30·27	N.W.	Cy..	27	3	29·80	N.W.	V..
26	24	2	30·20	N.W.	H...	37	4	30·04	S. W.	Cy..	31	2	29·61	N.W.	Cy.
27	30	2	29·64	N.W.	S...	36	3	29·51	W.	C...	26	3	29·63	N.W.	C..
28	17	3	29·63	N.W.	C...	30	6	29·64	W.	C...	21	3½	29·70	N.W.	C..

Rain and Melted Snow.—From the 1st to the 6th, ·85 inch ; on the 15th, ·17

T AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

FEBRUARY.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity—Saturation 1,000.
egrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
26	31	30·14	·10	27	3	4	N. E.	10	780
22	32	30·31	·21	28	5	7	N. W.	0	681
18	26	30·30	·24	22	2	3	N.	8	844
20	32	30·21	·17	26	3	4	N.	8	777
20	30	30·30	·14	24	5	9	W.	0	661
30	45	30·00	·29	36	2	4	S.	7	792
25	45	29·90	·21	37	5	9	W.	7	704
31	38	29·99	·10	32	4	6	W.	3	799
21	35	30·00	·10	28	5	9	W.	2	681
16	30	30·10	·11	22	6	9	N. W.	0·7	500
22	40	29·77	·20	32	4	6	N.	5	799
33	43	29·78	·11	38	6	9	W.	6	661
39	40	29·96	·21	35	6	9	W.	4	650
27	42	29·87	·17	34	5	8	W.	7	670
18	25	29·99	·07	23	3	4	N. E.	9·5	770
17	30	30·20	·21	23	5	8	N. W.	2	650
23	30	30·19	·24	27	2	3	N. E.	10	841
27	40	30·00	·17	34	4	7	S. W.	6	784
31	40	30·00	·30	35	2	4	N. E.	7	890
24	38	29·70	·80	32	4	7	N. W.	3	781
23	34	30·20	·30	28	5	7	W.	4	681
30	42	29·84	·40	36	3	6	W.	10	809
33	40	29·74	·11	37	2	4	S. W.	9	879
20	45	29·34	·97	35	3	4	N. W.	7	780
14	30	30·21	·34	22	6	9	W.	1	600
24	37	30·00	·40	31	3	5	W.	9	786
23	36	29·57	·20	30	3	4	N. W.	7	772
17	30	29·63	·10	24	5	7	N. W.	0	661

; on the 17th, 18th, and 19th, ·9 inch ; on the 24th and 27th, ·78 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

MARCH.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			D eg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	18	3	29·62	N.W.	C...	35	7	29·64	W.	C...	24	4	29·70	N.W.	C..
2	22	3	29·90	N.W.	C...	35	5	29·91	W.	C.Cy	27	3	29·90	W.	V..
3	26	2	29·90	N.E.	Cy..	32	1½	29·80	N.E.	R...	33	1	29·50	N.E.	R..
4	33	2	29·24	S. W.	V...	35	6	29·50	W.	V...	31	2	29·60	N.W.	Cy.
5	30	3	29·80	S.	L.y.	35	4	29·70	N.E.	S. ..	32	1	29·60	N.E.	Cy.
6	30	2	29·60	W.	H...	35	6	29·61	W.	V...	27	4	29·65	W.	C..
7	24	3½	29·67	N.W.	C...	41	8	29·64	W.	C...	33	4½	29·64	W.	C..
8	31	3	29·65	N.W.	C...	45	9	29·70	W.	C...	35	4	29·81	W.	C..
9	32	3	30·20	W.	C...	45	8	30·23	S. W.	C...	37	3	30·24	S.	C..
10	36	2½	30·10	S. W.	V...	47	2	29·90	S. E.	R...	40	2	29·84	S. E.	R..
11	35	5	30·00	N.W.	C...	50	13	30·07	S. W.	C...	40	3	30·02	N.W.	C..
12	37	4	30·00	W.	H...	50	10	30·00	S. W.	C.Cy	43	5	30·07	N.W.	C..
13	32	4	30·20	N.E.	H...	40	9	30·20	N.E.	V...	35	1	30·10	N.E.	R..
14	33	1	30·14	N.E	R...	38	4	30·10	N.E.	Cy..	35	1	30·00	N.E.	R..
15	32	½	29·90	N.E.	R...	35	½	29·80	N.E.	V...	33	1	29·60	N.E.	R..
16	34	1	29·16	N.E.	R...	41	6	29·30	N.W.	V...	33	2	29·40	N.E.	R..
17	29	3	29·60	N.W.	Cy..	42	6½	29·60	W.	V...	35	4	29·70	W.	C..
18	26	5	29·94	N.W.	C...	40	9	30·00	N.W.	C.Cy	28	4	30·10	N.W.	C..
19	25	5	30·10	N.W.	C...	43	10	30·60	W.	C...	30	4	30·07	.....	C..
20	32	3	30·00	N.E.	Cy..	38	6	30·00	N.E.	Cy..	32	4	29·87	N.E.	R..
21	32	1	29·90	N.E.	R...	42	½	29·64	N.E.	R...	36	1	.....	N.E.	Cy.
22	36	1	29·40	N.E.	Cy..	41	3	29·47	N by W	Cy..	37	2	29·50	N.W.	V..
23	37	1	29·47	N.E.	Cy..	50	8½	29·50	S. W.	V...	36	3	29·54	W.	V..
24	35	3	29·61	N.E.	C...	49	5	29·63	S.	R...	37	3	29·70	N.W.	C..
25	33	5	29·70	S. E.	C...	41	6½	29·72	W.	Cy..	30	....	29·83	N.W.	C..
26	26	5	29·90	N.W.	C...	45	9	29·94	N.W.	C...	35	5	29·94	N.	C..
27	28	5	29·96	N.W.	C...	48	12	30·00	N.W.	C...	29	5	29·99	N.W.	V..
28	34	6	29·90	N.W.	C...	49	13	29·90	N.W.	C...	37	5	29·94	N.W.	C..
29	25	6	30·10	N.W.	C...	49	13	30·04	W.	C...	31	4	30·00	S.	C..
30	29	5	30·00	N.W.	C...	49	7	.....	S by E	V...	36	3	29·94	S. E.	Cy.
31	34	2	29·90	W.	Cy..	47	3	29·85	S. E.	R...	40	3	30·00	S. E.	Cy.

Rain.—On the 3d and 4th, ·91 inch ; 14th, 15th

EPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

MARCH.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	I nches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
18	35	29·64	·10	27	5	8	N. W.	0	667
22	35	29·90	.10	28	4	6	N. W.	2	717
26	35	29·71	·50	31	1	3	N. E.	10	934
31	35	29·47	·40	33	4	6	W.	6	700
30	40	29·70	·30	35	3	5	N. E.	10	784
25	40	29·84	·20	32	4	6	W.	3	751
22	41	29·69	·11	32	5	8	W.	0	676
30	45	29·80	·30	38	6	9	W.	0	661
32	46	30·20	·10	38	6	9	S.	3	661
34	51	30·00	·30	42	3	4	S. E.	8	800
34	50	30·00	·11	42	7	13	N. W.	0	587
37	51	30·04	·07	44	7	4	W.	2	594
32	40	30·20	·20	35	5	9	N. E.	7	681
32	40	30·10	·14	36	2	4	N. E.	10	897
32	36	29·80	·50	37	5	1	N. E.	10	980
30	41	29·40	·50	36	3	6	N. E.	9	809
28	42	29·61	·18	35	5	7	W.	3	681
25	40	30·00	·20	32	6	9	N. W.	1	602
20	44	30·14	·14	32	7	11	N. W.	2	566
30	40	30·00	·25	35	3¼	7	N. E.	10	784
30	44	29·64	·40	36	1	2	N. E.	10	230
35	41	29·44	·21	38	2	4	N.	8	898
36	51	29·50	·10	44	5	9	NEtoSW	8	677
34	50	29·64	·15	37	4	6	S to NW	6	725
28	42	29·80	·20	35	5	7	N. W.	5	681
26	45	29·91	·14	35	7	8	N. W.	4	567
28	50	29·93	· 4	39	8	9	N. W.	2	568
28	50	29·92	·04	39	8	13	N. W.	1	568
25	50	30·05	·14	38	8	13	NW to S	3	510
29	51	29·96	·10	35	5	8	S. E.	6	681
34	48	29·94	·18	40	2½	4	S. E.	9	894

d 16th, ·54 inch ; 21st and 22d, ·5 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

APRIL.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	38	3	30·10	N.W.	C...	44	6½	30·15	S. E.	Cy..	37	3	30·27	S. E.	
2	33	3	30·20	S.	Cy..	46	5	30·30	S. E.	Cy..	41	2	30·20	S. E.	
3	42	1	30·00	S.	F...	62	14	30·00	N.W.	C...	58	4	30·00	W.	
4	41	5	30·10	W.	C...	59	17	30·10	W.	C...	43	6	30·10	N.W.	
5	37	3	30·00	N. E.	Cy..	40	1	29·90	N. E.	R...	34	1	29·70	N. E.	
6	36	3½	29·91	W.	C..	53	12	30·00	S. W.	V...	40	7	30·10	W.	
7	30	4	30·20	N.W.	C...	50	11	30·20	W.	C...	37	3	30·10	N.W.	
8	30	3	30·00	N. E.	Cy..	33	3	30·00	N. E	S...	29	6	29·90	N. E.	
9	27	1	29·84	N. E.	Cy..	33	3	29·70	N. E.	Cy..	30	1	29·60	N. E.	
10	27	3	29·80	N.W.	C...	38	7	29·90	W.	C.Cy	30	5	30·10	N.W.	
11	28	4	30·20	N.W.	C...	52	15	30·20	N.W.	C...	43	7½	30·24	N.W.	
12	32	6	30·34	N.W.	C...	55	16	30·30	N.W.	C...	42	7	30·25	N.W.	
13	40	8	30·20	N.W.	C...	56	13	30·24	N by E	C...	40	5	30·26	S.	
14	41	3	30·29	S.	V...	60	9	30·24	S. by E	C...	45	4	30·31	S.	
15	42	3½	30·40	N.W.	C...	61	8½	30·40	S. E.	E...	50	4	30·40	S.	
16	45	3	30·40	S. E.	Cy..	62	9	30·30	S. E.	V...	51	4	30·36	S. E.	
17	50	3	30·30	S. E.	Cy..	76	10	30·00	S. E.	C...	70	5	30·24	S. E.	
18	56	4	30·10	S. E.	Cy..	82	8	29·91	S. E.	C...	65	....	29·80	S. E.	
19	60	6	29·92	W.	Cy..	65	13	30·00	N.W.	V...	55	6	29·93	N.W.	
20	43	1	30·00	N.	R...	46	8	30·00	N.	C...	40	5	30·00	N.	
21	40	2	30·00	N by E	R...	44	2	29·70	N. E.	V...	41	½	29·70	N. E.	
22	42	3	29·40	N.	Cy..	57	4	29·74	.....	V...	47	2	29·70	.....	
23	45	5	29·90	N.W.	C...	57	13	30·10	W.	V...	40	6	29·91	.....	
24	35	5	30·00	N.W.	C...	60	14	30·20	N.W.	Cy..	42	7	30·11	N.W.	
25	36	4½	30·20	N. E.	V...	54	13	30·26	N by W	C...	41	6	30·20	N.W.	
26	34	3	30·22	N. E.	Cy..	58	10	30·34	S. E.	C...	40	6	30·30	S. E.	
27	38	6	30·30	N.W.	C...	57	9	30·20	S. E.	C.Cy	40	5	30·30	N. E.	
28	37	4	30·24	N. E.	Cy..	58	5	30·00	N. E.	C.Cy	40	2	30·14	N. E.	
29	38	1	30·00	N. E.	F...	54	3	30·10	N. E.	Cy..	48	5	30·00	.. ..	
30	42	3	30·02	N by E	C...	63	8	30·09	S. E.	C...	44	6	30·10	S. E.	

Rain.—On the 2d and 3d, ·4 inch; 8th and 9th, ·4 inch;

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

APRIL.									
Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
36	45	30·14	·20	40	5	7	NW to SE	9	707
33	46	30·20	·10	40	4½	5	S. E.	10	730
42	63	30·00	·24	53	7	14	S. to N.	2	580
41	60	30·10	·14	51	11	17	N. W.	3	420
34	40	29·90	·30	37	2	3	N. E.	9	894
37	55	30·00	·20	46	9	13	W.	1	500
30	50	30·15	·20	40	7	11	N. W.	4	601
20	35	29·94	·20	30	2	3	N. E.	10	810
26	26	29·70	·30	30	2	3	N. E.	9	810
26	40	29·90	·30	33	5	7	N. W.	1	681
28	54	30·20	·11	41	10	15	N. W.	3	410
32	55	30·26	·10	44	11	17	N. W.	2	390
40	56	30·22	·5	48	9	13	N to SE	4	500
43	60	30·25	·10	50	5	9	N to SE	4	688
42	61	30·35	·10	52	5	9	N to SE	5	698
45	63	30·40	·7	55	5	9	S. E.	3	726
40	76	30·30	·10	62	6	10	S. E.	1	660
56	83	30·00	·34	70	5	8	S. E.	4	734
50	68	29·91	·20	60	9	14	W.	2	510
40	48	29·98	·10	44	5	9	N. to S.	3	677
40	45	29·97	·30	42	1	2½	NE to SE	9	950
42	60	29·60	·40	50	3	5	NE to SE	7	800
38	60	29·80	·40	48	9	14	N. W.	1	500
34	60	30·04	·30	47	9	15	N. W.	0	490
36	55	30·20	·18	44	7	13	NE to SE	1·7	594
33	57	30·24	·14	44	7	11	NE to S	2	594
37	60	30·30	·7	48	9	10	N to SE	1	500
37	60	30·10	·24	47	3	6	N. E.	9·7	794
37	54	30·00	·4	45	2	6	N. E.	6	864
40	64	30·04	·10	50	5	9	NE to SW	1	680

1st and 22d, 1· inch; 28th and 29th, ·14 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

MAY.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	50	2	30·05	N. E.	R...	46	2	30·00	N. E.	R...	46	1	30.00	N. E.	R...
2	45	1	29·85	N. E.	R...	60	2	29·84	S. E.	R...	46	2	29·80	.....	Cy..
3	47	1	29·90	S.	F...	64	7	29·56	S. E.	C Cy	50	5	29·84	S. E.	C...
4	46	4	29·90	N.W.	C...	66	11	29·87	S. E.	C...	48	6	29·85	S.	C...
5	47	4	29·80	S. W.	V...	65	4	29·66	S. E.	Cy..	50	3	29·62	N. E.	Cy..
6	48	6	29·60	N.W.	C...	61	4	29·60	W.	R...	48	5	29·60	N.W.	C...
7	46	5	29·64	N.W.	Cy..	62	11	29·66	N.W.	C Cy	50	8	29·90	N.W.	C...
8	40	8	30·00	N.W.	C...	62	11	29·91	N.W.	C Cy	43	....	29·94	N.W.	C...
9	46	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	83	12	29·96	S. W.	C...	....	6	29·86	S.	C...
10	54	7	29·76	W.	C...	83	12	29·63	S. W.	Cy..	61	8	29·80	S. W.	C...
11	51	7½	30·00	N.W.	C...	65	11	30·10	S. W.	Cy..	60	7	30·21	S. W.	C...
12	50	9	30·20	N.W.	C ..	75	14	30·26	W.	C...	47	7	30·13	N.W.	H..
13	50	8	30·00	S. W.	C...	71	11	29·90	S. W.	V...	54	4	29·91	.....	Cy..
14	51	5	30·00	S. W.	Cy..	70	11	30·00	N. E.	V...	50	6½	30·00	N.	C...
15	52	6	30·03	NbyE	C...	70	13	30·13	NbyE	C...	50	6	30·14	N.	Cy..
16	60	4	30·20	N. E.	F...	75	11	30·20	S. E.	V...	54	6	30·00	.....	C...
17	65	5	30·10	N. E.	C Cy	81	10	30·00	S. E.	C...	62	5	29·96	S. E.	C...
18	67	6	29·90	N. E.	C...	78	10½	29·80	S. E.	C Cy	64	4	29·78	S. E.	C...
19	66	4	29·61	N. E.	C...	80	11	29·73	W.	C Cy	65	8	29·70	N.W.	Cy..
20	52	6½	29·91	N.W.	C...	70	10	30 00	S. E.	V...	60	4	.....	N.	Cy..
21	56	3	30·03	N. E.	R...	60	4	30·00	S. E.	R...	58	4	29·95	.....	Cy..
22	62	3	30·00	S.	V...	81	13	30·00	S. W.	C Cy	54	7	30·00	S. W.	Cy..
23	68	7	30·02	S. W.	C...	83	11	29·80	S. W.	V...	68	7	30·00	N.W.	C...
24	50	5	30·10	N.	V ..	70	9	30·03	S.	Cy..	64	8	30·10	W.	C...
25	50	8	30·10	N.W.	C...	68	11	30·00	W.	C Cy	50	8	30·10	N.W.	C...
26	50	8	30·11	N.W.	C...	70	13	30·12	S. W.	C...	50	7	30·00	W.	C...
27	52	3	29·85	N. E.	R...	60	3	29·64	N. E.	R...	55	3	29·60	N. E.	Cy..
28	60	4	29·64	N. E.	V ..	68	6	29·70	.....	R...	55	6	29·90	N.W.	Cy..
29	50	7	30·00	W.	C...	70	9	29·90	S. W.	C...	54	4	29·80	S.	C...
30	58	5	29·80	N. E.	V ..	68	7	29·50	E.byS	R...	62	4	29·80	S. E.	C...
31	50	5	29·80	N. E.	V ..	67	9	29·84	S.	V...	60	6	29·85	S.	Cy..

Rain.—On the 1st and 2d, 2 inches ; on the 5th and 6th, ·08 inch

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

MAY.

Minimum temperature.	Maximum temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
egrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
46	55	30·00	·10	47	12	3	NEbySE	. 10	941
45	60	29·83	·14	51	2	3	S. E.	9.9	881
45	65	29·84	·7	55	5	8	NtoSE	2	726
44	68	29·90	·10	56	7	11	NE to SE	0.7	590
46	71	29·70	·20	58	4	6	W to SE	6	810
47	64	29·60	·7	55	7	10	N. W.	3	586
41	63	29·80	·24	52	8	12	N. W.	1	540
39	63	29·95	·10	48	8	12	N W to S	1	530
46	83	29·90	·10	64	9	14	S W to S	1	530
54	83	29·70	·20	67	9	13	W to S	5	540
50	67	30·10	·36	59	8	11	NW to SW	1	533
48	75	30·14	·10	62	9	14	S. W.	1	530
50	71	30·01	·10	60	7	11	N. E.	5	601
50	70	30·00	·4	60	7	12	N. E.	3·4	600
52	70	30·10	·10	60	9	14	NE to SE	2	510
57	75	30·15	·10	66	7	11	NE to SE	3	620
60	81	30·00	·20	70	8	11	NE to SE	0·7	600
62	78	29·80	·24	70	8	11	NE to NW	4	600
52	80	29·70	·20	66	7	11	N W to S	6	620
50	70	29·94	·16	60	7	11	NE to SE	3	600
62	54	29·97	·7	58	4	5	W.	10	816
62	81	30·00	·4	70	8	13	SW to NW	3	600
60	83	30·00	·4	72	9	11	N. to S	2	590
46	70	30·10	·10	59	8	10	N. W.	2	533
48	70	30·10	·4	60	2	12	NW to SW	1	510
48	70	30·10	·3	60	9	13	N. E.	0·8	110
50	61	29·70	·40	54	3	4	N.	10	816
54	70	29·80	·30	60	5	7	N. to S.	8	642
48	71	29·90	·20	60	7	10	NE to SE	6	600
56	70	29·80	·10	62	6	8	N. to S.	4	660
48	70	29·82	·4	60	4	6	W.	3	600

the 22d and 23d, ·08 inch; on the 27th, half an inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

JUNE.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	56	4	29·84	N. E.	Cy..	60	4	29·81	S. E.	Cy..	56	2	29·80	S. E.	R...
2	60	3	29·75	N. E.	Cy..	83	8	29·75	S.	V...	70	4	29·80	S.	Cy..
3	70	3	29·90	N. E.	F...	84	7	29·93	E.	V...	74	2	29·93	S.	Cy..
4	60	3	30·00	N. E.	Cy..	60	2	29·90	N. E.	R...	50	1	29·84	N. E.	R...
5	55	4	29·90	N. E.	Cy..	68	9	30·00	N. E.	Cy..	60	7	29·90	N. E.	C...
6	54	6	29·94	N. E.	V ..	71	10	29·90	S. W.	V...	61	6	29·80	S. W.	C...
7	60	5	29·70	N. E.	C...	76	15	29·70	EbyS	Cy..	60	4	29·70	S.	R...
8	55	3	29·80	N. E.	R...	59	6	29·92	N. E.	Cy..	54	4	30·00	S. E.	Cy..
9	50	5	30·10	N. E.	V ..	70	11	30·10	S. W.	C...	54	6	30·10	S. W.	C..
10	58	6	30·10	N. E.	C...	73	12	30·00	S. W.	V...	57	8	29·90	S. W.	R...
11	77	5	29·81	N. E.	Cy..	73	12	29·80	S. W.	V...	....	5	29·80	S. W.	V ..
12	60	6	29·70	W.	V ..	83	15	29·66	S.	C...	76	7	29·70	S. W.	C...
13	70	7	29·70	W.	V ..	85	15	29·70	S. W.	C...	70	5	29·71	S. W.	V ..
14	75	8	29·80	S. W.	C...	85	16	29·81	S. W.	C...	53	3	29·80	S. W.	R...
15	55	2	29·81	N. E.	R...	70	13	29·94	N.	C...	60	6	30·00	W.	C...
16	50	6	30.30	NbyE	C...	70	16	30·30	N. W.	C...	60	9	30·20	N. W.	C...
17	50	7	30.00	N. W.	C...	75	16	30·01	S. W.	C...	68	7	29·94	W.	C...
18	58	7	29.86	S. W.	Cy..	80	10	29·70	S. W.	Cy..	70	4	29·53	S. W.	R...
19	63	5	29.54	W.	V ..	80	13	29·60	S. W.	C...	65	7	29·64	W.	C...
20	56	5	29.80	W.	V ..	72	7	29·82	S. W.	C...	68	8	29·92	S. W.	C...
21	58	5	30.00	W.	C...	80	17	30·00	S. W.	V...	64	8	30·00	S. W.	Cy..
22	70	6	30.00	W.	C...	77	16	30·10	W.	R...	60	8	30·10	N. W.	C...
23	68	8	30.10	NbyE	C...	78	13	30·10	S. E.	V ..	56	3	30·00	E.	R...
24	57	8	29.94	N. E.	R...	60	2	29·90	N. E.	V ..	60	2	29·80	N. E.	R...
25	60	2	29.80	N. E.	R...	72	9	29·77	W.	V ..	70	4	29·80	N. W.	Cy..
26	64	2	29.77	N. E.	Cy..	76	9	29·80	S. W.	C...	74	5	29·81	S. W.	C...
27	70	5	29.86	W.	C...	84	15	29·90	S by E	V ..	78	6	29·88	S. W.	C...
28	72	6	29.82	S. W.	C...	90	16	29·82	S.	Cy..	77	7	29·94	S. W.	C...
29	78	7	29.81	S. W.	C...	82	12	29·82	S. E.	V ..	72	6	29·74	S. E.	V ..
30	72	5	29.60	S. E.	Cy..	73	7	29·52	N. E.	Cy..	71	9	29·52	N. W.	C.

Rain.—On the 4th and 5th, 5·3 inches ; on the 10th and 11th, ·25 inch ;

PT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

JUNE.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity—Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
54	64	29·82	·04	58	4	6	N.toS.	10	810
56	84	29·77	·06	70	5	8	N.toS.	7	678
68	85	29·90	·10	75	5	8	N.toS	8	678
48	60	29·90	·10	54	2	3	N. E.	10	890
50	70	29·92	·10	60	5	9	N. E.	8	642
50	72	29·91	·08	60	9	12	N.toS.	3	511
55	77	29·71	·17	67	9	15	N.toS.	6	541
50	60	29·91	·20	55	5	8	N.toS.	9	727
48	70	30·11	·17	59	8	12	N.toS.	4	533
54	73	30·01	·15	62	6	13	N.toS.	4	661
54	74	29·81	·11	64	7	12	N.toS.	7	611
60	83	29·71	·10	72	9	15	N.toS.	2	591
70	86	29·71	·03	78	9	15	W to S	4	611
70	86	29·80	·19	78	9	16	S. W.	4	611
48	70	30·00	·25	58	8	15	N.toS.	5	538
46	70	30·24	·25	58	10	17	N. W.	·04	444
48	76	30·01	·18	62	9	17	N.toS.	0	530
56	81	29·71	·30	68	7	11	S.	8	641
60	80	29·61	·15	70	9	14	W to S	4	581
55	72	29·86	·20	62	6	10	W to S	5	660
56	80	30·01	·10	68	12	18	W to S	1	391
62	80	30·11	·10	71	10	17	W.	·03	541
58	82	30·04	·10	72	9	13	N.toS.	4	591
56	60	29·84	·20	57	2	3	N. E.	10	900
57	73	29·81	·06	64	5	9	N. E.	1	661
61	77	29·81	·05	68	6	9	N. E.	6	671
68	86	29·86	·07	77	10	15	W to S	1	571
70	90	29·80	·10	80	11	16	S. W.	·04	571
70	85	29·76	·07	78	9	13	S.	3	611
68	74	29·54	·17	72	9	11	S.toN.	6	591

e 14th and 15th, ·3 inch; on the 23d, 24th, and 25th, ·6 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

JULY.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	65	8	29·85	N.W.	C...	77	13	29·86	N.W.	C...	70	8	29·87	N.W.	C...
2	66	4	29·90	W.	V ..	69	3	29·86	S. E.	R...	60	2	.....	.....	C...
3	55	3	30·10	N.E.	Cy..	68	5	30·10	N.W.	V ..	61	8	30·10	N.W.	C...
4	62	8	30·30	N.W.	C...	76	10	30·30	S. W.	C...	70	7	30·24	S.W.	V ..
5	.....	7	30·20	N.	C...	87	10	30·20	V.	H ..	80	6	30·10	S.W.	V ..
6	60	8	30·06	N.	C...	94	10	29·95	N.W.	H ..	88	7	29·94	S.W.	C...
7	80	8	29·93	S. W.	C...	91	14	30·00	S. W.	H ..	77	6	29·76	W.	Cy..
8	78	8	29·71	S.	Cy..	87	15	29·70	S. W.	C...	81	7	29·70	S.	....
9	76	8	29·73	S. W.	V...	89	18	29·74	S. W.	C...	80	11	.....	W.	C...
10	80	6	29·80	N.W.	Cy..	77	14	29·90	S. W.	Cy..	74	8	29·94	N.W.	C...
11	70	9	30·00	N.W.	C...	74	14	30·10	N.W.	C...	62	8	30·03	N.W.	C...
12	60	8	29·90	.....	C...	82	14	29·84	S. W.	V...	72	8	29·77	S.W.	Cy..
13	63	8	29·80	W.	C ..	80	14	29·80	S. W.	C...	73	8	29·80	S.W.	C...
14	70	9	29·80	S. W.	C...	86	14	29·80	S. W.	C...	79	8	29·81	S.W.	C...
15	74	6	29·84	S. W.	V...	90	11	29·86	S. W.	V ..	80	6	29·84	S.W.	V ..
16	80	8	29·80	S.	C...	90	11	29·80	S. W.	C...	80	5	29·84	W.	V ..
17	78	8	29·90	S. W.	C...	83	13	29·91	W.	C...	70	9	29·94	W.	C...
18	70	9	30·00	N.W.	C...	74	13	30·00	S. E.	Cy..	58	6	30·01	W.	C...
19	67	6	29·90	N.E.	C...	73	13	30·14	W.	C...	64	8	30·00	E.	R...
20	66	6	29·70	N.W.	Cy..	75	8	29·80	S.byE.	Cy..	68	3	29·70	.....	Cy..
21	60	4	29·94	W.	V...	70	12	29·75	E.	Cy..	67	4	29·87	N.E.	C...
22	65	8	30·00	N.E.	Cy..	70	8	30·04	S. E.	V ..	67	6	30·00	N.E.	R...
23	67	8	29·80	N.E	R...	68	6	29·94	E.	Cy..	64	3	29·80	N.E.	R...
24	64	3	29·80	N.E.	Cy..	70	6	29·80	S. E.	Cy..	64	1	29·80	N.E.	C...
25	66	3	29·90	S. E.	C...	82	11	29·82	S.	C...	68	6	29·83	S.W.	S...
26	67	6	30·00	N.W.	V...	83	11	29·91	S.	V...	69	3	29·95	.....	C...
27	71	5	29·98	N.W.	C...	82	11	30·00	S.W.	C...	73	8	29·97	S.W.	C...
28	70	8	30·00	N.E.	C...	80	15	30·01	S.W.	C...	75	6	30·00	S.W.	R...
29	68	8	29·91	W byN	Cy..	84	10	29·94	S.byE.	Cy..	75	4	29·90	E.	C...
30	78	6	29·97	W.	C...	84	10	29·91	E.	C...	76	6	29·94	W.	C...
31	73	9	30·00	S. W.	C...	85	15	30·00	S.	C...	76	8	29·96	S.	C...

Rain.—On the 2d and 3d, 2· inches; 15th and 16th, ·29 inch; 20th and 21st

EPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

JULY.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity.—Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
60	77	29·90	·16	69	10	14	N. W.	0	530
50	50	30·10	·20	58	4	5	N. to S.	9	810
54	70	30·27	·17	63	5	8	N.	6	654
60	79	30·20	·10	67	9	12	W.	0	541
50	58	29·97	·20	72	8	11	S. W.	3	611
54	90	29·90	·10	87	9	11	S. W.	4	545
80	95	29·70	·20	83	10	15	S. W.	4	561
76	91	29·86	·20	82	11	16	S. W.	3	471
74	90	29·90	·10	85	13	19	S. W.	4	411
80	90	30·07	·21	75	10	15	S. W.	9	555
70	80	29·85	·13	67	11	15	N. W	0	440
59	75	29·80	·13	71	10	15	W.	3	540
54	82	29·80	·02	73	11	15	S. W.	0	460
68	80	29·84	·03	81	11	15	S. W.	1	472
74	90	29·83	·06	83	9	12	S.	6	640
76	90	29·91	·10	80	7	12	S. W.	3	565
71	90	30·00	·10	75	10	15	W.	0	550
40	63	30·07	·20	62	6	10	S.	5	660
53	74	29·80	·24	67	11	14	W.	0	440
60	75	29·83	·20	65	6	12	W to S.	6	627
55	75	29·98	·17	64	5	7	N. E.	10	714
56	71	29·87	·17	65	8	13	N. E.	6	561
56	73	29·80	·19	64	5	10	N. E.	10	711
58	70	29·82	·14	66	3	6	E.	10	811
63	70	29·93	·04	73	8	14	N. to S.	4	581
63	82	29·99	·08	75	8	13	N. to S	4	581
66	84	29·98	·04	75	8	12	N. to S.	2	582
67	82	29·94	·04	80	10	17	W to S.	0	571
67	84	29·95	·04	78	7	11	W to E.	4	590
70	86	29·95	·03	75	8	11	S W.	2	582
67	85	29·96	·03	77	10	16	S. W.	2	570

·04 inch; 23d and 24th, ·2 inch ; 26th, ·75 inch ; 29th and 30th, ·2 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

AUGUST.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	69	8	30·00	N.	C...	87	15	29·99	W.	C...	78	9	30·00	W.	C...
2	74	7	30·01	S. W.	C...	90	21	30·00	S. W.	C...	80	10	30·05	S. W.	C...
3	77	7	30·06	S. W.	C...	83	13	30·00	S. E.	C...	78	7	30·02	S. E.	V..
4	72	4	30·03	N. E.	Cy..	84	6	30·00	S. E.	R...	80	6	29·98	S. W.	Cy..
5	78	5	30·00	S. W.	F...	86	7	29·92	S. E.	C...	80	4	29·90	S. W.	R...
6	75	8	30·00	N.W.	C...	84	15	29·96	N.	V..	78	7	30·00	N.	V..
7	74	8	30·20	N.W.	C...	80	13	30·17	E.	Cy..	75	8	30·15	.....	C...
8	76½	8	30·00	W.	C...	95	13	29·90	S.	C...	87	8	29·80	S. W.	C...
9	85	8	29·76	S. W.	C...	95	13	29·92	S. W.	C...	83	6	29·76	W.	V..
10	77	8	29·80	W.	C...	85	15	29·81	W. by N.	C...	80	9	29·90	W.	C...
11	.....	8	30·00	E.	C...	85	13	30·00	E.	C...	76	7	29·90	E.	C...
12	72	6	29·84	S. W.	W..	78	4	29 91	S. W.	Cy..	74	5	30·00	W.	C...
13	64	10	30·10	N.W.	C...	80	18	30·10	W.	C...	72	7	30·10	S. W.	C...
14	65	6	30·10	S. W.	C...	78	16	30·08	S. E.	C...	72	8	29·90	S. W.	Cy..
15	68	6	29·80	W.	V..	80	14	29·82	S. W.	V..	70	10	29·94	W.	C...
16	60	8	30·03	N.W.	C...	75	16	30·10	W.	V..	65	9	30·14	N.W.	C...
17	57	8	30·20	N.W.	C...	73	16	30·24	W.	C...	63	8	30·20	W.	C...
18	58	6	30·17	N.W.	C...	72	14	30·10	W.	C...	64	5	30·07	W.	H..
19	64	6	30·06	W. by N.	C...	80	16	30·03	S. by W.	C...	77	6	29·97	S. E.	C...
20	70	6	30·05	S. W.	C...	80	16	30·10	S.	C...	73	5	30·01	S.	C...
21	71	6	30·00	S	C...	84	10	30·00	S. W.	V..	74	5	29·91	S. W.	C...
22	70	2	30·00	S.	R...	82	6	30·00	S. E.	Cy..	....	....	.....	.....	....
23	73	4	29·96	S.	R...	78	4	29·90	S.	Cy..	....	....	.....	.....	....
24	63	7	30·20	N. E	C...	70	11	30·24	N. E.	C...	....	....	.....	.....	....
25	64	7	30·23	N. E	C...	72	12	30·12	W.	C...	....	....	.....	.....	....
26	67	3	30·00	S. E.	R...	72	13	29·91	W.	C...	....	....	.....	.....	....
27	74	6	29·91	S. W.	C·..	84	14	.....	S.	C...	....	....	.....	.....	....
28	76	3	29·87	S. E.	C...	80	8	29·80	S.	Cy..	....	....	.....	.....	....
29	75	8	29·80	W.	C...	80	16	30·21	W.	H...	....	....	.....	.....	....
30	60	9	30·20	W.	C...	70	14	30·20	S. W.	Cy..	....	....	.....	.....	....
31	58	6	30·20	S. W.	C...	76	12	29·90	S. W.	V..	....	....	.....	.....	....

Rain.—On the 5th, ·75 inch.;

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

AUGUST.									
Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity—Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
65	88	29·99	·04	77	11	16	S.	0	471
70	90	29·99	·07	80	14	22	N. to S.	2	379
71	85	30·03	·04	78	9	13	S.	7	611
71	86	30·04	·04	79	4	7	N.	1	781
74	87	30·01	·04	81	5	7	N. to S.	8	771
72	86	30·00	·07	80	11	16	W. to S.	2	580
71	81	30·15	·17	77	11	15	S. W.	3	554
75	95	29·94	·21	87	9	14	W.	1	671
80	96	29·74	·21	88	11	15	S.	2	661
72	85	29·84	·14	77	11	16	W.	0	601
68	87	29·95	·21	77	9	13	S.	1	606
67	91	29·90	·21	78	9	11	W.	2	621
54	80	30·11	·20	72	12	18	W.	2	461
64	78	30·00	·20	71	11	16	S. W.	1	401
64	82	29·87	·22	73	11	14	W.	1	460
64	75	30·07	·22	65	12	16	N. W.	0	400
56	73	30·21	·17	64	12	16	W.	1	......
55	72	30·11	·11	64	9	14	W.	4	......
56	80	30·02	·11	70	11	16	S.	0	......
58	82	30·00	·04	75	11	15	S.	0	......
68	85	30·00	·03	77	9	11	S.	3	......
70	83	30·01	·07	77	4	7	S.	7	......
70	80	30·00	·11	72	4	8	S.	8	......
64	72	30·17	·11	63	8	9	E.	0	......
53	72	30·00	·11	65	9	11	E.	1	......
59	73	30·02	·14	72	9	11	S.	4	......
70	85	29·91	·16	78	9	11	S. W.	0	......
71	76	29·81	·11	72	4	6	S.	8	......
66	81	29·81	·01	70	11	14	W.	3	......
60	71	30·11	·27	65	9	9	S.	3	......
57	77	30·21	·12	67	9	9	S. W.	3	......

the 12th, ·24 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

SEPTEMBER.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	70	4	29·81	S. W.	Cy..	80	6	29·71	S. E.	C Cy	73	4	29·64	S. E.	Cy..
2	60	9	29·64	W.	Cy..	63	11	29·73	W.	C Cy	54	7	29·94	W.	C...
3	54	8	30·01	W.	C...	65	15	30·00	N.W.	C...	61	8	30·01	W.	C...
4	60	5	30·20	S.W.	C...	71	14	30·23	S.W.	C...	63	7	30·24	W.	C...
5	67	6	30·14	S.W.	C...	76	12	30·11	S.W.	C...	65	5	30·10	S.W.	V..
6	68	6	30·06	S.W.	C...	84	9	30·10	S.	C...	70	6	30·04	S.	C...
7	68	4	30·07	S.byW	C...	80	10	30·05	S.	C...	72	5	30·06	S.W.	C...
8	70	4	30·02	S. W.	Cy..	76	10	30·00	S.byE.	C...	71	6	30·10	N.W.	C...
9	69	5	30·18	N.W.	C...	76	16	30·17	N.E.	C...	70	8	30·16	.....	C...
10	61	7	30·21	N.E.	C...	77	16	30·16	S.	C...	71	5	30·20	S. E.	V.
11	70	4	30·30	N.E.	C...	73	16	30·27	E.	C...	70	4	30·20	N. E.	R...
12	69	3	30·07	E.	R...	70	3	29·90	......	R...	73	3	29·90	N.	R...
13	64	5	30·00	N.W.	V ..	65	14	30·11	N.W.	C...	64	9	30·20	N.	V ..
14	63	7	30·30	N.E.	V .	70	12	30·27	N.E.	C...	64	8	30·24	W.	V ..
15	64	5	30·20	N.W.	V ..	70	6	30·06	S. W.	Cy..	66	6	30·10	W.	R...
16	63	5	30·11	N.E.	Cy..	68	8	30·00	W.	Cy..	65	5	30·00	S. E.	Cy. .
17	66	4	30·10	N.by E	Cy..	75	4	30·11	S. E.	V ..	66	3	30·11	S. E.	Cy. .
18	68	4	30·06	E.	Cy..	80	8	30·00	S. E.	R...	70	3	30·00	N.	Cy. .
19	70	5	29·92	N.W.	C...	76	15	29·91	W.	V ..	69	5	30·02	N.	C...
20	66	7	29·93	W.	C...	75	8	30·04	S.	V ..	71	4	30·12	W.	V ..
21	67	7	30·07	N.W.	C...	71	15	30·13	W.	Cy..	67	7	30·15	W.	C...
22	58	7	30·21	N.W.	C...	70	14	30·21	W.	C...	69	8	30·20	W.	C...
23	58	7	30·20	W.	C...	71	13	30·17	S W.	C...	66	6	30·14	W.	C..
24	59	6	30·06	S. W.	C...	65	10	29·90	S. W.	C...	60	5	29·95	W.	V ..
25	55	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	70	15	30·04	N.W.	Cy..	57	6	30·06	N.E.	C...
26	48	8	30·10	N.W.	C...	72	20	30·11	N.	C...	60	7	30·14	N.E.	C...
27	63	5	30·14	W.	C...	70	15	30 10	S. W.	C...	66	4	30·00	.....	Cy..
28	65	3	30·00	N.E.	R...	83	5	29·90	N.E.	C...	....	....	29·90	N.	Cy..
29	62	3	29·87	N.W.	F...	71	17	29·90	W byN	Cy..	....	....	29·90	.....	V ..
30	66	4	29·96	N.	C...	73	8	30·00	N.W.	C...	66	4	30·00	N.	....

Rain.—On the 1st, 1· inch ; 11th and 12th,

PT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEPTEMBER.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
52	82	29·71	·15	66	5	7	S.	8	717
45	63	29·87	·20	55	9	12	W.	1	525
51	65	30·00	·17	58	11	16	N. W.	1	440
51	71	30·21	·11	64	10	14	S. W.	1	487
61	76	30·12	·11	69	8	12	S. W.	1	574
65	84	30·05	·08	75	8	11	S. W.	4	582
66	80	30·05	·04	73	7	11	S.	7	617
67	83	30·07	·07	75	8	10	S.	3	584
65	77	30·11	·06	71	10	16	N.	4	540
60	76	30·21	·11	69	10	17	N.E. to S	3	530
63	77	30·24	·14	71	9	15	S. E.	6	570
66	75	30·00	·21	71	3	4	S. E.	10	821
62	71	30·10	·20	67	9	15	N. W.	3	540
60	65	30·21	·11	62	9	14	NW to SW	5	580
63	70	30·14	·10	66	5	8	W.	7	717
62	71	30·11	·07	64	7	9	N. E.	9·7	610
64	70	30·10	·04	67	3	4	NE to SE	10	817
67	76	30·04	·16	71	5	9	S. E.	7·7	720
67	83	30·00	·10	75	8	16	N. W.	3	584
66	80	30·11	·10	73	7	10	N. W.	4·7	617
65	76	30·19	·07	71	10	16	N. W.	8	540
71	57	30·17	·04	64	10	15	N. W.	4	487
70	56	30·00	·16	62	9	14	S. W.	1	528
57	71	30·08	·15	64	7	12	S. W.	8	610
53	66	30·10	·07	58	11	16	N. W.	3	440
47	70	30·04	·07	58	13	....	N. W.	1	370
....	72	30·00	·08	62	9	15	S. W.	2	528
53	70	29·91	·10	66	5	6	N. E.	10	717
61	83	30·00	·12	71	10	17	N. W.	3	540
62	72	30·06	·10	66	5	10	N.	6	717

1·25 inch; 17th, ·25 inch; 24th, ·06 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

OCTOBER.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	56	1	30·00	N. E	R...	58	2	30·06	N. E	R...	56	1	30·10	N. E.	R...
2	58	1	30·12	N. E.	R...	62	3	30·10	N. E.	Cy..	60	2	30·11	N. E.	Cy..
3	62	1	30·08	N. E.	R...	73	4	30·00	N. E.	C...	68	4	30·07	S. W.	C...
4	66	3	30·01	S.	V ..	80	12	30·00	S. W.	Cy..	64	5	30·00	S. W.	V...
5	50	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	65	14	30·05	W.	C..	55	8	30·10	W.	C. .
6	48	6	30·20	N.W.	C...	65	14	30·20	S. W.	C...	58	5	30·07	S.	V...
7	53	6	29·98	S. W.	C...	74	11	30·00	S. W.	C...	64	5	29·95	S. W.	C...
8	62	5	29·95	S. W.	C...	83	8	29·94	S. by W.	C...	76	5	29·96	S. W.	C...
9	60	6	30·00	S. W.	C...	80	10	29·97	S.	C...	75	5	29·97	S.	C...
10	68	5	29·98	N. E.	Cy..	70	2	29·96	N. E	R...	60	2	29·84	S. E.	R...
11	60	2	29·81	N. E.	R...	60	4	29·92	N.W.	V...	50	8	30·00	N.W.	C...
12	47	5	30·02	N.W.	Cy..	60	5	30·30	S. W.	Cy..	58	4	29·97	S.	Cy..
13	45	1	29·87	N. E.	Cy..	52	6	29·90	N. E.	Cy..	53	4	29·86	N.	Cy..
14	48	3	29·88	N.W.	Cy..	60	8	29·92	W. by N	V...	54	4	29·96	N.W.	V...
15	50	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	60	14	30·00	W by N	C...	50	3	30·00	N. E.	Cy..
16	46	4	30·05	N. E.	Cy..	55	4	30·00	S. E.	R...	51	5	29·98	S.	C..
17	55	4	29·94	S.	C...	67	10	29·90	S. W.	C...	60	7	30·04	S. W.	C...
18	50	4	30·19	N. E.	C...	65	10	30·29	S. E.	C...	55	6	30·20	S.	C...
19	50	6	30·17	S.	C...	59	10	30·18	S, E.	C...	58	3	29·70	S. W.	V...
20	44	7	29·95	N.W.	C...	54	13	30·00	N.W.	C...	46	7	30·00	N.W.	C...
21	41	5	30·00	S.	C...	63	10	29·80	S.	V...	54	3	29·60	S.	Cy..
22	50	6	29·50	S. W.	V ..	57	13	29·51	S. W.	V...	47	6	29·70	N.	C...
23	42	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	52	13	30·15	N.W.	C. .	45	8	30.21	N.W.	C...
24	40	5	30·36	S.	C...	58	10	30·40	S. E.	C...	48	6	30.30	S. W.	C...
25	47	3	30·20	S. W.	V ..	64	8	30·10	S. W.	Cy..	50	5	30.16	W.	V...
26	40	5	30·14	N. E.	Cy..	49	3	30·00	N. E.	R. .	45	2	29 70	N. E.	R...
27	43	1	29·50	N. E.	R...	42	3	29·60	S. W.	R...	37	5	29·90	S. W.	C...
28	45	3	30·00	N.W.	C...	46	8	30·06	S. W.	C...	44	5	30·10	W.	C...
29	35	3	30·10	W.	C...	58	..	......	....	....	55	7	30·00	.....	V...
30	45	4	30·16	W.	C.	58	11	30·12	S. W.	C...	..	.	....	......	....
31	43	4	30·10	S. W.	C...	62	10	30·11	S. W.	C...	56	6	30·04	S. W.	C..

Rain.—On the 1st, 2d and 3d, 1·8 inch ; on the 10th and 11th, ·75

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

OCTOBER.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity.—Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
54	59	30·07	·12	57	1	2	N. E.	10	941
55	63	30·10	·6	58	2	3	N E.	10	850
61	74	30 08	·5	67	2	4	N.E.-S.W	7·7	860
64	82	30·01	·5	73	7	12	S to SW.	4	617
48	66	30·07	·7	58	11	15	N. W.	0·4	440
47	50	30·17	·14	56	9	14	NW to S	·2	550
52	48	29·97	·20	64	7	12	S. W.	7	610
62	53	29·95	·05	73	7	9	S. W.	2	616
58	62	29.98	·10	71	7	11	SW to S	4	610
58	60	29·90	·10	66	3	5	N. E.	10	814
48	68	29·94	·16	54	4	8	NE-NW	8	748
47	60	30·00	·10	54	4	5	N to S	10	748
45	47	29.87	·21	50	5	7	N. E.	10	698
47	45	29·91	·10	54	7	11	N. W.	7	566
48	48	30·00	·10	55	9	15	N.	5	525
46	50	30·00	·10	50	5	4	NE to SE	9	698
50	46	30·00	·11	60	7	11	W.	2	600
50	55	30·17	·14	56	7	11	N. to S.	4	590
50	50	30·18	·34	56	7	11	SE to NE	2·4	590
40	50	30·00	·24	46	9	13	N. W.	0·3	480
39	44	29·84	·41	51	7	11	N to S.	4	570
46	47	29·60	·30	51	9	13	S. W.	4	114
40	59	13·17	·40	46	9	14	N. W.	4	480
36	58	13·37	·20	47	7	10	S. E.	2	610
45	64	13·17	·22	55	5	10	S. W.	6	726
40	50	29·80	·47	45	3	5	N. E.	10	790
35	44	29·68	·50	40	3	8	NE to SW	8	784
32	47	30·07	·14	40	5	9	NW to SW	1·7	700
42	59	39 ·6	·6	51	7	10	W.	4	570
43	60	30·11	·8	51	9	12	S. W.	1	514
50	64	30 ·7	·7	56	7	11	S. W.	1	590

inch ; on the 19th, ·34 inch ; on the 26th and 27th, 3 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

NOVEMBER.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	56	7	30·07	S. W.	C...	64	10	30·00	S.	C...	60	5	30·00	S. W.	V ..
2	56	6	30·00	S. W.	C...	64	10	29·80	S. E.	V ..	60	4	29·64	S.	V ..
3	46	5	29·70	S. W.	C...	55	12	29·80	N.W.	C...	47	6	29·97	N.W.	V ..
4	32	7	30·20	N.W.	C...	50	13	30·20	N.W.	C...	40	5	30·21	W.	C..
5	44	4	30·21	S.	V ..	60	8	30·08	S. W.	V ..	41	4	29·94	S.	Cy..
6	43	5	29·95	.....	Cy..	43	11	29·83	W.	V ..	38	6	29·80	N.W.	Cy..
7	30	3	29·74	N. E.	Cy..	27	1	29·57	N. E.	S...	25	1	29·61	N. E.	S...
8	25	1	29·87	N. E.	S...	38	4	29·81	.....	.....	34	3	9·70	S. W.	Cy..
9	30	2	29·54	N. E.	Cy..	35	3	29 70	S. E.	Cy..	36	6	29·86	W.	....
10	37	6	30·00	N.W.	C...	48	10	30·10	W.	C...	40	5	30·21	W.	V ..
11	33	4	30·30	S. E.	F...	47	9	30·20	S.	C...	43	4	30·07	S.	C...
12	44	2	29·94	S.	R...	50	4	29·95	S. E.	R...	44	3	29·98	S.	R...
13	46	5	30·04	N.W.	V ..	53	11	30·10	W.	C...	47	5	30·14	N.W.	C...
14	42	5	30·15	N.W.	C...	54	11	30·17	S. W.	C...	41	6	30·14	N.W.	C...
15	36	5	30·20	N.	C...	40	12	30·30	N.	C...	30	7	30·40	N. by E.	C..
16	26	5	30·70	N.	Cy..	40	13	30·70	N.	V ..	35	6	30·44	N.	Cy..
17	36	3	30·36	N. E.	Cy..	44	10	30·30	N. E.	H ..	42	2	30·27	N. E.	R...
18	38	3	30·40	N. E.	V ..	47	10	30·32	N.	C..	40	4	30·15	N.	Cy..
19	42	2	30·10	N. E.	R...	54	3	30·00	S. E.	C...	52	2	29·91	S. E.	F...
20	50½	1	29·60	E.	Cy..	60	2	29·60	S. E.	R...	57	1	29·60	S.	R...
21	56	1	29·60	N. E.	R...	54	1	29·63	S. E.	R...	42	3	29·67	S. E	Cy..
22	44	4	29·71	N.W.	Cy..	45	10	29·70	W.	Cy..	35	5	29·76	N.W.	R..
23	34	5	29·81	N.W.	V ..	34	6	29·86	N.W.	V ..	34	5	30·02	N.W.	C...
24	27	5	30·05	N.W.	C...	38	9	30·10	W.	C...	33	5	30·08	S. W.	C...
25	35	4	30·04	W.	H ..	48	9	30·00	S.	C...	37	2	29·87	S. E.	R...
26	35	1	29·70	N. E.	R...	41	2	29·70	S. W.	Cy..	40	2	29·61	S.	Cy..
27	34	4	29·84	N.W.	C...	40	8	29·90	N. by W.	CCy.	36	5	29·82	N. W.	V ..
28	35	4	29·75	N.W.	C...	43	7	29·70	S. W.	H ..	37	4	29·67	W.	V ..
29	37	3	29·71	N. by E.	Cy..	42	2	29·70	. ...	R...	40	1	29·70	.....	R...
30	35	4	30·00	S. W.	C...	42	9	30·00	S. W.	C...	....	....	29·87	.....	Cy..

Rain.—On the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, 2· inches ; from the

KEPT AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

NOVEMBER.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity—Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrées.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
34	64	30·03	·14	60	9	12	S. W.	1	510
50	64	29·81	·40	56	7	11	S.	3	590
43	56	29·84	·40	48	9	12	SW to NW	2	484
32	50	30·20	·20	41	9	13	N. W.	4	450
40	60	30·07	·30	50	5	8	S.	8	698
30	43	29·81	·18	35	7	12	SW to NW	9	567
24	32	29·64	·24	26	2	4	N. E.	10	840
25	40	29·84	·21	33	4	5	NE to SW	10	730
33	36	29·71	·24	35	5	7	NE to SW	8	681
37	50	30·10	·41	44	7	11	W.	1	594
38	50	30·20	·20	44	5	9	S.	3	677
43	51	30·00	·26	45	3	6	S.	9·7	790
45	54	30·11	·14	50	7	12	N. W.	3	569
40	55	30·14	·15	47	7	11	W.	2·4	610
28	40	30·34	·30	35	7	12	N. W.	7	560
24	42	30·70	·40	34	7	13	N by E	7·7	560
34	45	30·34	·21	40	2	8	N. E.	10	860
37	48	30·24	·03	43	6	10	N. E.	7·5	630
40	54	30·00	·37	48	2	3	N. E. to S.	10	874
50	60	29·60	·21	54	1½	2	S. E.	10	910
41	55	29·64	·60	48	2	3	N. E. to S.	10	874
35	45	29·70	·07	40	7	10	N. W.	9·7	601
28	35	29·90	·30	33	6	8	N. W.	4	600
26	38	30·10	·15	33	7	10	NW to SW	0	560
33	50	29·91	·20	42	6	10	NE. to SE	5	639
34	42	29·68	·34	38	2	22	N E. to SE.	0	869
33	40	29·84	·06	36	7	10	N. W.	2	564
34	44	29·71	·12	34	5	8	NW to SW	3	680
36	43	29·73	·07	40	2	3	NE. to SE	10	860
33	42	29·98	·16	39	6	10	S W.	4	620

17th to the 22d, 2· inches ; 25th to the 29th, ·33 inch.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1862,

DECEMBER.

Days of the Month.	6 A. M.					2 P. M.					10 P. M.				
	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.	Temperature.	Evaporation below.	Barometer.	Wind.	Weather.
	Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.			Deg.	Deg.	Ins.		
1	40	2	29·87	S. E.	R...	46	3	29·90	S. E.	R...	38	2	29·90	S. E.	Cy..
2	35	5	30·00	W.	C...	39	9	30·04	W.	C...	31	6	30·04	N. W.	C...
3	29	3	30·10	N. E.	Cy..	34	4	30·00	N. E.	Cy..	27	3	30·03	W.	V...
4	26	4	30·10	N. W.	C...	34	9	30·10	S. W.	C...	31	3	30·00	S.	C...
5	30	3	29·91	S.	C...	38	4	29·84	E.	R...	29	2	29·73	N. E.	R..
6	25	4	29·40	N. W.	C...	27	7	29·47	N. W.	C Cy	20	4	29·51	N. W.	C...
7	11	3	29·64	N. W.	C...	18	5	29·80	W.	C...	12	4	30·00	W.	C...
8	11	3	30·07	W.	C...	26	6	30·14	S. W.	V...	25	3	30·11	S. W.	Cy..
9	23	3	30·20	W.	V...	33	6	30·20	W.	C...	28	4	30·20	S. W.	C...
10	24	4	30·17	W.	C...	36	8	30·10	S. W.	C...	34	4	30·11	S. W.	C...
11	34	4	30·07	S. W.	C...	43	6	30·07	S. W.	C...	40	4	30·06	S. W.	C...
12	35	4	30·04	S. W.	C...	50	9	30·06	S. W.	C...	44	4	30·07	S. E.	C...
13	36	4	30·26	S. W.	V...	48	5	30·30	N. E.	V...	40	3	30·20	S. W.	Cy..
14	41	3	30·10	S. E.	F...	52	6	30·05	S. W.	C Cy	41	3	30·00	S. W.	C...
15	43	3	29·96	S. W.	F...	57	7	29·86	S. W.	V...	51	4	29·60	W.	C Cy
16	51	4	29·40	S. W.	V...	46	7	29·50	S. W.	V...	38	5	29·90	N. W.	C...
17	30	4	30·04	N. W.	C...	38	9	30·51	W.	V...	24	5	30·31	N. W.	C...
18	13	4	30·50	N. W.	C...	24	6	30·00	N. W.	C...	22	4	30·30	N. W.	C...
19	22	4	30·20	S. W.	C...	38	8	30·47	W.	V...	20	4	30·10	N. W.	C...
20	60	3	30·40	N. W.	C...	13	5	30·41	W.	C...	8	3	30·54	S. W.	C...
21	40	3	30·57	N. W.	C...	16	6	30·10	S. W.	V...	20	3	30·20	S. W.	Cy..
22	22	2	30·17	W.	Cy..	29	4	30·17	S. W.	V...	31	3	30·04	N. W.	Cy.
23	29	2	30·00	S. W.	Cy..	44	6	30·40	S. W.	V...	36	3	30·24	N. W.	Cy..
24	27	3	30·40	N.	V...	34	8	30·04	N. W.	V...	34	3	30·24	N. W.	V...
25	37	2	30·10	W.	Cy..	44	6	29·80	S. W.	V...	37	3	30·00	N. W.	[illegible]
26	39	2	29·90	S. W.	V...	52	3	29·70	S. W.	Cy..	44	3	27·70	N. W.	R...
27	41	2	29·70	S. W.	Cy..	54	5	29·80	S. W.	V...	50	3	27·70	N. W.	V...
28	35	4	29·76	W.	V...	42	7	30·00	S. W.	V...	40	4	27·90	N. W.	C..
29	38	4	29·96	S. W.	C...	49	9	29·80	S. W.	V...	40	6	30·00	N. W.	C...
30	38	3	29·90	S. W.	F..	44	7	29·91	S. W.	Cy..	38	2	29·80	N. E.	R...
31	33	1	29·80	N. E.	S...	28	5	.....	N.	Cy..	23	4	30·15	N.	V...

Rain —On the 1st, ·07 inch ; on the

T AT THE EASTERN DISPENSARY, NEW YORK CITY.

DECEMBER.

Minimum Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Mean Range.	Mean Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation below Air.	Maximum below.	General Direction of Wind for the Day.	Mean Amount of Cloud, "10 Maximum."	Mean Humidity — Saturation 1,000.
Degrees.	Degrees.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.			
38	40	29·90	·10	41	2½	4	S. E.	9·8	867
30	44	30·06	·9	35	7	10	W.	0	587
27	35	30·04	·10	31	3	4	N. E.	9·7	770
26	34	30·05	·13	30	6	10	NW to S	1	600
27	38	29·83	·30	32	4	5	SE to NE	8	724
16	27	29·47	·30	22	5	8	W.	2	640
10½	18	29·84	·40	14	5	7	W.	0	610
11	26	30·11	·20	19	5	7	S. W.	2·7	620
23	33	30·20	·10	28	5	7	S W.	2	681
24	38	30·14	·10	31	6	9	S. W.	0·7	600
34	44	30·05	·4	39	5	7	S. W.	0·4	680
35	53	30·00	·3	44	7	10	S. W.	0·3	597
36	48	30·24	·20	42	4	7	NE to SE	6	740
40	52	30·07	·14	46	4	7	S.	6	750
43	59	29·71	·37	50	5	8	S. W.	4·7	698
36	46	29·65	·55	41	6	8	S. W.	5	634
15	38	30·17	·40	26	7	9	N. W.	0.7	565
13	25	30·40	·20	19	5	7	SW-NW	0	620
12	38	30·00	·46	25	5	7	N. W.	1	660
06	14	30·44	·40	10	4	6	S. W.	0·8	614
04	20	30·40	·40	12	4	6	S. W.	6·8	620
21	31	30·10	·20	26	3	5	N to SW	7	770
28	44	30·10	·30	36	4	7	S. W.	7	738
27	35	30·30	·20	31	6	9	S. W.	5	600
36	44	30·04	·20	40	5	7	S. W.	8	670
38	52	29·84	·30	45	3	4	S. W.	8	793
40	54	29·70	·06	47	4	7	S. W.	6	756
35	43	29·80	·17	39	6	8	S. W.	4	620
36	50	29·96	·20	42	6	8	S. W.	3	637
36	44	29·87	·14	40	4	6	S. W.	9	744
21	33	29·99	·13	27	3	5	N. E.	9	764

5th, ·17 inch; on the 16th, ·16 inch.

SUMMARY OF SEVEN DAILY OBSERVATIONS OF THE TEMPERATURE, MOISTURE, WEIGHT, DIRECTION, AND CONDITION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, FOR THE YEAR 1862.

		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Mean Temperature, at 6 A. M...°		26	25	30½	40	50	61	69	69	64	50	39	32
“ “ “ 2 P. M...°		30	35½	42	55	69½	75	82	77	74	61	46	39
“ “ “ 12 P. M...°		28	28	33	43	54	61	76	73	63	54	40	32
“ Temp. of Evap. at 6 A. M..°		25½	22	27½	36	45	56	62	63	60	46	35	29
“ “ “ “ 2 P. M..°		27	30½	36	46	60	64	70	66	63	51	39	32
“ “ “ “ 10 P. M..°		26	25	30	39	49	55	69½	66	58	49	36	29
“ “ “ for the Month		26	26	32	41	53	59	62	63	60	47	34	32
“ “ for the Month........		28½	30	37	47	60	66½	71	72	68	53	40	37
Minimum Temp. for the Month ..		8	14	18	26	39	46	50	55	45	32	24	4
Maximum “ “ “ ...		42	48	51	83	83	90	91	95	84	84	64	60
Maximum height of Barometer in the Month........	Ins.	30·67	30·34	30·24	30·40	30·30	30·34	30·24	30·31	30·30	30·44	30·71	30·60
Minimum height of Barometer in the Month.	Ins.	29·34	29·04	29·10	29·40	29·57	29·48	29·64	29·64	29·60	29·47	29·54	29·35
Mean height of Barometer in the Month.............	Ins.	30·01	29·94	29·81	30·07	29·88	29·93	29·92	30·00	30·06	30·00	29·96	30·01
Mean amount of Clouds (0 to 10).		5¾	5	5	4	4	4½	4	2⅗	3⅗	4⅓	6	4
Days of Easterly and Southerly winds.		16	7	14	15	16	20	15	10	9	13	14	5
Days of Westerly and Northerly winds		15	21	17	15	15	10	16	21	21	18	16	25
Days mostly clear................		11	12	15	18	20	14	17	25	18	17	13	16
“ “ obscured............		20	16	16	12	11	16	14	6	12	14	17	15
Inches of Rain....................		7	3	2	2	2·73	7·4	3·5	1	1·81	6·37	3·67	·4

REMARKS.

The winter of 1861 and '2 was slightly warmer than usual, as the following table of the last nine years will show, all the observations from which it was calculated being made by the same observer, in the same places, and by the same instruments.

Mean Temperature.	Decem.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Mean.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Winter of 1853 and 1854............	33	30½	30	34½	32
“ “ 1854 “ 1855............	29½	29½	23	34	30
“ “ 1855 “ 1856............	34	34	24	32	27½
“ “ 1856 “ 1857............	32	32	36	23	30¼
“ “ 1857 “ 1858............	39	42	26	36	38¼
“ “ 1858 “ 1859............	34	30	35	46	36¼
“ “ 1859 “ 1860............	30	32½	30	43	34
“ “ 1860 “ 1861.......... ..	29	28½	37	40	33½
“ “ 1861 “ 1862...........	34½	28½	30	37	32½
Mean of nine years..................	32½	29	30	37	32

As may be seen, January was warmer than the average, while February and March were about the same; the lowest temperature of the year, 4° Fahrenheit, occurred on the 21st of December. There was not quite the usual amount of rain and snow. January and June had the most; the one 7½ inches nearly, and the others seven. The driest months were December and August; in the former, there was not over one-half inch of rain, and in the latter, one inch. On the evening of the 24th of January, after the barometer had marked 30 inches, with scarcely any fluctuation for four days, occurred a remarkable storm, commencing with a gale and hail, followed by rain, for about twelve hours—three inches of rain fell. On the 19th of February, after a variable morning, a snow-storm, began at three, P. M., followed by rain and lightning in the evening, during which time the mercury in the barometer fell, from 30 degrees 20 minutes, to 29·40 inches. The lowest point of the barometer for the month, 29 inches, was on the 24th, at the time of the highest of the thermometer; and upon the 25th occurred the highest point of the barometer, and the lowest temperature; this state of the air preceded and accompanied a change of wind and tempest which lasted 12 hours. On the 27th, there was the heaviest snow-storm of the season; 6 inches fell on a level; it commenced at two, A. M., lasting 12 hours. The barometer ranged the lowest in March, and also fluctuated the most; the winds, however, were not quite as blustering as usual. There was not much snow or rain during the month. A storm, with lightning, hail, and hard rain, occurred on the evening of the 3d, preceded by a rapid fall of the mercury (minimum, 29·20 inches. The month of April had much high wind, like March; not the usual amount of rain; more clear days, and a higher range of barometer. A late north-east snow-storm occurred on the 9th. The weather of May was mostly pleasant; vegetation was about as early as usual. Summer heats commenced about the last of June. The heaviest rain-fall of the year was on the 4th of this month; 5 inches fell in 12 hours.— The following table gives the mean readings of the summer months. It shows that the summer was not quite as warm as usual; the highest temperature, 95 degrees in the shade, occurred on the 7th of August. (On the 5th of August, 1861, the highest temperature, 95 degrees, occurred in that year.)

MEAN TEMPERATURE.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	MEAN.
	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.
Summer of 1854	71	79	75½	66	72¾
" " 1855	69	78	74	69	72½
" " 1856	70	77	71	68½	71½
" " 1857	66	75	72	64	69¼
" " 1858	72	74	72	67	71¼
" " 1859	68	73	72	62	68¾
" " 1860	71	75	72½	66	71½
" " 1861	71	74	73	69	72
" " 1862	66	71	72	68	69½
Mean of nine years	69	75	73	66½	71

The 2d of August was the dryest day of the year, maximum temperature, 90 degrees; evaporation, 21 degrees below; barometer, 30 inches; wind south-west and moderate. This month had less easterly winds than usual, and the most clear days of any month of the year. The weather of September was mostly pleasant, with a high range of the barometer. That of October was not as fine as usual. On the afternoon of the 19th, the mercury fell rapidly from 30·24 inches, to 29·64 inches, preceding a short rain-storm; it also fell very quickly on the 26th, and was followed by a hard north-east rain-storm, during which 3 inches fell. On the 7th of November occurred a great autumnal storm, extending over the whole country, and far at sea. It commenced in Minnesota early on the 6th; its progress was much more rapid and extensive than usual; heavy snow (the first of the season) commenced falling in New York at 7 A. M., followed by cold sleet, P. M. On the 8th there was sleet early A. M., and it was cloudy all day.

On the 9th, return of the autumnal storm, with snow; this was the cloudiest and most unpleasant month of the year. The weather of December was much finer and dryer than usual, and attended with very little easterly or southerly winds.

The concluding table shows the Mean for nine years.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	Mean.
Height of the Barometer....In.	2·96	30·00	29·96	29·89	29·89	29·92	29·89	29·90	29·96	29·93
Temperature.............Deg.	52½	52	50	50¾	51	51¼	52½	53	51	51½
" of Evaporation...	47½	47	44	45	44	44	46	47	45½	45½
Inches of rain and melted snow.	36	57	46½	57½	50	50	48¼	50¾	41	45
Days mostly clear (total)......	195	204	168	148	181	176	188	207	193	174
" " cloudy, " ...	170	161	198	217	184	189	178	158	169	191
" " easterly winds....	144	160	139	170	161	167	173	125	155	155
" " westerly "	221	205	227	195	201	198	193	240	210	210

REPORT

OF

CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D.,

Registrar of Records and Statistics.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS.

January 10, 1863.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, ESQ., *City Inspector:*

SIR—Herewith please receive my Annual Report of the mortality of the city of New York, and such other matters as, by the organic law creating the Department, have been committed to my charge.

In bringing these to your attention, I think it proper to leave the usual track of dry detail, and, going back for a while in the world's history, deduce conclusions appropriate to the subjects treated of.

The peculiar nature of my duties, differing as they do from those of any other bureau in the city government, being matters pertaining entirely to questions of "Life and Death," must plead excuse for this lengthy report.

In attempting to account for the prevalence and fatality of diseases, peculiar in their natures, at any specified time, it seems necessary to trace back the record, for it is only by taking a connected view of a period of years, that a correct judgment can be formed of the state of health of a city or country. We have not, during the year past, been visited by any violent epidemic within the reach of medical skill, yet, in the United States, a greater relative mortality has occurred than for many years previous, and the city of New York has contributed no small proportion of her citizens to swell the grand total. These, however, are only partially shown in my returns, as soldiers, slain in battle, or dying from diseases contracted in the field, and hastily buried where they fell, are not reported to this office.

The longer our experience runs, more certainly do we find that "Nature's laws are immutable," unchangeable. What *is* to-day *was* thousands of years ago, and I have tried in this report, though it embraces but a brief period, to make this fact apparent.

Starting, then, with the dictum that the increase and decrease of population are apparently governed by certain fixed laws, I have attempted, by the tables herewith submitted, to show that, no matter what the cause, whether plague, famine, pestilence, or war, a certain ratio of mortality is always occurring, and that ratio is dependent, during specified periods of time, upon the increase of population.

It will, no doubt, strike you, sir, as remarkable, that the totals of particular diseases are so uniform, and naturally the question arises, Why are causes of death, which appear to be purely accidental, subject to such seemingly fixed rules? Why, for instance, are the violent deaths in London and other places nearly equal in number from year to year? The tables appended show this fact! I cannot solve this question, except upon the basis of natural law.

Why have epidemics raged throughout the world's history at what seem to be stated periods, destroying about a given number of its population? Either the plague of earlier ages, the cholera of the present, or war's dread weapons, seem to require a fixed number of victims. Indeed, sir, in human life, as in mercantile matters, demand seems always regulated by the supply.

With a view of elucidating this theory, I have caused the accompanying tables to be prepared, and although the general reader may, at the first glance, call them dry and uninteresting, I am satisfied that, upon more minute investigation, they will well repay perusal and comparison.

It may be asked, with apparent reason, why a compilation of this sort is pertinent in a report of this character, especially when I start with the theory that the laws of life and death are, in a measure, fixed. I answer:

The city of New York contains one million of inhabitants within its corporate limits. The care of these is, in a measure, confided to you, and whatever can promote their health or welfare, is a subject of interest. True, a certain number must die in the *world;* but, in my opinion, particular localities may be measurably protected from the ravages of disease.

We have a remarkable instance of this in the city of New Orleans, during the past year. Under ordinary circumstances, its population should have been subject to the ravages of its climatic fever, yet, by vigilant precaution, it escaped this epidemic altogether, while other points upon the gulf coast, in its immediate vicinity, were visited by "Yellow Jack."

Does not this prove that, though nature requires a certain sacrifice each year, a careful understanding and attention to the laws of hygiene, may transfer that sacrifice measurably from one locality to another.

In short, I have attempted to show that, though our population has increased to so remarkable an extent, our relative regular mortality, compared with other cities, has not kept pace with it; and that, with all of talk about the city of New York and its unhealthiness, it can show a cleaner "bill of health," under its present administration, than any city of its size in the world.

Still very much remains to be done in order that New York, destined as she is to rank as the first city in the world, may take rank as the best regulated in regard to sanitary laws. We have abundant water, salt and fresh, and both are essential to health. We have a perfectly dry foundation upon which our city is reared, no marshes by which malarious influences may be absorbed and retained, but a rock base, subject to a most perfect system of drainage, with a moderate tide, that being the principal means of carrying off the dirt and offal of the city, and far surpassing a running stream, the tendency of which is to beat or cast to the shore, whereas the tide runs out carrying everything with it. London and Liverpool possess advantages over us in this respect, having a tide of thirty to forty feet, ours being only from four to six feet, ordinarily.

We need, then, in order to promote our health, a more perfect system of sewerage; most of those now built answer the double purpose of sewer and drain, nearly all the cellars that are wet become immediately dry on the completion of a sewer in the adjacent street. A great city may be well likened to a human body. Its intestines are the drains, and unless they are arranged with a view to promote the fullest exercise of their vital functions, the general system necessarily suffers.

Again: we need more air. We have (following the previous comparison) one great lung at our Central Park, but, in the lower part of the city, although modern science has done much, we still want more air, more sunshine. Tenement-houses have been, to a degree, modernized—streets have been opened—buildings have been constructed with more regard to the laws of health; but much is yet required, and it is my earnest hope that we shall, ere long, rival our sister cities in Europe, and show that, in radical improvement, a free can equal, indeed surpass, a despotic government.

THE CONDITION OF THE BUREAU.

The number of births and marriages recorded differ but little from those of 1861.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths recorded were 21,244, being 873 less than in 1861. In addition there were upwards of two thousand bodies taken through the city to different States for interment. These were either killed in battle or died in the various hospitals within the last year. All the particulars regarding their deaths are carefully recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This is already of great advantage to the friends of these deceased soldiers, as enabling them to present for adjustment, unsettled claims against the Government. It is, in all probability, the only record of the death of a large number of them.

DEATHS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN 1862.

Total Deaths	21,244	
" Adults	8,618	
" Children	12,626	
Native Adults	2,143	3,378
Children of Native Parents	1,235	
Foreign Adults	6,475	16,096
Children of Foreign Parents	9,621	
Excess of Foreigners		12,71

RELATIVE PROPORTION IN CITY AND COUNTRY MORTALITY.

In this country it is impossible to make a correct comparison between the mortality of cities and the country, for the reason that the number of deaths in the country are not registered in any State containing a large city. In England, where registration has been practiced for many years, the difference is rendered apparent, as will be seen by referring to Tables A and B.

TABLE "A."

DEATHS *by twelve classes of fatal diseases in cities and in country districts in England.*

	CITIES.	COUNTIES.
Population	3,553,161	3,500,750
Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	12,766	6,045
Sporadic Diseases		
of the nervous system	7,705	3,607
" respiratory organs	12,619	7,847
" organs of circulation	590	309
" digestive organs	3,476	1,832
" urinary organs	219	161
" organs of generation	460	265
" " locomotion	262	154
" " integumentary system	62	55
Of uncertain seat	4,396	3,730
Age	2,924	3,102
Violent deaths	1,370	925
Not specified	1,104	1.657
TOTAL	47,953	29,692

TABLE B.

Abstract of Deaths in the City of London (Eng.) and several Counties, registered during the year 1838.

Area in Square Miles.		Estimated Population in 1838.						Rate of Decennial Increase.		Population to a Square Mile.	
		Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.					
London.	Counties.	London.	Counties	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.
70	7.942	1,884,844	1.743,125	913.077	843,244	971,767	899,881	20 per ct.	12 per ct.	26,903	219

		Diseases.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.
	Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	Small-pox	2,030	965	1,787	854	3,817	1,819
		Measles	310	624	278	575	588	1,199
		Scarlatina	747	194	777	173	1,524	367
		Hooping Cough	948	466	1,135	581	2,083	1,047
		Croup	181	247	173	172	354	419
		Thrush	148	41	141	42	289	83
		Diarrhœa	219	147	174	128	393	275
		Dysentery	56	45	49	35	105	80
		Cholera	10	12	5	6	15	18
		Influenza	29	48	34	48	63	96
		Ague	5	7	3	1	8	8
		Remittent Fever	11	6	13	3	24	9
		Typhus	2,083	753	1,995	881	4,078	1,634
		Erysipelas	218	35	187	40	405	75
		Syphilis	24	7	17	5	41	12
		Hydrophobia	8	3	4	1	12	4
		Total	7,027	3,600	6,772	3,545	13,799	7,145
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Nervous System.	Cephalitis	307	99	228	82	535	181
		Hydrocephalus	992	322	777	281	1,769	603
		Apoplexy	525	344	462	354	987	698
		Paralysis	353	251	384	318	737	569
		Convulsions	1,851	819	1,568	608	3,419	1,427
		Tetanus	13	13	6	4	19	17
		Chorea	1	1	5	1	6	2
		Epilepsy	104	53	103	58	207	111
		Insanity	37	13	36	24	73	37
		Delirium Tremens	46	17	3	2	49	19
		Disease	163	85	145	87	308	172
		Total	4,392	2,022	3,717	1,814	8,109	3,836

TABLE B.—(*Continued.*)

		Diseases.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			London.	Counties.	Lóndon.	Counties.	London.	Counties.
Sporadic Diseases.		Laryngitis........	11	7	9	5	20	12
		Quinsy...........	83	9	31	9	64	18
		Bronchitis.........	252	133	201	79	453	212
		Pleurisy...........	34	23	37	14	71	87
		Pneumonia........	2,005	945	1,739	801	3,744	1,746
		Hydrothorax......	154	150	131	108	285	258
		Asthma............	789	217	624	143	1,413	360
		Consumption......	4,057	2,744	3,630	3,061	7,687	5,805
		Disease............	816	121	235	95	551	216
		Total.......	7,651	4,349	6,637	4,315	14,288	8,664
	Of the Organs of Circulation.	Pericarditis........	7	12	9	4	16	16
		Aneurism..........	23	5	1	6	24	11
		Disease......	416	163	364	143	780	806
		Total.......	446	180	374	153	820	833
	Of the Digestive Organs. Intestinal Canal.	Teething...	881	92	382	87	763	179
		Gastritis, Enteritis..	430	299	451	253	881	552
		Peritonitis.........	22	6	43	11	65	17
		Tabes Mesenterica..	87	32	87	89	174	71
		Worms............	4	28	7	31	11	59
		Ascites............	10	......	5	8	15	8
		Ulceration.........	24	11	27	14	51	25
		Hernia............	55	33	45	15	100	48
		Colic or Ileus......	55	39	41	24	96	63
		Intussusception	28	19	13	14	41	33
		Stricture	5	3	12	9	17	12
		Hematemesis.......	11	11	8	7	19	18
		Disease............	94	76	101	89	195	165
	Pancreas.	Disease............	2	......	1	......	3	......
	Liver.	Hepatitis..........	19	18	29	20	48	38
		Jaundice	45	34	54	47	99	81
		Disease............	194	114	189	85	383	199
	Spleen.	Disease............	5	2	2	2	7	4
		Total.......	1,471	817	1,497	755	2,968	1,572

TABLE B.—(*Continued.*)

		Diseases.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
			London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.
Sporadic Diseases.	Of the Urinary Organs.	Nephritis	20	8	9	4	29	12
		Ischuria	......	9	1	......	1	9
		Diabetes	19	7	4	2	23	9
		Cystitis	5	12	2	3	7	15
		Stone	18	17	2	3	20	20
		Stricture	27	1	5	......	32	1
		Disease	102	73	23	12	125	85
		Total	191	127	46	24	237	151
	Of the Organs of Generation.	Childbed	......	......	403	217	403	217
		Paramenia	......	......	3	1	3	1
		Ovarian Dropsy	......	......	14	5	14	5
		Disease	1	1	120	21	121	22
		Total	1	1	540	244	541	245
	Of the Organs of Locomotion.	Arthritis	1	......	1	1	2	1
		Rheumatism	104	38	80	43	184	81
		Disease	112	37	99	40	211	77
		Total	217	75	180	84	397	159
	Of the Integumentary System.	Carbuncle	1	2	3	5	4	7
		Phlegmon	6	......	2	1	8	1
		Ulcer	8	3	14	10	22	13
		Fistula	16	8	4	1	20	9
		Disease	16	2	6	4	22	6
		Total	47	15	29	21	76	36
	Of uncertain seat.	Inflammation	474	174	469	142	943	316
		Hæmorrhage	123	89	67	74	190	163
		Dropsy	765	671	1,003	970	1,768	1,641
		Abscess	111	98	83	67	194	165
		Carried for'd.	1,473	1,032	1,622	1,258	3,095	2,265

TABLE B.—(*Continued.*)

	Diseases.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
		London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.	London.	Counties.
	Brought for'd.	1,473	1,032	1,622	1,253	3,095	2,285
Of uncertain seat.	Mortification	116	78	109	61	225	139
	Purpura	8	4	1	2	9	6
	Scrofula	39	72	32	75	71	147
	Carcinoma	51	69	234	231	285	300
	Tumor	20	23	51	31	71	54
	Gout	48	25	21	4	69	29
	Atrophy	117	139	93	162	210	301
	Debility	306	680	292	658	598	1,338
	Malformations	26	9	17	8	43	17
	Sudden Deaths	360	198	272	148	632	346
	Total	2,564	2,329	2,744	2,633	5,308	4,962
	Old Age	1,694	1,823	2,417	2,265	4,111	4,088
hs ascribed to ex- nal causes or to lence.	Intemperance	14	10	7	2	21	12
	Starvation	21	11	8	3	29	14
	Violent Deaths	910	992	417	375	1,327	1,367
	Total	945	1,013	432	380	1,377	1,393
	Causes not specified.	404	531	263	441	667	972
	Totals	27,050	16,882	25,648	16,674	52,698	33,556

It will be seen by the foregoing table, that the concentration of the population in cities doubles the deaths from the two first classes of disease, the ratio of deaths having been as 1 to 2·11, and 1 to 2·13, and largely augments others.

Dr. Letheby says: In all England the expectancy of a man's life at 20 is to 60 years; in the city it is only to 51·5. At the age of 45 the expectancy of life in England is to 68·3, but in the city it is to only 62; and at 65 years of age a man in the west of England might expect to live to 76, whereas, in the city he will reach to only 73. The mean lifetime of adult females in England is only about one year more than that of males, but in the city it is, at different periods of life, from 4 to 6 years greater, showing that the unwholesome influences operate most severely on the males; indeed, the conclusion from all this is, that the circumstances of a city life are peculiarly trying, for they increase the death rate from a normal standard of about 17 in the 1,000 to nearly 23; they double the mortality of the infant population, and shorten the period of adult life from an average age of 60 to 51.

The influences which are at work in shortening a city life are those which check the healthy nourishment of the body, and yet hurry forward the movements of the vital powers. This is exhibited in numerous deaths by Marasmus, Scrofula, Infantile Convulsions, and the Consumption of Infancy.

These influences are remote, as well as immediate, in their action; for not only do they at once produce a rich harvest of death, but they scatter the seeds for a further growth. In fact, the conditions which tend to enfeeble the parent are perpetuated in the child, and the future generation becomes less able to bear up against noxious influences which may have only weakened their progenitors.

Dark, however, as this picture seems to be, it is far lighter than formerly. In this city the total mortality has diminished largely for the last ten years, and the same is true in regard to the infantile mortality, as the following table indicates:

A TABLE *showing the total* DEATHS *from* 1852 *to* 1862, *both inclusive, also the number of* ADULTS *and* CHILDREN *who died in the same period*

YEAR.	DEATHS.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN.	CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.
1851	21,748	7,775	13,973	6,891
1852	20,296	8,002	12,294	6,351
1853	21,137	8,124	13,003	6,661
1854	26,953	10,682	16,271	7,551
1855	21,478	7,289	14,189	6,771
1856	21,102	6,769	14,889	6,437
1857	21,775	7,558	14,217	6,905
1858	22,196	8,091	14,105	7,109
1859	21,645	8,182	13,463	6,599
1860	22,710	8,752	13,958	6,087
1861	22,117	8,503	13,614	6,189
1862	21,244	8,618	12,626	5,720

It appears by the foregoing that the mortality is nearly the same in each year, while our population has increased in this period at least 400,000.

A Table *showing the* Population *in each Year, from* 1849 *to* 1863; *the Increase per annum; also the number of Deaths in each year, and the number that would have died, had the Mortality increased in the same ratio as the Population.*

Year.	Population in each Year.	Increase Population per Year.	Deaths per Year.	Number of Deaths there would have been had the Mortality increased with the Population.
1850	515,550	....	....	....
1851	536,400	20,850	21,748	....
1852	558,412	21,712	20,296	22,637
1853	581,018	22,606	21,137	23,548
1854	604,614	23,596	26,953	24,504
1855	627,000	24,386	21,478	25,493
1856	656,654	27,654	20,102	26,613
1857	688,404	31,750	21,775	27,871
1858	724,808	36,404	22,196	29,346
1859	766,392	41,584	21,645	31,031
1860	813,669	47,885	22,710	32,900
1861	866,280	52,000	22,117	34,227
1862	923,200	57,000	21,244	35,542

ORTALITY *of Adults, and Children under One Year of age, in the Months of July and August, from* 1855 *to* 1863.

MONTHS.	YEAR.	ADULTS.	CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.
July	1856	603	1,128
"	1857	576	884
"	1858	605	1,302
"	1859	682	1,047
"	1860	703	840
"	1861	679	936
"	1862	727	880
August	1856	572	1,173
"	1857	672	1,270
"	1858	679	1,262
"	1859	759	1,037
"	1860	783	840
"	1861	751	903
"	1862	852	869

DEATHS INFLUENCED BY SEASON.

A Table *showing the Mortality of Adults and Children in the Months of Jun*
July, and August, from 1857 *to* 1863.

Months.	Year.	Total Deaths.	Adults.	Children.
June	1858	1,655	670	985
"	1859	1,515	551	964
"	1860	1,463	617	846
"	1861	1,695	663	1,032
"	1862	1,493	663	830
July..................	1858	2,878	605	1,987
"	1859	2,418	682	1,736
"	1860	2,096	665	1,411
"	1861	2,345	679	1,666
"	1862	2,274	727	1,547
August................	1858	2,878	679	2,199
"	1859	2,754	759	1,995
"	1860	2,413	756	1,657
"	1861	2,444	751	1,693
"	1862	2,527	852	1,675

DEATHS INFLUENCED BY SEASON.

A Table *showing the Mortality in the Summer Months in each year, from* 1850 *to* 1863.

Months.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
June..	1717	1790	1906	1981	1553	1489	1462	1655	1515	1463	1695	1498
July....	2521	2470	2338	4124	2515	2418	2021	2592	2418	2096	2345	2274
August.	2155	2260	2814	4187	2614	2683	2821	2878	2754	2418	2244	2527

DEATHS BY CHOLERA INFANTUM IN THE SUMMER MONTHS IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1857 TO 1863.

Months.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
June..	36	132	51	39	42
July..	534	502	369	399	409
August..	665	461	478	487	528
Total..	1235	1095	898	925	979

DEATHS BY DIARRHŒA IN THE SUMMER MONTHS IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1854 TO 1863.

Months.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
June........................	25	30	15	31	28	22	21	43
July........................	141	114	78	131	119	78	96	78
August........................	219	139	157	148	174	108	122	117
Total........................	985	283	250	310	321	208	239	238

DEATHS BY DYSENTERY IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, FROM 1854 TO 1863.

MONTHS.	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
June	28	15	10	11	15	6	10	9
July	81	65	80	54	56	80	42	19
August	146	117	78	98	58	48	61	41
TOTAL	255	197	118	158	124	99	113	69

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH, ETC.

Every means calculated to preserve the lives of individuals, or to increase population, is not only of private, but national advantage, and merits public attention. The population of a country ought always to be an object with every person. It springs from many sources, but, in general, runs parallel with improvements in the arts and sciences, and the internal regulations of a country. Science is most valuable, when it terminates, not in mere speculation, but in something that tends to the benefit of mankind. Population, in general, must increase where the people are industrious, not too much burdened, and the laws calculated to promote happiness and comfort among the laboring classes.

Population has been largely increased within the last century by improvements in different branches of the healing art. The great advance and improvement in sanitary science, as well as the numerous humane societies, have been the happy instruments of restoring life to a great number of people, of all ages, in most parts of the world.

In another part of this report I give a short exhibit of the remedies used in the treatment of different diseases in former times.

The great proportion of the human race that die in infancy is a problem that well deserves the consideration of the learned philosopher. London is usually selected when reference is made to the state of health of large cities, on account of its age, number of inhabitants, the attention given to sanitary science, and the general intelligence of the people.

There, in the latter part of the eighteenth century even, half of all that were born died under two years of age.

The destruction of infantile life, in almost all ages of the world, is shocking to contemplate. Disease, neglect, want, and willful murder, have carried off more than one-half of all the children born, before their second year. The actual number that die in infancy is now only known in but few countries, and some large cities. In former ages, when no note was taken of the population, all opinions of the loss is but conjecture, yet some idea may be formed, judging from the general mortality, as related in history. The tendency to disease, from the delicate frame of infants, the low state of society, the disregard of human life, the imperfect state of medical science, and a want of law in many countries to punish the murder of their offspring —these and other causes combined, must have produced terrible havoc among the children of the ancients, and particularly in those countries where infanticide was winked at by the rulers. In some places it was encouraged, instead of being punished; indeed, in many places infanticide formed a part of their dominant religion.

ORIGIN OF HEALTH LAWS.

Arrangements for the protection of the healthy against contagious diseases, &c., were regarded by the ancients as useful; and by many, whose circumstances permitted it, were carried into effect in their houses. Even a total separation of the sick from the healthy, that indispensable means of protection against infection by contact, was proposed by physicians of the second century after Christ, in order to check the spreading of leprosy. But it was decidedly opposed, because as it was alleged, the healing art ought not to be guilty of such harshness. This mildness of the ancients, in whose manner of thinking inhumanity was so often and so undisguisedly conspicuous, might excite surprise, if it were anything more than apparent. The true ground of the neglect of public protection against pestilential diseases lay in the general notion and constitution of human society; it lay in the disregard of human life, of which the great nations of antiquity have given proofs in every page of their history. Let it not be supposed that they wanted knowledge respecting the propagation of contagious diseases. On the contrary, they were as well informed on this subject as the moderns; but this was shown where individual property, not where human life, on the grand scale, was to be protected. Hence, the ancients made a general practice of arresting the progress of murrains among cattle, by a separation of the diseased from the healthy. Their herds alone enjoyed that protection which they held it impracticable to extend to human society, because they had no wish to do so. That the governments in the fourteenth century were not yet so far advanced as to put into practice general regulations for checking the Plague, needs no especial proof. Physicians could, therefore, only advise public purifications of the air by means of large fires, as had often been practiced in ancient times; and they were obliged to leave it to individual families, either to seek safety in flight, or to shut themselves up in their dwellings, a method which answers in common plagues, but which here afforded no complete security, because such was the fury of the disease when it was at its height, that the atmosphere of whole cities was penetrated by the infection.

During the prevalence of the terrible epidemics referred to in a later part of this report, sanitary measures, from the force of circumstances, were resorted to, imperfect, yet corresponding with the general intelligence of the age. Seclusion and fire were strongly advocated by Pope Clement VI., and we find that during the plague in Avignon he kept up constant fires, and suffered no one to approach him; and, in other respects, gave such orders as averted, or alleviated, much misery. Galen thought that everything depended upon a sufficient purification of the air, by means of large blazing fires of odoriferous wood, in the vicinity of the healthy, as well as of the sick, an also upon an appropriate manner of living.

The medical faculty of Paris, in the fourteenth century, acting as commission, were requested to deliver an opinion on the cause of th

Black Plague, together with some appropriate regulations with regard to living during its prevalence. Some of these I will enumerate, to exhibit the sanitary and hygienic ideas entertained by the physicians of those days in France. The first part of the report consisted in enumerating certain causes, which, in their opinion, produced the malady in question.

They remarked: "We are of the opinion that the constellations, with the aid of Nature, strive, by virtue of their divine might, to protect and heal the human race; and, to this end, in union with the rays of the sun, acting through the power of fire, endeavor to break through the mist. Accordingly, within the next ten days, and until the 17th of the ensuing month of July, this mist will be converted into a stinking, deleterious rain, whereby the air will be much purified.

"Now, as soon as this rain announces itself, by thunder or hail, every one of you should protect himself from the air; and, as well before as after the rain, kindle a large fire of vine-wood, green-laurel, or other green wood; wormwood and chamomile should also be burnt in great quantity in the market-places, in other densely inhabited localities, and in the houses, until the earth is again completely dry; and, for three days afterwards, no one ought to go abroad in the fields. During this time, the diet should be simple, and the people should be cautious in avoiding exposure in the cool of the evening, at night, and in the morning. Poultry and water-fowl, young pork, old beef, and fat meat in general, should not be eaten: but, on the contrary, meat of a proper age, of a warm and dry nature, by no means, however, heating and exciting. * * * Sleeping in the daytime is detrimental; it should be taken at night, until sunrise, or somewhat longer. At breakfast, one should drink little; supper should be taken an hour before sunset, when more may be drunk than in the morning. * * * Going out at night, and even until three o'clock in the morning, is dangerous, on account of the dew. * * * Equally injurious are fasting or excessive abstemiousness, anxiety of mind, anger, and excessive drinking."

FIRST REGULATION TO PROTECT CITIES.

Contagion gradually attracted more notice; it was thought that, in it, the most powerful occasional cause might be avoided; the possibility of protecting whole cities by separation, became gradually more evident; and so horrifying was the recollection of the eventful year of the "*Great Mortality*," that before the close of the fourteenth century, ere the ill effects of the Black Plague had ceased, nations endeavored to guard against the return of this enemy, by an earnest and effectual defense.

The first regulation which was issued for this purpose, originated with Viscount Bernabo, and is dated the 17th January, 1374:

"Every plague patient to be taken out of the city into the fields, there to die or to recover. Those who attended upon a plague patient were to remain apart ten days before they again associated with any body. The priests were to examine the diseased, and point out to special *commissioners* the persons infected, under punishment of the confiscation of their goods, and of being burned alive. Whoever imported the plague, the state condemned his goods to confiscation. Finally, none except those who were appointed for that purpose, were to attend plague patients, under penalty of death and confiscation."

These orders must have caused universal affliction, from their uncommon severity; but Bernabo did not suffer himself to be frightened from his purpose—on the contrary, when the plague returned in 1383, he forbade the admission of people from infected places into his territories, on pain of death.

Bernabo's example was imitated; nor was there any century more appropriate for recommending to Government strong regulations against the plague than the 14th; for when it broke out in Italy, in 1399, it was for the sixteenth time, without reckoning frequent visitations of small-pox.

In 1485, when, among the cities of Northern Italy, Milan especially felt the scourge of the plague, a special council of *health*, consisting of three nobles, was established at Venice, who probably tried every thing in their power to prevent the entrance of this disease, and gradually called into activity all those regulations which have served in later times as a pattern for the other southern states of Europe. Their endeavors were, however, not crowned with complete success, on which account their powers were increased, in 1504, by granting them the right of life and death over those who violated the regulations. Bills of health were probably first introduced in 1527, during a fatal plague which visited Italy for five years (1525–30), and called forth redoubled caution.

LAZARETTOES.

The first lazarettoes were established upon islands at some distance from the city, seemingly as early as 1485. Here all strangers coming from places where the existence of plague was suspected, were detained. If it appeared in the city itself, the sick were dispatched, with their families, to what was called the Old Lazaretto, were there furnished with provisions and medicines, and, when they were cured, were detained, together with all those who had had intercourse with them, still forty days longer in the New Lazaretto, situated on another island. All these regulations were every year improved, and their needful rigor was increased, so that from 1585, onwards, no appeal was allowed from the sentence of the Council of Health; and the other commercial nations gradually came to the support of the Venetians, by adopting corresponding regulations.

HEALTH BILLS.

Bills of health, however, were not general until 1665. Since that they have received the attention of the learned and philanthropic, in almost all civilized countries, and particularly in large cities. The greater number of deaths in cities, over the country, is, no doubt, one of the reasons of the special attention given to the subject by the inhabitants of the former place.

The appointment of a forty days' detention, whence quarantines derive their name, was not dictated by caprice, but probably had a medical origin, which is derivable, in part, from the doctrine of critical days; for the fortieth day, according to the most ancient notions, has been always regarded as the last of ardent diseases, and the limit of separation between these and those which are chronic.

ANCIENT PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

It would be impossible to instance the various shapes which superstition, applied to medicine, has assumed; and the hold which it has taken on the minds of many, whose station in society, and whose general attainments, it might have been presumed would have steeled them against the intrusion of such beliefs. The science has suffered largely from the credulity and ignorance of those who profess it, and nothing can exhibit this more strikingly than the repulsive and ridiculous agents which have been had recourse to as a part of the materia medica; some of which were introduced or recommended by individuals, distinguished in their day for superior intelligence.

Thus, Bacon believed in the virtue of charms and amulets; and Boyle thought the thigh-bone of an executed criminal a powerful remedy in dysentery. Celsus advised the warm blood of a recently slain gladiator, or a certain portion of human or horse flesh, for cure of epilepsy. Among the specifics of Alexander were the liver of a weasel, freed from bile, taken for three successive days, fasting; the skull of an ass, and the ashes of clothes stained with the blood of gladiators. Pliny recommends stones, taken from the craws of young swallows, in epilepsy. Democritus mentions that some diseases are best cured by anointing with the blood of strangers and malefactors, and others with the blood of our friends and kinsfolk. Miletus cured affections of the eyes with human bile. Artemon treated epilepsy with dead men's skulls; and Antheus, convulsions with human brains.

These degrading examples of credulous ignorance are taken from a far distant age, when physical science was yet in its infancy. It would be no difficult matter, however, to prove that at a much later period, the same credulity existed where it was least to be expected; and, even now, the medical books of some countries contain ideas and remedies equally ridiculous.

The physician to James I., Charles I., and Charles II., of England, mentions, among his remedies, the balsam of bats for hypochondriasis; remedies taken from certain parts of adders, sucking whelps, earth-worms, mummy made of the lungs of a man who died a violent death, &c., &c.

The materia medica of Great Britain and this country are free from these offsprings of superstition and credulity, this cannot, however, be said of all the European states, for we find in their works on medicine—the woodlouse as a remedy in dropsy and asthma; the powder of dried frog, as an antihydropic; the powder of the human skull, as an antiepileptic; the dried liver of a mad dog and wolf as a cure for hydrophobia; the Egyptian mummy, with hoof of the stag, formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy; numerous other articles, equally absurd, might be mentioned. A useful lesson may, however, be deduced from all these facts. Most of these articles are calculated to produce a powerful effect upon the imagination, and thus they may really have been productive of advantage in the treatment of disease. Who, for example, could be told, that he was about to take a pill made of the powder of a human skull, or of an Egyptian mummy, without considerable emotion? Accordingly, it will be found, that most of these disgusting agents, as well as the various nauseous remedies yet retained, and the *small pills* of the present age, are given to nervous and hysterical persons, effecting certain results through the imagination.

The existence of Perkinism, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, &c., was due to the same cause, and I may in this connection mention Dr. Newton, who astonished the people of this city by his miraculous cures, in the summer of 1861. According to newspaper and individual's reports, nothing, except the restoration of lost parts, could withstand his skill—but how short was his stay? In a few months he left, to practice the same delusion in some other locality.

PERKINISM.

Perkinism, above referred to, was invented by Elisha Perkins, of Connecticut. Impressed with the idea that metallic substances might exert some agency on the muscles and nerves, and become a useful agent in the cure of disease, he formed two small instruments, one of steel and the other of brass, about three inches long and pointed at the extremity; and the mode of their application was to draw the points over the affected parts in a downward direction, for about twenty minutes each time. The effect seemed to be miraculous. The whole class of diseases on which the imagination is known to exert its efficacy yielded, as if by magic. He went to Europe, and for a while astonished the whole country by his cures. Institutions were opened in different parts of Great Britain, as sources for the dispensation of health to suffering thousands.

The patients operated upon by these "metallic tractors," were enumerated by the million during the few years it was in vogue, and among its supporters and vouchers were regular surgeons and physicians, doctors of divinity, &c., &c.

The largest public institution used for this purpose was in London, in 1803, and was under the supervision of a regularly organized society, presided over by Lord Rivers.

It was proposed at one time that Parliament should investigate its merits, "and, if convinced of its utility, honor it with similar patronage to other modern discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

Yet, humiliating reflection! In a very brief space of time, the enthusiasm and the institution died away; and no one, at the present day, believes that the effect was any thing more than an additional illustration of the success that must ever follow, for a time, the efforts of empiricism and pretension.

TABLE NO. I.

CAUSE AND NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED IN NEW YORK IN EACH OF THE TWELVE YEARS—1851–62.

Diseases.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Abscess (various)	72	68	44	80	64	59	89	66	67	64	73	57
Albuminuria (Bright's Disease)	....	....	40	78	79	48	134	117	139	147	163	195
Amputation	1	....	1	2	3	4	2	8	6	2	1	6
Anemia	....	....	....	....	9	9	21	17	22	8	....	....
Aneurism	17	22	13	7	7	6	7	8	8	14	10	11
“ of the Aorta	....	....	6	17	13	11	13	26	13	11	25	20
“ “ Heart	....	....	3	7	2	3	5	4	....	1	...	....
Angina	38	43	16	10	12	14	21	11	58	37	16	2
“ Pectoris	....	....	1	4	....	....	5	3	....	5	5	41
Apoplexy	657	653	253	285	201	194	211	134	309	299	194	304
Asphyxia	26	17	20	42	15	3	4	28	82	45	77	55
Asthma	41	50	37	54	52	35	32	29	48	51	33	27
Bleeding	5	50	30	21	26	19	18	22	63	40	45	30
“ from the Bowels	2	....	12	10	14	14	12	4	13	7	13	9
“ “ Liver	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	2	1
“ “ Lungs	49	35	56	70	65	50	51	61	53	35	57	59
“ “ Umbilicus	....	....	....	9	11	16	6	19	5	8	10	9
“ “ Stomach	5	12	13	13	12	12	8	9	7	4	1	5
“ “ Womb	11	10	13	33	27	35	27	30	19	24	15	7
Bowels, Disease of	....	....	....	32	43	28	13	13	5	....	....	....
Brain, “ “	....	....	....	26	30	18	31	45	30	....	....	....
Bronchitis	254	230	231	290	168	193	360	343	310	337	424	320
Burned or Scalded	98	87	93	94	84	119	108	112	135	154	154	127
Cancer	90	91	77	107	147	154	187	189	198	180	173	160
Carbuncles	4	....	6	9	2	5	5	....	6	3	3	14
Casualties	179	173	216	191	71	144	138	130	266	298	324	254
Caries	6	2	....	....	...	....	17	....	....	...	....	....
Catarrh	11	....	4	19	20	10	....	25	23	9	10	16
Chlorosis	....	....	....	4	2	2	1	3	....	2	3	1
Cholera	....	374	20	2509	19	8	11	5	9	17	12	9
“ Infantum	721	915	522	1525	1135	1381	1308	1579	1364	1669	1207	1280
“ Morbus	102	238	51	301	39	50	42	51	62	79	73	84
Chorea	....	1	1	....	5	3	3	....	1	4	2	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	....	22	7	29	27	30	58	59	44	46	69	71
Colica Pictonum	51	48	27	24	22	25	16	17	14	6	2	2
Compression of the Brain	....	....	....	15	36	10	28	17	14	22	21	19
Concussion of the Brain	9	9	58	19	22	22	36	15	17	13	9	4
Constipation of the Bowels	5	11	7	19	11	11	8	17	9	...	....	....
Congestion	16	13	8	....	3	10	5	6	5	5	3	2
Congestion of the Bowels	....	....	....	10	18	11	11	8	8	....	2	7
“ “ Brain	....	....	406	581	469	374	463	476	489	495	464	427
“ “ Heart	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
“ “ Kidneys	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	3	2	1	1	3
“ “ Liver	3		1	6	11	13	11	12	9	7	12	19
“ “ Lungs	185	256	244	242	304	241	307	302	217	283	369	279
Consumption	2374	2487	2068	3032	2635	2478	2814	3046	3239	3186	3025	3170
Convulsions	1702	1680	1374	2183	1895	1472	1589	1799	1816	1650	1480	1496
“ Puerperal	....	....	....	23	27	38	34	35	10	9	4	....
Croup	462	595	502	637	639	550	560	478	622	599	460	685
Cyanosis	39	30	39	55	47	53	41	46	56	49	56	37
Debility	429	468	322	374	377	388	444	468	425	522	443	528
Delirium Tremens	118	118	112	119	86	74	93	99	82	139	97	89
Diabetes	6	2	6	6	11	11	8	15	7	4	7	9
Diarrhœa	743	567	420	1108	781	494	550	598	502	420	456	473

TABLE No. I.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	58	422	453	594
Dropsy	350	882	234	288	253	228	248	239	214	822	847	817
" in the Chest	69	68	66	84	64	51	80	61	60	62	49	58
" " Head	791	882	686	1080	947	843	935	982	907	792	826	769
" " Heart	8	8	....	33	27	28	11	13	14	11	14	20
" " Ovaries	....	....	....	13	5	7	2	3	8	....	4	4
Drowned	162	169	165	183	186	141	164	161	165	185	204	182
Dysentery	1193	774	498	859	568	427	321	344	258	198	233	182
Dyspepsia	4	8	4	9	6	2	6	5	9	8	7	7
Enlargement of Heart	....	....	48	64	62	43	76	58	14	36	47	62
" " Liver	....	....	5	8	11	11	12	7	4	6	7	13
" " Prostate Gland	....	....	....	8	2	4	....	2	....	1	....	1
" " Spleen	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	4	....
Epilepsy	48	47	29	49	42	46	49	53	57	69	73	49
Eruption	....	8	13	22	11	12	12	12	1	1	2	....
Erysipelas	205	156	114	147	140	114	139	156	141	107	130	131
Exposure	11	9	2	9	8	14	12	8	6	8	9	6
Fatty Heart	....	....	....	7	2	2	7	9	4	6	8	12
" Kidneys	....	....	1	4	2	....	2	4	4	4	1	2
" Liver	....	....	2	8	1	2	6	10	18	17	21	19
Fever	147	172	74	50	....	56	87	18	88	....	6	24
" Bilious	41	26	87	41	20	37	26	16	12	81	36	14
" Chagres and Panama	....	....	13	22	10	4	4	2	2	1	1	1
" Congestive	36	22	18	23	17	23	8	22	6	16	5	13
" Gastric	....	....	2	10	8	5	5	6	5	7	8	7
" Hectic	4	10	12	14	7	8	8	15	9	8	5	8
" Intermittent	16	10	16	84	23	33	28	22	19	4	12	12
" Miliary	4	....	....	4	3	1	1	4	8	1	....	....
" Nervous	31	51	29	53	33	25	14	35	12	20	13	13
" Puerperal	165	155	98	141	131	130	111	173	168	154	151	115
" Remittent	112	79	54	72	73	102	76	70	62	45	33	30
" Scarlet	627	613	392	517	1052	1283	1325	668	840	1927	1278	928
" Ship	....	....	2	7	3	4	....	....	5	....	....	....
" Typhoid	125	96	101	136	139	133	141	176	206	212	232	404
" Typhus	977	662	313	383	436	227	171	126	169	198	191	136
" Yellow	....	1	2	6	2	13	....	5	3	2	....	....
Fistula in Ano	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	2	3	....	2
Fracture	5	8	4	4	2	6	6	6	4	2	....	1
" Skull	27	29	7	39	64	26	38	35	14	19	7	11
" Leg	7	8	2	10	....	10	11	9	2	2	....	8
" Thigh	1	2	....	1	11	6	4	4	2	....	....	3
" Spine	4	2	....	11	15	13	2	3	....	1	2	2
Gout	4	1	2	3	....	2	1	3	8	2	3	3
Gravel	3	....	....	3	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	1
Hanged	5	1	4	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	2
Heart, Disease of	273	276	182	246	247	243	232	306	435	375	299	281
" " Rheumatic	....	....	....	....	10	13	24	28	....	6	....	....
" " Valvular	....	....	....	....	19	24	33	40	21	23	15	8
" Ossification of	....	....	....	....	8	4	4	....	....	1	1	2
Heat, Effects of	....	....	....	24	16	7	....	9	1	....	....	....
Hip, Disease of	1	7	17	16	13	13	19	10	4	8	4	8
Hooping Cough	114	187	113	340	377	248	270	347	358	217	160	255
Hydrophobia	4	1	1	....	4	3	2	....	2	....	5	1
Hysteria	....	....	1	5	4	4	2	....	....	2	....	1
Inflammation	35	13	11	15	8	4	24	12	4	....	4	4
" of Bladder	10	15	8	14	4	8	14	14	27	28	33	46

TABLE NO. 1.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
lammation of Bowels......	537	432	309	367	351	332	350	332	335	336	427	528
" " Brain.......	418	442	354	450	299	278	418	504	468	533	601	512
" " Chest.......	52	20	14	14	13	13	6	5	16	27	5	3
" " Ear.........	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	3	....	2	2	....
" " Eyes........	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	....	....	....
" " Heart.......	21	37	41	62	58	67	50	46	25	32	49	46
" " Kidneys.....	25	28	23	14	17	15	13	9	33	44	29	44
" " Liver.......	110	120	86	70	70	49	56	47	55	94	82	88
" " Lungs.......	1263	1062	857	1137	1123	856	1093	1218	1167	1299	1252	1100
" " Spine.......	3	....	1	7	10	2	2	7	3	9	2	2
" " Stomach....	182	122	93	102	92	120	112	112	157	171	111	150
" " Throat......	53	50	107	118	64	50	71	70	111	132	101	68
" " Tonsils......	....	....	....	23	13	8	15	15	4	....	....	....
" " Veins.......	2	5	8	8	4	4	7	9	15	16	8	8
" " Womb......	21	20	18	14	10	19	5	20	22	32	41	34
anition..................	77	36	33	72	5	2	....	....	50	....	....	....
fluenza..................	....	3	4	3	9	8	6	6	3	2	3	3
sanity..................	4	12	9	15	12	10	17	18	6	10	7	4
temperance...............	48	66	36	68	21	116	124	120	118	131	84	12
tussusception of Intestines..	8	7	5	11	8	11	2	10	7	5	13	5
undice..................	38	34	24	37	44	36	30	33	33	29	40	31
dneys, Disease of..........	....	....	....	17	23	12	30	22	21	....	2	....
ee Joint, Disease of........	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	2	1	1	1	1
ver, Disease of............	....	....	....	39	46	58	40	35	32	....	1	....
es Venera................	39	29	29	48	45	49	50	63	58	53	54	60
ngs, Disease of...........	....	....	....	....	33	9	16	20	10	....	....	....
alformation...............	44	57	41	92	87	32	37	14	23	8	29	11
" of the Head.....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	1	2	....	....
" " Heart.....	....	....	....	....	....	21	28	20	19	10	6	17
" " Lungs....	....	....	....	....	....	8	10	18	1	2	....	1
" " Spine.....	....	....	....	....	....	11	6	13	....	4	1	....
rasmus..................	1691	1007	819	1711	1563	1447	1662	1626	1471	1512	1500	1308
asles....................	320	246	113	362	383	330	322	392	261	197	376	128
rtification...............	3	41	33	65	52	29	48	41	36	35	28	22
mps....................	2	....	4	7	6	3	3	5	4	2	3	....
rdered, or Killed..........	15	18	21	32	25	30	63	47	28	22	21	5[illegible]
uralgia..................	1	2	5	5	6	3	3	1	....	3	5	3
l Age....................	179	160	111	180	213	182	204	180	258	294	284	263
lsy.....................	132	138	92	124	142	117	118	135	257	207	206	219
rturition, Difficult.........	7	....	3	36	26	16	23	26	2	4	....	3
es......................	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
eurisy...................	42	33	38	72	64	47	53	61	51	44	47	57
ison....................	29	12	11	20	16	25	13	20	11	25	13	10
lypus...................	....	....	3	2	3	4	....	3	....	....	2	2
emature Birth............	220	225	251	435	374	387	459	397	374	247	315	271
insy....................	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	2	3	6	....	....
tention of Menses..........	....	....	....	4	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
" " Urine...........	....	....	....	10	5	2	3	....	8	1	1	....
eumatism................	36	....	29	28	38	32	43	35	40	37	54	49
pture...................	29	31	9	2	5	5	15	9	2	....	7	6
" of the Aorta..........	...	....	....	....	1	3	4	2	1	4	2	3
" " Bladder........	1	....	....	3	1	1	3	....	1	1	1	....
" " Heart..........	2	2	....	....	1	3	....	1	2	3	5	2
" " Intestines.......	....	9	....	17	28	3	10	17	3	....	2	2
" " Liver...........	....	....	....	1	3	3	3	2	1	....	2	....
" " Lungs.........	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	6	1	....	....	....

TABLE NO. I.—(*Continued.*)

Diseases.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Rupture of the Navel	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1
" " Spleen	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	...	1	....
" " Urethra	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
" " Womb	7	16	1	8	6	10	8	6	7	12	8	5
Scirrhus	6	3	21	20	8	....	6	3	16	16	....	3
Scrofula	101	100	117	182	129	116	117	181	91	98	85	69
Scurvy	2	....	....	32	25	19	20	28	4	2	7	5
Small Pox	562	497	501	611	101	388	423	492	60	274	599	268
Softening of the Bones	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	6	3	1	5	8
" " Brain	....	....	19	29	30	31	39	43	43	40	23	40
" " Stomach	....	....	14	26	21	10	15	16	..	....	....	....
Spinal Disease	27	30	15	22	18	13	18	14	18	13	14	26
Sprue	18	33	48	90	66	49	36	56	24	15	25	27
Stone	2	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	1	....	....	....
" in the Gall Bladder	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	2	2	....	....
Strangulation	4	2	8	....	....	2	2	2	2	7	12	4
Stricture	....	....	....	....	7	3	6	8	5	2	...	2
Suffocation	61	24	27	6	10	15	19	25	26	66	57	55
Suicide	34	37	50	59	63	62	72	75	56	62	44	43
Stomach, Disease of	8	....	....	15	5	8	6	4	....	....	....	....
Sun Stroke	31	15	211	....	34	27	14	34	5	12	15	44
Suppression of Menses	1	....	....	....	1	4	1	2	....	....	1	....
" " Urine	....	....	2	....	1	4	4	4	4	5	4	1
Teething	151	177	117	146	129	360	327	143	290	122	140	72
Tetanus	29	24	13	49	37	35	36	21	37	27	37	33
Tumor	13	19	10	19	17	10	15	22	34	56	22	29
Tape Worm	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ulceration	13	11	19	31	25	17	22	15	6	5	5	2
" of the Throat	5	20	5	12	10	7	7	7	19	....	17	7
" " Intestines	1	16	13	32	48	38	25	23	15	18	15	13
" " Stomach	3	3	....	6	5	8	10	14	6	21	6	8
" " Womb	21	2	....	4	2	4	....	1	2	....	....	....
Unknown	1	166	90	55	37	73	38	48	20	40	63	45
Varioloid	24	19	19	13	6	8	11	13	2	15	17	1
White Swelling	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Womb, Disease of	....	....	....	2	5	4	4	4	....	....	....	....
Worms	4	11	4	14	7	16	10	10	2	4	2	1
Wounds	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	...	....	1	2

Abscess.—Of the deaths reported from this cause, the location of 26 were not stated in the physician's certificates, 8 were in the brain, 1 in the stomach, 5 lumbar, 6 in the lungs, 6 in the liver, 1 in the hip, 1 in the neck, 1 in the kidneys, and 2 in the ovaries; in all, 57, being 16 less than in 1861. The comparison with the ten previous years is as follows:

YEARS.............	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York. Deaths..	68	44	80	64	59	89	66	67	64	73	57
Philadelphia. " ..	31	33	42	33	49	36	31	34	41	46	.....

The following table shows the age and sex of adults and children, also the number of deaths by this disease in the last ten years, during each month:

ABSCESS.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL.............	90	64	59	89	66	67	64	72	57
Men..................	28	21	17	33	23	21	18	22	27
Women................	26	16	15	14	16	19	18	16	15
Adults...............	54	37	32	47	39	43	36	38	42
Children..............	36	27	27	42	27	24	28	34	15
Children under 5 years.	23	20	19	34	22	14	19	22	9
Children under 1 year.	14	10	12	23	12	8	9	14	4
January..............	12	7	4	6	8	3	6	7	5
February.............	5	5	3	8	9	7	11	5	4
March................	7	6	5	7	11	4	5	8	9
April................	7	3	1	8	3	10	7	7	8
May..................	9	11	7	9	3	1	4	8	8
June.................	9	6	5	11	5	6	6	6	4
July.................	5	7	7	11	3	6	3	7	2
August...............	8	4	6	7	7	7	6	3	...
September............	5	4	4	6	4	8	3	4	3
October..............	9	2	6	5	4	2	7	4	5
November.............	5	3	6	6	6	9	1	5	5
December.............	9	6	5	5	3	4	5	8	4

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year........	14	10	12	23	12	8	9	14	4
1 to 2 "	5	4	2	5	6	3	8	2	1
2 to 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
3 to 5 "	4	6	5	6	4	3	2	4	2
5 to 10 "	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	6	2
10 to 15 "	3	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
15 to 20 "	6	4	2	5	...	4	5	4	2
20 to 25 "	9	8	5	3	6	9	1	3	1
25 to 30 "	9	6	8	9	7	4	9	9	6
30 to 40 "	14	12	10	17	7	13	11	10	14
40 to 50 "	8	5	5	10	7	6	4	8	12
50 to 60 "	9	2	...	1	8	1	4	3	6
60 to 70 "	3	2	2	4	3	9	3	5	2
70 to 80 "	2	2	2	3	1	...	3	...	1
80 to 90 "	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...
90 to 100 "	....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
100 and upwards.......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown.............	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.—The deaths from this disease last year show a small increase over the former. This may be accounted for, in part, by the great number of cases of scarlet fever which have occurred during the last two years; and as this disease is the result, in most cases, of some other malady having a tendency to implicate the kidneys, the increase may be fairly attributed to the prevalence of scarlet fever. The number of deaths reported from it were 195, an increase of 32 over 1861. Few countries report deaths under this name. It was not known as a distinct disease until 1827, when Dr. Bright investigated a certain set of symptoms which he believed to be an organic disease of the kidneys, and to him we are indebted for the name, as well as most of the knowledge we now possess of it. It in almost all cases is complicated with *Dropsy*.

The number of deaths in each of the last eleven years were—

Year......	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths....		40	73	79	48	134	117	139	147	163	195

ALBUMINURIA AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	73	79	48	134	117	139	140	163	195
Men	44	39	30	80	59	73	88	72	92
Women	21	26	11	38	46	54	28	65	69
Adults	65	65	41	118	104	127	116	137	161
Children	8	14	7	16	12	12	24	26	34
Children under 5 years	1	4	3	5	5	4	13	8	18
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3
January	7	8	4	7	11	17	8	12	16
February	5	5	4	9	2	9	11	9	13
March	7	9	3	13	13	12	13	9	20
April	4	10	3	12	11	14	12	17	10
May	7	6	7	12	14	9	12	13	23
June	9	10	3	9	12	9	14	14	19
July	7	7	3	16	4	8	12	12	14
August	...	2	3	7	12	14	12	13	21
September	7	3	4	8	4	11	12	13	19
October	5	6	4	11	10	12	13	14	21
November	6	5	5	15	17	13	11	20	4
December	9	8	5	15	7	11	10	17	15

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
1 to 2 "	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	4	1	2
2 to 3 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
3 to 5 "	1	3	3	3	3	4	9	4	12
5 to 10 "	.....	2	1	2	1	5	6	8	6
10 to 15 "	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	5
15 to 20 "	5	5	1	7	6	3	3	8	5
20 to 25 "	11	12	4	15	1	16	7	14	10
25 to 30 "	8	12	3	22	19	24	11	14	18
30 to 40 "	11	12	16	31	34	34	35	37	35
40 to 50 "	18	16	13	22	17	29	27	32	39
50 to 60 "	11	2	2	12	16	10	21	20	31
60 to 70 "	3	7	1	6	5	12	12	15	14
70 to 80 "	1	2	1	8	2	2	2	3	9
80 to 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
90 to 100 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	-
100 and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-
Unknown	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	....	2	3

Amputation.—Six deaths were reported from this cause, 4 of the thigh and 2 of the leg. The

YEAR......	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths. ...	.....	1	2	3	4	2	3	6	2	1	6

Aneurism.—This morbid condition of the *circulatory system* was according to the returns, the cause of death in 33 cases, being 2 less than were reported in 1861.

The artery affected was not specified in the certificates in 11 cases, 20 were of the aorta, and 2 of the heart.

The table below shows the number of deaths from this cause, in each year, for the last ten years, in New York, London, and England.

YEAR............	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
New York.......	15	17	22	22	31	22	20	25	38	21	26	35
London..........	89	80	69	104	87	84	90	71	86	94	102	108
England........	2	289	266	315	308	312	338	326	350	371	368	379

AMPUTATIONS.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	2	3	4	2	8	6	2	1	6
Men	2	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	6
Women	....	2	1	....	3	2	....	....	....
Adults	2	3	3	1	7	5	1	1	6
Children	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....
Children under 5 years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Children under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
January	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	1
February	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
March	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
April	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
May	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
July	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2
August	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
September	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
November	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
December	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 to 2 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 to 3 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 to 5 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 to 10 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10 to 15 "	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
15 to 20 "	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
20 to 25 "	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
25 to 30 "	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
30 to 40 "	1	1	2	....	4	1	1	....	1
40 to 50 "	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1
50 to 60 "	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
60 to 70 "	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
70 to 80 "	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
80 to 90 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
90 to 100 "	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100 and upwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

ANEURISM.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	30	22	20	25	38	21	25	35	33
Men	25	13	10	21	32	13	20	31	24
Women	4	8	9	4	5	7	4	2	5
Adults	29	21	19	25	37	20	24	33	29
Children	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	4
Children under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
January	5	2	2	2	7	...	...	...	6
February	1	3	1	2	1	3	5	3	2
March	6	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	2
April	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	...	1
May	2	3	2	1	3	...	4	1	3
June	1	4	3	1	2	...	3	2	4
July	1	1	2	1	5	2	...	6	6
August	1	1	...	5	4	2	2	3	2
September	2	...	1	4	4	1	...	3	1
October	4	1	1	3	4	2	...	1	1
November	4	..	4	1	1	1	1	6	3
December	...	2	1	2	2	5	3	5	2

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 to 2 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2 to 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3 to 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
5 to 10 "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 "	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
15 to 20 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
20 to 25 "	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
25 to 30 "	...	4	2	4	6	...	5	3	3
30 to 40 "	12	7	5	8	8	10	8	17	10
40 to 50 "	6	5	7	6	13	7	4	7	6
50 to 60 "	10	4	2	3	1	2	2	3	4
60 to 70 "	...	..	2	2	4	1	3	2	4
70 to 80 "	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	2
80 to 90 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
90 to 100 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Angina.—This term has been applied to every disease in which deglutition, or respiration, separately or united, are affected, provided that such affection was above the stomach and lungs. The word has too extensive a signification to meet the required purpose of registration. It is intended to show implication of some part of the *respiratory system*, but what part is left to conjecture.

41 deaths were reported by it, an increase of 20 when compared with 1861.

There are no returns under this designation among the London annual bills of mortality.

The following occurred in New York in eleven years:

Year	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths	43	17	14	12	14	26	14	58	42	21	41

Apoplexy.—The mortality by this disease is largely on the decrease. The term Apoplexy is used generally to express a certain disease of the brain. Some physicians, however, apply it to a disease of the lungs, and omit stating in their death certificates what organ was affected. They report only Apoplexy, and we are compelled to put it under that head. The fact that many who die are children confirms this statement.

A TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY APOPLEXY, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1850 TO 1862, IN NEW YORK, LONDON, AND ENGLAND.

Year	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
New York	657	653	253	285	201	194	211	134	309	299	194
London	1,250	1,162	1,339	1,323	1,382	1,306	1,340	1,423	1,475	1,544	1,489
England	7,946	7,896	8,496	8,366	8,645	8,278	8,378	8,629	8,631	9,181	9,760

The annual average for ten years in New York is 243.

The annual average for ten years in London is 1378.

The proportion in this disease is 5½ in London to 1 in New York.

Here it is seen that in the city of New York this affection differs in its progress very much from that of England.

Asphyxia.—The term *Asphyxia* signifies pulselessness (the want of pulse), and therefore it *might* express any kind of death whatever; or, if applied to any particular *mode of dying*, it seems to belong to that of death beginning at the heart. These were in the last ten years :

YEAR................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths..............	17	20	42	15	3	4	28	82	45	77	55

Of deaths from *Asthma*, there were during ten years :

YEAR........	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York...	87	54	52	85	82	29	48	51	83	27
London.....	888	661	728	586	608	586	517	553	582	590
England	5,148	4,271	5,454	4,103	4,839	4,513	4,224	4,825	4,421	....

This disease is much more fatal in London than in New York. The total deaths from this cause in the United States, in 1860, was 670.

Bleeding.—126 deaths from this cause were returned, of which 9 were from the bowels, 6 from the liver, 59 from the lungs, 5 from the stomach, 9 from the umbilicus, 7 from the womb, 1 from the throat, and 30 not defined. The following is the yearly exhibit for ten years :

YEAR................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths......	57	124	146	158	146	123	145	160	120	148	126

No returns from this cause are made in London; the same is the case in Asphyxia. Better terms are used, and until our physicians are more careful, the mortuary statistics of this city will continue to be of less importance than they would be if the doctors would give us the name of the disease instead of the symptom, as is too frequently the case.

Here it is seen that in the city of New York this affection differs in its progress very much from that of England.

Asphyxia.—The term *Asphyxia* signifies pulselessness (the want of pulse), and therefore it *might* express any kind of death whatever; or, if applied to any particular *mode of dying*, it seems to belong to that of death beginning at the heart. These were in the last ten years:

Year..................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths...............	17	20	42	15	3	4	28	82	45	77	55

Of deaths from *Asthma*, there were during ten years:

Year........	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York...	87	54	52	85	82	29	48	51	88	27
London.....	888	661	728	586	608	586	517	553	582	590
England	5,148	4,271	5,454	4,103	4,339	4,518	4,224	4,325	4,421	....

This disease is much more fatal in London than in New York. The total deaths from this cause in the United States, in 1860, was 670.

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Year................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths......	57	124	146	158	146	123	145	160	120	143	126

Bronchitis was the cause of 320 deaths.

There has been but little variation in the number reported from this disease for the last five years. When the large increase of population is considered, the decrease of this disease is apparent. The reverse is the case in London, as will be seen in the following table:

YEARS	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
New York	254	230	231	290	168	193	360	343	310	337	424
London	3,992	3,744	5,223	4,549	5,512	4,482	5,716	6,388	4,974	6,719	6,465
England	17,294	17,073	22,391	20,062	27,182	21,528	25,588	29,093	25,998	32,347	32,061
United States in 1860	1,920										

Burned and Scalded.—Accidents of this kind were the cause of 127 deaths; a decrease of 27, when compared with 1861. The table below shows this fact.

YEARS	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
New York	87	93	94	84	119	108	112	135	154	154
London	......	......	......	......	......	......	309	332	326	337
England	......	......	......	......	......	......	3125	2978	3166	3270

No deaths were reported from this cause for several years before 1858, in England.

BRONCHITIS.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
ALS	290	368	292	360	343	310	337	424	320
	60	45	36	50	44	53	49	37	32
men	58	46	44	57	36	38	52	65	43
ilts	118	91	80	107	80	91	101	102	75
dren	172	277	212	253	263	219	236	322	245
dren under 5 years	177	264	197	248	253	208	221	312	287
dren under 1 year	104	149	113	154	174	130	138	178	141
uary	27	71	23	52	46	34	51	57	34
ruary	26	42	44	32	40	23	42	43	19
ch	35	42	45	26	41	39	42	41	32
il	28	39	21	48	25	25	42	44	34
	27	20	18	32	24	22	29	32	26
e	16	22	13	10	21	14	20	28	13
	15	17	10	17	26	19	17	23	21
ust	11	12	12	23	13	11	9	17	26
tember	13	14	16	25	20	21	11	16	23
ober	25	21	22	31	15	31	21	20	28
ember	27	35	35	39	33	35	27	53	30
ember	40	33	33	35	39	36	24	50	39

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
r 1 year	104	149	113	154	174	130	138	178	149
to 2 years	41	68	51	50	54	46	58	98	51
to 3 "	....	....	31	44	....	....	....	24	26
to 4 "	32	47	2	....	25	32	25	12	11
to 10 "	9	10	12	....	7	8	11	6	7
o 15 "	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
to 20 "	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	....
o 25 "	5	8	5	2	3	4	3	7	1
o 30 "	6	7	9	7	3	9	8	6	2
o 40 "	19	13	8	9	14	13	21	12	13
o 50 "	18	11	17	21	9	14	14	18	13
o 60 "	9	16	9	22	19	16	19	19	12
o 70 "	9	15	10	26	10	8	15	16	15
o 80 "	5	16	13	12	15	11	11	17	11
o 90 "	6	3	4	6	6	5	8	7	7
o 100 "	....	....	4	2	1	1	1	....	1
nd upwards	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
own	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	...	....

Cancers, from their almost totally incurable character, always demand attention. A patient once convinced that his disease is cancer, abandons all hope of recovery. No educated physician entertains the idea that he can cure this disease, when once fully developed. There are tumors resembling cancers, and partaking, in a limited degree, of their nature. These are often cured, and this gives men of limited knowledge the idea that they can cure this terrible malady; thus the publicity some men obtain when they cure these semi-malignant diseases, and, for a time, arrest the progress of genuine cancer.

The cause of this disease has, as yet, eluded the skill of man. We often attribute it to certain tangible influences, as, for instance, when it is located in the mammæ, and the patient dates the origin of the disease from the receipt of a blow, or some other injury to the breast; again, when it attacks an old smoker upon the precise spot on which the stem of the pipe rests. There may be some justice in regarding these as the exciting causes, but how many millions of persons are exposed to the same, with no such results; the fact, however, that cancers of the breast are sometimes cured when they seem to be the result, in part, of an injury, favors the idea that the blow did produce it, and that it is of a less malignant character than when it is developed by entirely unknown causes. If they are apparent cancers and are cured, I am of the opinion that they were produced by artificial means; for no real cancer is cured by a mere removal of the part affected; the cause remains identically the same as it was when it first appeared, and will reproduce it again in the same, or some other, locality. This is the result of the experience of all men in the genuine disease.

The following is the number of cases in the last ten years, together with the particular location of the disease:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Cancer of Bowels	2	3	1	4	5	9	7	10	4	5	6
" Breast	10	11	9	11	19	20	17	22	18	4	11
" Liver	4	3	9	14	14	21	10	19	12	14	16
" Stomach	18	19	27	23	33	31	45	33	43	36	38
" Womb	28	27	33	31	35	45	47	37	35	47	30

The annexed table shows the total deaths from this cause in New York, London, and England, in each year, from 1851 to 1862:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	91	77	107	147	154	187	189	198	180	173	169
London	936	1,083	1,021	1,055	1,074	1,152	1,142	1,161	1,199	1,304	1,321
England	5,477	5,668	5,826	6,016	5,859	6,201	6,483	6,676	6,827	7,402	7,540

United States in 1862, 3,292.

The annual average for ten years in New York is 150.

The annual average for ten years in London is 1112.

In this disease the proportion is 7½ in London to 1 in New York.

CANCER.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	132	148	154	185	141	198	179	172	169
Men	37	39	48	57	45	50	52	49	42
Women	93	105	106	125	94	140	124	122	123
Adults	130	144	154	182	139	190	176	171	165
Children	2	4	....	3	2	8	3	1	4
Children under 5 years	....	3	....	....	1	4	2	1	1
Children under 1 year	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	...	2
January	14	14	10	12	7	18	12	19	
February	10	11	12	19	8	14	12	15	
March	9	8	12	13	15	17	27	14	
April	10	15	15	21	11	19	12	4	
May	8	5	9	20	11	12	13	17	
June	12	22	19	17	8	16	20	19	
July	19	16	15	14	17	19	10	10	
August	11	14	15	16	16	19	14	13	
September	12	15	12	16	10	19	14	17	
October	8	6	11	12	12	20	19	16	
November	11	7	12	14	14	15	12	17	
December	8	15	12	11	12	10	14	11	

AGES.

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	....	2	...	....	1	1	1	...	2
1 to 2 "	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
2 to 3 "	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
3 to 5 "	....	....	....	....	....	3	..	...	...
5 to 10 "	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	1
10 to 15 "	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
15 to 20 "	2	1	....	2	1	3	....	....	1
20 to 25 "	7	2	1	2	1	2	4	5	3
25 to 30 "	4	7	3	9	6	7	8	9	7
30 to 40 "	21	30	24	35	17	35	26	30	30
40 to 50 "	26	39	43	43	41	61	51	40	38
50 to 60 "	31	36	43	37	43	38	42	55	39
60 to 70 "	26	18	29	37	19	27	30	23	26
70 to 80 "	11	10	9	14	9	16	9	6	17
80 to 90 "	3	....	....	3	1	4	4	3	3
90 to 100 "	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1
100 and upwards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	1	1	....	1	2	..	1	...	

Cancer, it will be seen, is much more common in London than in New York, in proportion to the population. An idea can at once be formed of the relative proportion, when we remember that London contains about three times as many inhabitants as New York. By referring to the foregoing table, it will be seen that, in 1861, there were in London 1,304 deaths by this cause, while in the same year in New York there were only 173. Had the deaths been in proportion, the number would have been 434 instead of 173. Thus while we suffer from numerous deaths by cholera infantum, &c., we are exempt from other diseases equally destructive in other places.

The deaths by cancer are equally as numerous all over England as they are in London, and the same disproportion exists between England and the United States as is shown between London and New York.

In 1860, the population of England was 19,902,918. Deaths by cancer, 6,827. United States, 31,443,322; deaths by cancer, 3,292. Thus it is shown that a little more than two died in England to one in the United States, while the population is vastly greater in the latter place.

DISEASES.	CITIES.	THE ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS.	RATIO OF DEATHS.	RATIO OF POPULATION.
Disease of Liver................	New York	152	1	1
	London	813	5⅓	3
Disease of Brain................	New York	1309	1	1
	London	2835	1¾	3
Apoplexy......................	New York	243	1	1
	London	1378	5½	3
Cancer........................	New York	150	1	1
	London	1112	7½	3

Carbuncles.—4 deaths from this disease were returned; the number of persons dying by this malady is but small, yet scarcely a year passes without some having died of it. It is more prevalent in London than in this city. See the following table:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	....	6	9	2	5	5	0	6	3	3	4
London	50	70	91	53	78	69	61	58	53	43	49
England	233	255	300	250	253	252	246	236	247	248	256

United States in 1860, 98 deaths.

Casualties.—Under this head are included a numerous class of circumstances by which persons lose their lives. The number returned the present year were, in all, 254, of which 44 were by falls, 13 run over by vehicles, 1 said to have fallen off a building, 9 by railroads, 1 by hose-cart, and 185 not described at all. In eleven years there were the following:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths	173	216	191	171	144	138	130	266	298	324	254

Catarrh.—16 deaths were registered from this affection.

Chlorosis caused one death.

Cholera.—A disease similar to this has prevailed in India for many centuries, and at intervals assumed the form of an epidemic in its original location, never, however, to the extent of creating any special alarm until 1764, when, in Hindostan, it destroyed 30,000 natives and 800 Europeans, but not until the latter end of the year 1817 did it take on the character of a general epidemic. At this period it began to spread like all other great epidemics, until it, in the course of a few years, had visited almost every portion of the globe. Like the plague, it would almost depopulate certain places, then cease for a short time; and, like it, too, had its period of intensity and comparative mildness. It was confined to Asia and portions of Europe from 1818 to 1831. In 1832, it first visited Paris, London, and the United States, extending as far south as Campeche. Since that period, it has returned at different intervals; and it is somewhat singular that these last-mentioned portions of the globe should be attacked at the same periods, and that it should prevail in them all at the same time. In 1832, the cholera made its appearance in Paris, London, New York, and certain towns in Central America. The same was the case in 1834. It then ceased, comparatively, until 1849 and 1854, when we again find all these cities attacked at the same time, and the character of the epidemics identical. The last time it visited this city was in 1854. In all probability it will never return, for epidemics, like all other great events and phenomena in nature, are governed by certain fixed laws, beyond the comprehension of man. They exist, nevertheless.

MORTALITY.

In Bombay, it first showed itself in August, 1820, and, in that Presidency, carried off 150,000 persons.

In the city of Bassorah, in 1821, 50,000 died of this disease.

Austria suffered severely in 1831, 97,770 persons died. In Hungary, in the same year, 240,000. Great Britain, in 1832, lost 30,000.

The following table shows the number who died in New York in the four different epidemics; it also exhibits the nativity of those who died of it in 1849. To this is annexed a table giving the number who died in each year, beginning with 1849, up to the present time, stating the sex, age, &c.

Cholera.—A table showing the deaths from Cholera in the years when it prevailed as an epidemic.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.	NATIVE.	FOREIGN.	EXCESS OF FOREIGNERS.
1832........	3,513	1,027	2,486	1,459
1834........	971	301	670	369
1849........	5,071	1,627	3,444	1,817
1854........	2,509	606	1,903	1,297
TOTAL....	12,064	3,561	8,503	4,942

Table showing the number of deaths by Cholera in 1849, arranged according to the places of nativity.

United States..........	1,627
Ireland	2,219
Germany	583
England..............	247
Scotland..............	69
British America........	39
France	23
Wales.................	13
West Indies...........	9
Sweden	8
Denmark	6
Holland	6
Switzerland...........	5
Italy..................	4
Prussia................	3
Portugal..............	3
Russia.................	3
Norway	3
Belgium	2
Poland	2
Spain	2
Africa................	1
Unknown.............	194
Total...............	5,071

Total Foreigners..........................	3,444
" Natives	1,627
Excess of Foreigners......................	1,817

CHOLERA.

	1849	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	5071	33	2509	19	8	11	5	9	18	12	9
Men	2000	18	1087	7	2	7	2	4	7	2	2
Women	1979	11	943	9	6	4	3	4	6	8	3
Adults	3979	29	2030	16	8	11	5	8	13	10	5
Children	1092	4	479	3	....	....	....	1	5	2	4
Children under 5 years	448	1	277	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	2
Children under 1 year	85	....	32	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
January	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
February	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
March	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1
April	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
May	35	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
June	775	4	209	1	1	....	2	....	2	2	2
July	2625	9	820	4	3	2	2	3	6	4	1
August	1452	2	918	7	4	7	1	5	3	4	3
September	161	2	402	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
October	16	1	122	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....
November	7	3	15	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
December	....	12	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....

AGES.

	1849	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	85	....	32	2	....	....	....	...	....	1	1
1 to 2 "	98	1	27	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
2 to 5 "	265	....	118	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....
5 to 10 "	295	....	140	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	2
10 to 15 "	149	2	63	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
15 to 20 "	200	1	99	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
20 to 25 "	494	3	240	2	2	2	....	....	3	1	....
25 to 30 "	500	4	340	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	2
30 to 40 "	1176	9	613	3	1	1	....	2	3	2	1
40 to 50 "	874	7	398	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
50 to 60 "	435	2	230	2	....	4	2	1	....	3	....
60 to 70 "	253	2	126	1	3	1	1	1	1	....	....
70 to 80 "	102	1	40	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1
80 to 90 "	25	1	12	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...
90 to 100 "	3	....	1	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
00 and upwards	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Unknown	120	....	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Cholera Infantum was the reported cause of 1,280 deaths—an increase of 73 over the year 1861. A very large number of cases were among the poor and destitute, who had not the means to procure medical aid, nor to afford the sick that care and attention they required.

No deaths are reported under this head in the London bills of mortality.

The following table shows the number of deaths in this city since 1852:

YEAR................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths	915	522	1525	1135	1381	1308	1579	1364	1669	1207	1280

Cholera-Morbus.—This disease is declining from year to year, as will be seen by the following table:

YEAR................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths	238	51	301	39	50	42	51	62	79	78	84

Chorea; or St. Vitus' Dance.— This peculiar affection of the nervous system has been the subject of investigation for very many years, and has received the attention of some of the most learned of the profession.* It usually attacks persons of delicate constitution, who do not have a sufficient amount of out-door exercise, generally before they reach maturity. At the present time, the attacks are rarely sudden. Its approaches are almost always gradual, with a variety of premonitory symptoms, varying in duration from a few days to several months, indicative of a deranged state of the digestive organs and nervous system. It is seldom fatal, as the following table indicates:

---

* This is supposed to be the same disease, modified, which I have described, in another place, under the head of Dancing Mania, by the same term.

YEAR.............	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.........	1	1	....	5	3	3	....	1	4	2	1
London............	9	10	12	12	5	3	7	8	7	11	....
England...........	73	67	48	69	59	44	53	55	66	....	....
United States in 1860............56											

Disease of the Liver.—In this city there are four distinct diseases of this organ returned; they are as follows: Cirrhosis, congestion, inflammation, and "disease of the liver." In London, "inflammation" and "disease of the liver" are the terms used. All the persons who die in London by disease of this organ, that are not well defined by symptoms, are no doubt included under the general head of disease of the liver. In order to make a comparison of the mortality in the two cities by the various diseases of the liver, I have added them all together in the table below. The reader can obtain all the details in regard to the number dying by the different causes, in other tables connected with this report.

YEAR................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York...............	142	94	144	154	150	160	153	140	147	164	168
London..................	796	866	828	677	746	812	809	846	850	902	910
England.................	5303	5468	5639	5438	5257	5059	5234	5773	5746	6402	6710
United States in 1860...............2,629											

In the above table, it will be perceived how much more numerous deaths from diseases of the liver are in England than in the United States. As before stated, the inhabitants of London are about three times as numerous as New York. Having this information, we can almost instantly form an idea of the comparative mortality. Thus, in 1861, in London, there were 902 deaths by different diseases of the liver; in New York, in the same year, there were only 164; had the number been in the same proportion to the population in both places, New York, instead of 164, would have had 300 deaths; almost twice as many as there were. The same difference exists between all England and the United States. This fact is just the reverse of what is generally supposed in regard to hepatic diseases, and when we contemplate the sudden atmospheric changes, and the extremes of heat and cold that take place in the United States and do not exist in England, the presumption would naturally be, that the United States would far exceed in numbers, cases of disease and death from affections of this important organ.

Compression, Concussion, and Congestion of the Brain are terms under which a number of deaths are reported, and as neither of them is definite as to the causes producing this condition or conditions of the brain, little importance can be attached to them when we wish to ascertain the sanitary condition of a city from the number of deaths by a particular disease; again, it is not always possible to say precisely whether the person died of the one, or the other of these diseases. This uncertainty has no doubt been the cause of the Registrar-General in London dropping all of these terms and adopting the general one, "Disease of the Brain," in all affections of this organ, except inflammation, and, in order to make the comparison, I will follow his example:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	400	464	616	527	406	527	508	520	530	494	447
London	645	664	693	715	679	749	767	870	877	925	950
England	3652	3560	3794	3733	3424	3963	4454	4586	4865	5160	....
United States in 1860............5,545											

In this disease, we have the reverse of what was shown in the last disease described, so far as it relates to the relative proportion of deaths to the number living; the same is the case with the next disease (inflammation of the brain). This furnishes an interesting subject for investigation, why more than twice as many persons die annually in proportion to the population in London, from diseases of the liver, than in New York, and also why deaths from all diseases of the brain, except apoplexy, are so vastly more common in New York than London?

The same relative proportion of deaths from these causes is shown throughout both countries, of which the cities form a part. It will be remembered that many of the diseases of both these organs (the brain and liver) are the result of circumstances, and are, therefore, susceptible of being traced to their sources, or causes, by ascertaining occupation, form of government, or mode of living.

Cephalitis. (Inflammation of the brain.)

The number of deaths from this cause are shown in the following table:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	442	354	450	299	278	418	504	468	533	601	512
London	528	573	635	603	510	539	575	561	540	522	....
England	3686	3618	3752	3466	3414	3392	3463	3451	3518	3614	....

Congestion.—There are reported from this cause 726 deaths, a decrease of 125, compared with 1861:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Deaths	269	659	840	806	652	802	808	721	791	851	726

Consumption.—This is a disease which keeps pace with the increase of population. The following table shows the number who died in this city for the last ten years from this disease, as also the number who died in London and all England during the same period:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	2,487	2,068	3,032	2,635	2,478	2.814	3,046	3,239	3,186	3,025	3,170
London	6,935	7,502	7,107	7,545	7,196	7,424	7,369	7,670	7.648	7,716	......
England	50,594	54,918	51,284	52,290	48,950	50,106	50,442	50,149	51,024	52,100	......

United States, in 1860, 23,029 Males, 25,942 Females. Total, 48,971.

CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK,

SHOWING AGE, SEX, &C., FROM 1852 TO 1863.

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
TOTAL	2769	3032	2634	2478	2814	3046	3239	3186	3025	3170
Men	1131	1259	1045	971	1177	1310	1486	1386	1327	1354
Women	1078	1153	999	1047	1131	1218	1229	1325	1192	1305
Adults	2209	2412	2044	2018	2308	2528	2715	2711	2519	2659
Children	560	620	590	460	506	518	524	475	506	511
Children under 5 years	218	299	295	229	249	257	286	231	260	264
Children under 1 year	103	126	134	105	123	97	100	70	107	111
January	247	265	264	186	259	237	277	322	269	270
February	220	261	256	213	234	266	265	300	276	256
March	248	297	287	244	250	287	285	287	251	328
April	228	261	240	221	213	255	272	297	266	311
May	217	269	252	200	222	290	276	273	266	268
June	209	238	154	160	184	228	208	215	238	234
July	93	239	202	162	190	248	252	241	211	272
August	132	216	202	196	230	229	308	271	249	270
September	116	265	184	204	254	235	246	286	251	236
October	126	217	208	213	260	257	306	272	244	259
November	105	231	191	218	272	253	287	226	241	228
December	127	273	194	261	246	261	257	196	263	238

AGES.

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Under 1 year	103	126	134	105	123	97	100	70	107	111
1 to 2 “	90	98	68	64	69	77	76	81	70	79
2 to 5 “	71	75	93	60	57	83	110	80	83	74
5 to 10 “	41	48	65	31	41	41	34	34	40	45
10 to 15 “	58	60	52	35	41	42	17	35	37	33
15 to 20 “	200	213	178	165	175	178	187	175	169	169
20 to 25 “	388	418	362	331	366	385	378	384	336	372
25 to 30 “	440	484	402	397	424	437	488	438	421	424
30 to 40 “	600	693	566	564	666	788	798	820	789	812
40 to 50 “	398	419	325	392	419	435	554	526	473	483
50 to 60 “	200	222	199	184	235	266	285	259	261	283
60 to 70 “	93	114	118	95	122	145	150	172	171	184
70 to 80 “	31	37	50	39	59	55	40	52	52	70
80 to 90 “	6	9	13	9	13	12	11	13	11	22
90 to 100 “	1	....	1	2	1	5	2	1	3	2
Unknown	4	16	8	5	3	4	9	3	2	7

CONSUMPTION—Ages and Sex.

	1853		1854		1855		1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862	
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
Under 1 year	60	47	63	63	62	72	45	60	71	52	50	47	49	51	38	32	58	49	61	50
1 to 2 "	36	34	52	46	34	34	29	35	41	28	46	31	39	37	52	29	37	33	43	36
2 to 5 "	42	40	36	39	43	50	32	28	35	22	41	42	53	57	44	36	42	41	41	33
5 to 10 "	24	21	22	26	32	33	18	13	19	22	20	21	4	30	15	19	22	18	22	23
10 to 15 "	23	21	23	37	22	30	10	25	20	21	14	28	10	7	14	21	15	22	17	16
15 to 20 "	80	100	83	130	80	98	72	93	76	99	71	107	71	116	78	97	75	94	76	93
20 to 25 "	160	200	198	220	168	194	156	175	177	189	182	203	197	181	173	211	180	156	176	190
25 to 30 "	236	248	236	248	189	213	164	233	206	218	175	242	236	252	218	263	184	237	204	220
30 to 40 "	310	300	349	344	296	270	271	293	332	334	402	386	416	382	418	402	409	380	408	404
40 to 50 "	250	210	260	159	179	147	208	184	231	188	241	194	344	210	292	234	263	210	259	224
50 to 60 "	110	100	117	105	110	89	101	83	129	106	166	100	177	108	142	117	157	162	172	111
60 to 70 "	54	51	67	47	63	55	50	45	66	56	81	64	92	58	101	71	97	74	92	92
70 to 80 "	21	18	23	14	28	22	15	24	28	31	33	22	15	25	34	18	27	25	30	40
80 to 90 "	1	3	2	7	6	7	4	5	7	6	8	4	5	6	4	9	6	5	9	13
90 to 100 "	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	2
Unknown	1	3	7	9	6	2	...	5	1	2	1	3	3	6	3	...	...	...	4	3

A TABLE, SHOWING THE POPULATION OF ALL THE STATES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860, ALSO THE DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION, AND THE PROPORTION IN EACH STATE.

STATES.	POPULATION.			DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION.			RATIO OF DEATHS.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	
Alabama	489,291	475,362	964,653	252	344	596	1 in 1,618
Arkansas	227,747	207,703	435,450	160	169	329	1 " 1,323
California	273,337	106,657	379,994	367	157	524	1 " 735
Connecticut	225,994	234,153	460,147	596	673	1,269	1 " 362
Delaware	56,689	55,527	112,216	94	107	201	1 " 558
District of Columbia	35,499	39,581	75,080	132	123	255	1 " 294
Florida	72,931	67,494	140,425	53	44	97	1 " 1,447
Georgia	531,945	515,341	1,057,286	196	295	491	1 " 2,153
Illinois	902,761	809,190	1,711,951	986	962	1,948	1 " 878
Indiana	699,260	651,168	1,350,428	848	856	1,704	1 " 792
Iowa	354,493	320,420	674,913	317	431	748	1 " 902
Kansas	59,178	48,028	107,206	53	54	107	1 " 1,001
Kentucky	592,821	563,863	1,155,684	722	1,020	1,742	1 " 663
Louisiana	369,994	338,008	708,002	547	296	843	1 " 839

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	1 " 573
Massachusetts	596,718	634,853	1,231,066	2,168	2,077	4,845	1 " 254
Michigan	394,694	354,419	749,113	553	634	1,187	1 " 681
Minnesota	93,184	78,939	172,123	67	84	151	1 " 1,139
Mississippi	405,948	385,357	791,305	239	315	554	1 " 1,428
Missouri	622,201	559,813	1,182,014	650	652	1,302	1 " 907
New Hampshire	159,816	166,257	326,073	508	655	1,163	1 " 280
New Jersey	335,051	336,984	672,035	667	683	1,350	1 " 497
New York	1,933,532	1,947,202	3,880,734	4,021	4,186	8,207	1 " 472
North Carolina	495,616	497,016	992,632	308	453	761	1 " 1,304
Ohio	1,190,162	1,149,349	2,339,511	1,669	1,826	3,495	1 " 669
Oregon	31,591	20,874	52,465	9	12	21	1 " 2,498
Pennsylvania	1,454,319	1,451,796	2,906,115	2,567	2,445	5,012	1 " 579
Rhode Island	84,133	90,487	174,620	254	313	567	1 " 307
South Carolina	347,820	356,388	703,708	173	217	390	1 " 1,804
Tennessee	562,718	547,083	1,109,801	593	847	1,440	1 " 770
Texas	320,167	284,048	604,215	221	199	420	1 " 1,438
Vermont	158,786	156,312	315,098	314	465	779	1 " 404
Virginia	806,101	800,217	1,596,318	855	1,254	2,109	1 " 756
Wisconsin	407,449	368,432	775,881	417	493	910	1 " 852

The above table exhibits the total population in each of the States in 1860, and the deaths from consumption during that year, so far as they were returned by the several Marshals engaged in taking the census.

There were, doubtless, many more deaths from this disease than are shown above, but the exhibit is sufficient for the purpose of comparison.

The greatest proportionate mortality from consumption seems to have occurred in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island; the smallest in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida.

The record of the living is doubtless more correctly made up than that of the dead, and it is fair to assume that the ratio of mortality from consumption, in Massachusetts, is even greater than is shown above—perhaps equaling 1 to 240.

In most of the States, a larger proportion of females die of consumption than males. This is particularly the case in Kentucky, Virginia, and Maine. In Louisiana, the reverse is shown. In California, the same thing appears, but a comparison of the sexes in the State will account for this difference, the males being so largely in excess.

Convulsions.—1,496 deaths were reported under this very unsatisfactory head, an increase, over 1861, of 16.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	1680	1374	2183	1895	1472	1589	1799	1816	1650	1480	1496
London..........	2029	2183	2144	1937	1872	1907	2119	1953	2135	2161	
England	24558	24798	24579	24917	23946	24532	25488	25954	25206	26100	

Croup was fatal in 685 cases, an increase of 225 when compared with 1861.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	595	502	637	539	550	560	478	622	599	460	685
London	343	374	488	535	537	457	557	396	471	855	....
England	4058	3660	3998	4419	5207	5279	6220	5636	4380	5680	....

The above comparison shows that this disease is much more fatal in New York than it is in London.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—The mortality from these diseases is decreasing annually in the United States, as will be seen by the following table:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
DIARRHŒA:											
New York	567	420	1108	781	494	550	598	502	420	456	478
London	2164	2310	3235	2061	2251	3145	2093	3335	1383	2625	.....
England	17617	14192	20082	12770	13815	21189	13853	18331	9702	15607	.....
DYSENTERY:											
New York	774	498	859	568	427	321	344	258	198	333	182
London	152	162	175	142	165	177	181	214	110	123	...
England	2756	1891	1943	1437	1335	1698	1478	1379	1156	1268	.....

United States in 1860, Diarrhœa, 7,847; Dysentery, 10,461.

Diphtheria.—This is a disease which has recently made its appearance in this city.

The number of deaths reported during the present year was 594, an increase of 91 compared with 1861.

The first cases reported in this city were in 1857. The name of this disease, in the statistical nosology, is adopted from the French, who described the malady under the name of "*Diphtherite*," referring to the characteristic membranous exudation in the throat, resembling a prepared hide, or leather. This affection prevailed, to a considerable extent, in many portions of England, in 1858; in some districts it was called "*Throat Disease*." That there is such a disease does not admit of a doubt; and that it prevailed in certain portions of Europe, years ago, is equally true; but my opinion is, that there is an undue importance attached to it in this city, at the present time, and that many deaths are reported from it which were the fatal result of nothing more nor less than *Croup* or *Scarlet Fever*. An opinion may be formed of the doubts entertained in relation to it, in the minds of some physicians, by their death certificates. It is not an unusual occurrence to see all three of these diseases stated as the cause of death on one certificate. This fact proves, to my mind, that the physician did not really know what the disease was. Children are more liable to the disease than adults; and it is more dangerous in their case, owing to their being more predisposed to serious affections of the air passages. It is not contagious. No reliable evidence has otherwise been given. No attempt has, as yet, been made, of which I am aware, by any of the contagionists, to prove that it was brought here from abroad by a person affected with it. It is correct to suppose that it prevails as an epidemic, and is governed by the same laws as any other. It is a curable disease in a large majority of cases. By its progress for the last few years, its existence would seem to depend, in a measure, upon, or to be allied with, Scarlet Fever. In 1858, the time when it prevailed in England to a greater extent than it had ever previously, Scarlet Fever was found to have been unusually rife. The same is true in this city, in 1860.

The following table shows the number of deaths from this disease in New York, London, and England, from 1854 to 1862:

....	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
ork..........	......	......	2	5	53	422	452	594
....	Included in classification with Scarlet Fever until 1861.						697	710
d...........	186	229	310	4,836	9,587	5,212	6,810	6,975

htheria in each State, in 1860, according to the census returns year:

na....	47	Missouri	68
as..................	10	New Hampshire	....
nia	58	New Jersey	16
ticut	25	New York	337
are	1	North Carolina	22
t of Columbia........	2	Ohio	54
....	..	Oregon	....
a	17	Pennsylvania	246
....	41	Rhode Island	23
a....................	51	South Carolina.............	....
....	43	Tennessee	4
s	1	Texas................	4
cky	81	Vermont.........	6
ana	88	Virginia	270
....	1	Wisconsin.......	2
nd	14	Dakota Territory...........	....
husetts	27	Nebraska Territory...	3
an..................	2	New Mexico Territory......	....
sota.................	..	Utah Territory............	....
ippi.................	99	Washington Territory.......	....

The above is, no doubt, very much below the real number, as, for illustration, in the city of New York, in 1860, there were 422 deaths from this cause, being a greater number, by 85, than is reported for the entire State. It serves, however, to give an idea as to the extent of the disease, and, also, shows in what States it is the most prevalent.

Disease of the Heart in New York, London, and England, from the year 1851 to 1862:

YEAR..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	313	223	315	344	353	350	429	485	443	372	349
London........	1,971	2,151	2,062	2,188	2,108	2,197	2,313	2,468	2,688	2,645	2,700
England.......	11,662	12,864	12,586	13,652	12,586	13,885	15,490	16,146	17,815	17,610	17,960
United States in 1860.................. 6,405											

The above table shows that diseases of the Heart, like some other diseases I have described, are much more fatal in England than in the United States, and that the mortality and population increase in the same ratio there.

Dropsy.—There were 1,165 deaths from this cause, a decrease of 75 compared with 1861; of these, 317 were anasarca, general dropsy, 53 in the chest, 769 in the head, 20 heart, 1 said to be of the spine, 4 of the ovaries, and 1 of the womb.

In the London reports, they are under the terms ascites, dropsy, and hydrocephalus.

The following tables show the number for the last eleven years, in New York, London, and England. The first table includes all except hydrocephalus; this appears in the next table:

Table No. 1—*Dropsy.*

Year..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	453	300	418	349	309	341	316	291	395	414	396
London........	1,062	1,230	1,168	1,227	1,238	1,305	1,259	1,306	1,361	1,428	....
England.......	6,175	6,426	6,574	6,852	6,619	6,951	7,098	6,676	7,593	7,751	....

Table No. 2—*Hydrocephalus—Dropsy of the Brain.*

Year..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	882	686	1080	947	847	935	982	907	792	826	769
London........	1,595	1,599	1,560	1,531	1,351	1,529	1,498	1,427	1,507	1,582	....
England.......	8,289	8,005	7,610	7,583	7,299	7,495	7,163	6,229	7,120	7,250	....

United States in 1860—Dropsy, 12,034; Hydrocephalus, 3,415.

Even this disease of the brain is more prevalent in the United States than in Great Britain.

Disease of the Heart.—349 died of diseases of this organ, a decrease of 33 compared with 1861; of these, 12 were fatty, 46 inflammation, 8 valvular, 2 ossification, and 281 were reported under the head of disease of the heart.

Drowned.—182 were reported from this cause, a decrease of 22 compared with 1861. Many of these were bodies found floating in the rivers and harbor, and, being found within the city limits, were returned as though they were residents. Most of those whose names, and the circumstances connected with their death, could be ascertained, were the result of accident; 3 were by suicide.

The following is for ten years:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	169	165	183	186	141	164	161	165	185	204	182
London	No deaths are reported under this head anterior to 1858.						271	319	308	343	....
England							2,321	2,702	2,483	2,568	....

Epilepsy.—This is a form of convulsions, that usually attacks young persons, yet no age is free from it. It is said to prevail sometimes in the form of an epidemic.

It is much more frequent in England than in the United States, as will be seen by the following table:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	47	29	49	42	46	49	53	57	69	73	62
London	370	413	377	399	373	395	409	386	324	313	....
England	1,935	2,120	2,052	2,136	2,096	2,193	2,359	2,219	2,454	....	....
United States in 1860 502											

Erysipelas.—This disease occurs in persons of all ages, from an infant of a day old, to a man of 90 years. It is not restricted to country, climate, or season, but is found everywhere, and at all times.

Its attacks are various; sometimes appearing without any known cause; again, it follows an injury, and, as to extent, we often find isolated cases, as well as epidemics. When it assumes the form of an epidemic, it is often exceedingly fatal. I have witnessed it, in this form, twice in the South-west, where the part attacked was the tongue. This organ soon became so much swollen, that it protruded from the mouth, and, from its appearance, the disease received the common name of "Black Tongue." These patients nearly all died by the enlargement of the tongue and suffocation, in from one to three days after the attack. This malady, from the following table, appears not to be so common in England as in this country:

YEAR..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	156	114	147	140	114	139	156	141	107	130	131
London........	339	324	448	402	388	299	339	294	268	255	.....
England.......	2,075	1,813	1,937	2,256	2,133	1,576	2,026	1,954	1,665	1,672	.....

United States in 1860..2,756

Scarlet Fever.—By this disease there were 928 deaths, being 350 less than last year, and 999 less than in 1860. It is regarded as being a disease peculiar to childhood, and a large majority of the cases are among children, yet we find it attacking adults, and they not unfrequently die of it.

One of the facts connected with this disease is its apparent independence of those hygienic causes which so largely influence the mortality of other kindred disorders. It invades alike the palace and the hovel; spares neither condition nor rank; is often as fatal among the wealthy as among the destitute. Since my connection with this office—now nearly four years—I have given special attention to the localities where it prevailed most extensively, and find that the wealthy have suffered as much by its ravages as the poor. This malady, like all others, of an epidemic character, has its seasons of malignancy and mildness. It is not confined to any particular season of the year, but is usually most fatal in cold weather. This may possibly depend upon its becoming complicated with Bronchitis and Croup, and, for the last few years, with Diphtheria. This opinion is entertained in London, for I find that until within a year or two they were both (Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria) put under the head of

Scarlet Fever, and the number was as appears in the following able:

YEAR..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	613	392	517	1,05	1,283	1,325	668	840	1,927	1,278	928
London........	2,549	2,069	3,439	2.60	1,795	1,587	4,118	4,197	2,457	*3,055	....
England......	18,887	15,699	18,528	17,314	14,16	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681	11,710	....

United States, 1860, Scarlet Fever.............................. 26,393 } 28,056
Do. do. Diphtheria.............................. 1,663 }

* Scarlet Fever...................... 2,358
Diphtheria...................... 697
Total...................... 3,055

Typhus Fever.—Of this there were 136 deaths, and compares with the last eleven years as follows:

YEAR..........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York.....	662	313	383	436	227	171	126	169	196	191	136
London........	2,209	2,701	2,715	2,375	2,674	2,208	1,902	1,796	1,892	1,754	....
England.......	18,641	18,554	18,893	16,470	16,182	19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012	16,310	....

By the above table, it will be seen that this disease is much more fatal in England than in the United States. It is possible that both Typhus and Typhoid Fever are included in the above table, so far as it relates to London and England.

In this country, deaths by Typhoid Fever are much more numerous than by Typhus.

There were 404 deaths reported by this disease, being an excess, over 1861, of 213. This increase is attributed exclusively to returned soldiers, they having contracted the disease in the army, returned home, and died of it. Again, a large number of soldiers, belonging to other States, were brought to our hospitals, where several of them died, and are included in our bills of mortality.

Gout.—Few deaths from this cause occur in this city. The mortality is much greater in London, as is seen in the following table:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	1	2	3	.....	2	1	3	3	2	3	3
London	60	52	66	59	60	59	70	77	61	74	.....
England	218	217	246	287	260	223	245	238	268	280	.....

Gravel—Stone.—The same remarks are applicable to this disease. See the annexed table.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	.....	.....	3	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
London	33	38	33	34	41	30	29	36	34	30	.....
England	208	224	183	234	233	182	199	191	179	176	.....

Hooping Cough.—The mortality by this disease is vastly greater in London than in New York. The destruction of infantile life is almost as great by it in London as by Marasmus in New York.

TABLE *showing the Death by Hooping Cough, in each year, in New York. London, and England, from* 1851 *to* 1862.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	187	113	340	377	248	270	347	353	217	160	255
London	1,565	2,652	2,471	2,415	2,078	2,551	2,700	1,741	2,023	3,497	.....
England	8,022	11,200	9,770	10,185	9,225	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555	9,760	.....
United States in 1860 8,400											

Hydrophobia.—The following are the deaths by this disease in eleven years:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	1	1	.....	4	8	2	.....	2	.....	5	1
London	.....	1	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England	15	11	16	14	5	3	2	4	8	.....	.....
United States in 1860.................................89											

Scrofula.—This disease is decreasing very fast in this city. The mortality by it is very much less than in London.

Mortality by Scrofula in New York, London, England, and the United States, from 1851 *to* 1862.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	100	117	182	129	116	117	181	91	98	85	69
London	447	443	446	464	380	382	437	405	465	553	.....
England	2,580	2,727	2,613	2,985	2,831	2,781	3,004	2,995	2,860	3,616	.....
United States in 1860..............................2,683											

Inflammation of the Bowels.—New York shows a larger mortality by this disease than London.

Mortality by Inflammation of the Bowels, in New York, London, England, and the United States.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	432	309	367	351	332	350	332	335	336	427	528
London	394	329	324	297	262	290	272	292	273	303	....
England	3,901	3,659	3,614	3,225	3,234	3,412	3,309	3,416	3,154	3,690	.....

United States in 1860................................5,059

Pneumonia—Inflammation of the Lungs.—By the following table it is apparent that the number of deaths per annum by this disease is greater, in proportion to the population, in London than in New York, and we gain nearly as much in this disease as we lose in the one last referred to.

Deaths by Pneumonia, from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	1062	857	1137	1123	856	1093	1218	1167	1299	1252	1100
London	3271	3938	3976	3992	3621	3887	4150	3076	4389	3665	....
England	21421	24098	23523	26052	22653	23457	26486	24514	25264	.....	....

United States in 1860.............27,076

The deaths by *Insanity*, during the last ten years, were as follows:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	12	9	15	12	10	17	18	6	10	7	4
London	114	132	115	138	78	97	87	87	58	72	....
England	535	472	541	494	370	403	535	446	536	640	....
United States in 1860............451											

Intussusception of *Intestines* caused death in the following cases:

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	7	5	11	8	11	2	10	7	5	13	5
London	47	46	47	50	55	63	43	48	43	54	....
England	250	244	258	243	280	254	239	271	245	300	....
United States in 1860............41											

Marasmus.—This is the cause of a large number of deaths among children, in this city, and is much greater than in London, as will be seen by the following table. I will remark, however, that the correctness of these figures may be doubted, for the reason that the physicians, and others who make out the death certificates in the two cities, may not apply the same term to the same disease. In the London reports there is no such term as marasmus used at all; their name for it is "tabes mesenterica," this being the correct term, for it expresses the character of the disease, and specifies the parts affected, whereas marasmus signifies results which may follow very many different diseases—for illustration : Marasmus, atrophy, phthisis pulmonalis, consumption, tabes, mean nearly the same thing, and all signify wasting away ; but tabes mesenterica at once defines a certain disease, being a disease of the mesentery ; this is what the physicians of this city generally call marasmus, and they are correct in many cases, but it often includes other diseases which should be called by a different name, one that would indicate the disease. What would be called scrofula in London, is here often reported marasmus, hence the *apparent* large mortality by this disease in New York, which, I think, really does not exist.

TABLE *showing the Deaths by Marasmus in New York, and Tabes Mesenterica in London and England, from* 1851 *to* 1862.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York........	1,007	819	1,711	1,563	1,447	1,662	1,626	1,471	1,512	1,500	1,308
London..........	838	965	1099	916	804	882	823	800	755	973	....
England	4,700	4,965	5,638	4,762	4,532	5,380	5,017	4,982	4,680	.....	....

Measles.—The annual mortality by this disease is not great, being much less than in London.

Measles from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	246	113	362	383	330	322	392	261	197	376	128
London..........	600	1,007	1,399	864	1,445	1,400	2,383	1,305	2,054	1,070	....
England	5,846	4,895	9,277	5354	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557	7,640	....

United States in 1800............3,900

Old Age.—The bills of mortality from this cause are very small in New York, when compared with London.

Deaths by Old Age from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR........	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York........	160	111	180	213	182	204	180	258	294	284	263
London..........	2,815	2,429	2290	2,468	2,180	2,360	2,418	2,279	2,888	2,516	....
England.........	26376	29180	26466	29714	23981	26847	28509	27104	28442	29642	....

Pleurisy.—But few deaths occur from this disease, as will be seen by the following table; it is nearly the same, in proportion to the population, as in London.

Deaths by Pleurisy from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR..................	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York..................	33	38	72	64	47	53	61	51	44	47	57
London.....................	154	169	156	202	145	123	138	147	155	159	....
England....................	945	855	955	1153	886	870	846	916	882	896	....

Premature Births.—The numbers are nearly the same each year for several years in this city; they are largely on the decrease in London.

Premature Births from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR.............	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York............	225	251	435	374	387	459	397	374	247	315	271
London..............	1,572	1,611	1,729	1,631	1,573	1,630	873	909	930	966	....
England.............	19075	18968	18680	17818	17997	19144	7307	7432	7642	7860	. . .

Rheumatism.—The deaths by this disease, though few in number, increase a very little each year. The same is the case in London, where more die annually of it in proportion to the population than in New York.

Deaths by Rheumatism from 1851 *to* 1863.

YEAR	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
New York	....	29	28	38	32	43	35	40	37	54	49
London	321	294	322	309	328	285	339	340	344	350	....
England	666	709	646	575	162	270	669	400	314	....	....

SMALL-POX.

I have been induced to give the following lengthy description of small-pox, in order that persons desiring to understand this once terrible disease may have an opportunity.

The facts here presented are taken from the most recent and reliable authority, and are prepared and arranged with great care; they embrace all the points that are interesting, being well elucidated by tables, in connection with the results of the experience of some of the most celebrated medical men of the age in the different countries of Europe.

The answers, to the four comprehensive questions asked by the London Board of Health, are exceedingly interesting, and are well worth a careful perusal; they furnish information that is as important, almost, to the community as to the medical profession. The uniformity of the opinions of these men, upon the subject of the protection of vaccination, and the little fear there is of transmitting other diseases by it, gives to their views, as expressed, unusual importance, and is calculated to beget a greater degree of confidence in them than might have been had each of them had an opportunity of seeing the others' report.

FIRST ACCOUNTS OF THE SMALL-POX AND ITS ORIGIN.

In what age, or country, the small-pox originated, is a question which, in all probability, will never be brought to any satisfactory solution; nor would the knowledge of this curious circumstance be of much importance to mankind. It is evidently a contagion of its own kind, which originated from an unknown source; but we have no reason to suppose the disease was ever generated in the same way, as, from long experience, we may be satisfied, the first subject of small-pox was capable of infecting a whole nation, and of spreading the contagion to remote countries.

We are indebted to the Arabians for the first accounts of small-pox, among whom the disease appears to have been common, and who were the means of spreading its infection through the different kingdoms of Europe.

How long the small-pox had prevailed among the Arabians, cannot be determined. It is somewhat extraordinary that a disease so contagious should have been confined to their own tribes for any considerable time, without spreading into neighboring countries. This can only be accounted for by the little intercourse these people had with the nations around them. By all accounts, they were barbarous and ignorant, and much separated from other nations by impassable deserts, so that, while they continued in that state, they had no opportunity of communicating the disease to others.

History is silent respecting the precise time the small-pox first appeared in Britain; this, however, is not to be wondered at, considering the universal ignorance which overspread Europe for many centuries.

Most records of its introduction, however, agree that it was in the twelfth century. As above remarked, the Arabians introduced it into every country where they pursued their conquests; a part of Spain submitted to them in the seventh century, and, in a short time afterwards, the disease was so general that few or none escaped it.

It is said that the Arabians, before the extension of their conquests, entertained the notion of its being coeval with the human race. This opinion was revived in Europe in the twelfth century;

but when the arts and sciences began to be cultivated, and civilization took the place of barbarism, means were adopted not only to cure the disease but to modify the character of the symptoms, and finally to prevent the malady altogether.

It is not to be wondered at that a disease so loathsome, and so destructive to human life, should call forth science and talent to arrest its progress. Accordingly, we find the learned of different nations devising means to mitigate the severity of the attack, by what was known in those days as "engrafting." This consisted in taking a portion of virus from a small-pox pustule, and introducing it under the skin.

This has been done in many countries, but is now entirely superseded by vaccination.

To the civilized classes of society, this once terrible disease has almost ceased to be fatal, and this fact is calculated to make them forget the terror its very name begot in former generations. It is said that there were two words which Prince Kaunitz would not allow to be uttered in his presence—"death" was one, "small-pox" the other. Like the plague I have briefly described, it depopulated whole countries. The disease, under such circumstances, must have ravaged more fiercely than the most ruthless of human wars. Its effects on mankind must have been comparable to that utter obliteration of vegetable life which ensues when the army of locusts, descending on pastures and vineyards, and sweeping onward in fatal procession, converts into a desert what just before was all freshness and fertility.

In every country, probably, its first invasion has been of this kind; and its recurrence, when far apart, have been of equal malignity. Thus it was that in 1518, following European adventure to the Western World, it concurred with fire and sword, and famine, and blood-hounds, to complete the depopulation of St. Domingo; thus, soon afterwards, in Mexico, it even surpassed the cruelties of conquest, suddenly smiting down three and a half millions of population, and leaving none to bury them. Thus, in Brazil in 1563, it extirpated whole races of men; thus, about the same period, in the single province of Quito, it destroyed upwards of 100,000 Indians. And thus, too, it has been in later days that Siberia and Kamschatka have been ravaged; thus, again and again, till very recently, the same dreadful pestilence has depopulated Greenland and Iceland. Captain Cook describes its ravages in these countries as not less dreadful than the plague, seeming to threaten their entire extirpation. Before the terror of its presence communities literally dissolved themselves, and the well-known description of the plague at Athens, does not convey more dreadful images of human suffering than may be gathered from the writings of those travelers who, even to the latest times, have witnessed the power of natural small-pox against remote, unprotected populations.

In Iceland, the disease has been known for many centuries. In 1707, when it had visited that country for the eighteenth time, it is said to have destroyed 18,000 persons out of a population of 50,000. "Empty houses and unburied corpses, some within and some without the depopulated houses," are described; and "in one island they found only one girl with the small-pox upon her, and her three little brothers; the father, having first buried all the people in the place, had laid himself and his smallest sick child in a grave," raised with stone, and ordered the girl to cover him.

Whole tribes of Indians have been cut off by this disease, in early days, in our own country.

While such was small-pox in the less traveled parts of the world, it seems certain that in civilized Europe, with its constant intercourse of towns and counties, the disease was at least as deadly. Its strength, indeed, was differently distributed; not, as in Greenland, twice or thrice in a century, but incessantly that fatal sickle was in motion, and the harvest counted from day to day. Instead of coming after long intervals, on masses of population entirely unprotected against the infection, it recurred in each place so frequently that, for the most part, at any given moment, a more or less considerable majority of the inhabitants would have faced the danger before they would have attained against its attacks that protective exemption which was generally the good fortune of survivors. But it is a moderate computation, that for every five persons thus, at the price of much past suffering, almost secured against the disease, one at least must have died. The annual ravages of small-pox in Europe alone have been estimated at half a million of lives. M. De la Condamine reckoned that in France a tenth of the deaths were by small-pox, or 150,000 per annum. Rosen's estimate of Sweden was to the same effect. In England, the records were imperfect, but it was computed in London, when not at the worst, to be one-fourteenth. The father and mother of William III. died of small-pox, as well as many others of royal families.

The ravages of small-pox are not all enumerated in the list of the myriads whom it killed. From the earliest to the latest medical records of the disease, there is constant mention of the tax which it levied upon survivors. "Among those who outlived it," says De la Condamine, "many either totally or partly lose their sight or hearing; many are left consumptive, weakly, sickly, or maimed; many are disfigured for life by horrid scars, and become shocking objects to those who approach them. Immense numbers lost their eye-sight by it.

It is scarcely needful to say, of the disease I have described, that it was among all civilized nations a constant source of terror. Each time that the contagion was reintroduced into a particular locality, all who had not been touched in previous visitations (including especially such children as had been born in the interval) might expect to become subjects of attack. Accident, in individual cases, might delay this dangerous moment, but for nearly all it was only delay. A remarkable instance of the non-susceptibility of disease possessed by some is related in the case of a nurse in a Small-pox Hospital in London; this individual had officiated in this capacity for *twelve years*, continually waiting upon the patients who were undergoing the disease, and at the end of that time he caught the small-pox, of which he died.

Of persons not prematurely cut off by other diseases, in the long run, very few escaped this infection. Seventy years of age were no security; and for such as were disposed to triumph at the end of an epidemic which had spared them, there was often quoted the old saw, *Nemo ante obitum beatus*. Thus, at every rumor of the disease, men might tremble for the valuable lives of others, or for their own; and that horror of the living patient, which so loathsome an affliction occasioned, became, when death had ended his sufferings, a very panic towards his corpse.

In London, the deaths in two periods, one beginning with 1667 and ending with 1686, the other beginning with 1701 and ending with 1722, in all forty-two years, were 65,079, or 72 in 1,000; the average per annum in these forty-two years was 1,550. In another period of forty-two years, from 1731 to 1772 inclusive, the number was 89,628, or 89 in 1,000; the medium number of deaths for each of these years was 2,134, an annual increase of 584. This last forty-two years, it will be remembered, was posterior to the introduction of inoculation, the era of which was about the year 1722. In the first eight years from thence to 1731, the little ground which it had gained, and the care taken to prevent the infection from spreading, made, it may be presumed, very little alteration in the fatality of the disorder. In the twelve years from 1731 to 1742 inclusive, the average proportion of deaths by small-pox is 74 in 1,000; in the succeeding ten years, it is 83; in the next ten, it is 96; and in the following ten, when the disease and the method of treating it are supposed to be better understood than ever, it increased to 109.

Does not this intimate connection between the progress of inoculation and the destructive increase of the small-pox lead to the suspicion that the one is, in some degree, at least, influenced by the other? In a period of four years, from 1767 to 1771 both inclusive, the deaths were 8,642, 2,160 being the number per year, and in four subsequent years 10,179; the medium for each year of this period is 2,544, an increase which was truly alarming.

The above calculations, founded upon authentic evidence, clearly show the mortality by small-pox has not been reduced by inoculation; but, rather, since the era of that practice, or soon after, there appears to have been a considerable annual increase of deaths in London for several years. The same increase in towns and country districts took place when the disease was epidemic. There are a variety of reasons assigned for it.

And now, for the first time, there came the story that we could, so to speak, make terms with this loathsome and murderous enemy; that, by receiving it of our own accord, we could disarm it; that we could (as it was expressed) "buy the small-pox" cheap; that the susceptibility to contract its fatal infection could be exhausted by artificial means, giving, indeed, the disease, but giving it so mildly that life was almost unendangered in the process.

This, indeed, was substantially the fact; and to the present time it remains one of the most interesting and least explained facts in pathology, that the specific contagion of small-pox, so uncontrollable in its operations, when it enters a man in the ordinary way of his breathing an infected atmosphere, becomes for the most part disarmed of its virulence, when it is artificially introduced to the system through a puncture of the skin; so that a person exposed to this artificial infection very generally contracts the disease in its mildest and most tractable form.

The motive for the practice of inoculation was, to modify the violence of disease and render it more amenable to cure, and it is said (notwithstanding that the mortality as above described was increased at a certain time), "Its efficacy in mitigating the severity and danger of the disease, in saving life, and preventing deformity, was signally great."

Inoculation, or *engrafting*, as it was originally called, is said to have been done by the Brahmins time out of mind. It was also practiced in Turkey at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The Chinese claim to have been in the habit, for many centuries, of *sowing* the disease, by putting some of the crusts into the nostrils. But this is a different thing from inoculation.

The first introduction of inoculation in Great Britain was, as above remarked, in the early part of the eighteenth century, but did not gain general use until near the middle.

The mortality in the natural small-pox was estimated at one in five. Dr. Jurin, in 1722, calculated that, the whole bulk of mankind, taken at two years of age, the eighth part will die of the natural small-pox. In London, in 1721, in 1,000 infants, 386 died under two years of age, which is greatly above one-third of the whole.

The following table shows the deaths by small-pox in London in each year, from 1661 to 1684 inclusive:

DEATHS *by the natural Small-pox in London, from* 1661 *to* 1684, *both inclusive.*

YEAR.	DEATHS.	YEAR.	DEATHS.
1661........	1,246	1673........	1,116
1662........	768	1674........	853
1663........	411	1675........	2,507
1664........	1,233	1676........	359
1665........	655	1677........	1,678
1666........	38	1678........	1,798
1667........	1,196	1679........	1,967
1668........	1,987	1680........	689
1669........	951	1681........	508
1670........	1,465	1682........	2,204
1671........	1,465	1683........	1,798
1672........	696	1684........	891
Total in 24 years................			28,479

As above remarked, the deaths in the natural small-pox were estimated at one in five. But it was declared by eminent physicians in the days of inoculation, that not more than one in five hundred died of the engrafted disease. The discovery of Jenner has rendered the inoculation of small-pox not merely unnecessary, but perfectly unjustifiable in almost every instance.

THE ORIGIN OF VACCINATION.

There was a popular belief among the work-hands on the dairy-farms in Gloucestershire, England, that no person who had the cow-pox would be affected by the small-pox (this was an eruptive disease, communicated from the udder of the cow to the hands of the milker). This was found to be no fanciful idea, and led to the discovery of vaccination, which placed the discoverer of it among the most illustrious benefactors of mankind. Dr. Jenner, seeing the results of the cow-pox, tested its merits by experiments. He inoculated the matter taken from the cow upon a person who never had been affected with small-pox, to ascertain if it would afford the desired protection. His experiments were crowned with entire success.

The first time this practice was put into operation was May 14, 1796. The great benefits resulting from it are too well known to require special notice. In 1799, vaccination was commenced in this country, and confidence was so rapidly attained in its prophylactic powers, that it extended to every part of the earth, and, for the time, seemed to Jenner and others that the loathsome disease could be entirely exterminated. The opinion is entertained still by some, but results have proved this theory illusory.

The following table, taken from the London Hospital and other places, confirms the latter view:

Rate of Mortality of Small-pox, after Vaccination, at different Periods in different Parts of the World.

LOCATION.	CASES.	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATHS.
Small-pox Hospital, London, 1826 to 1832	619	40	7
" " " 1833 to 1839	900	60	7
" " " 1840 to 1844	1011	64	6½
Total from 1826 to 1844......	2530	164	7
British Army, 1834 to 1838............	1025	120	12
Copenhagen, 1824 to 1835............	3093	66	2
Wurtemberg, 1831 to 1836............	1055	75	7
Vienna, 1836.........................	200	16	8
Ceylon (Epidemic), 1830..............	260	34	13
" 1833 to 1834.................	341	23	7
Total.......................	8504	500	6

These statistics were taken from the most reliable source possible. The notes and records of cases admitted into the London Hospital are exceedingly minute and correct.

The above table contains dates some years past, but fully defines the point nevertheless. Enough has been shown to prove that vaccination will not always protect every person from an attack of small-pox, consequently will not entirely eradicate the disease, for the reason that a person having *varioloid,* coming in contact with a person who has neither been vaccinated nor had the small-pox, will take the genuine natural small-pox, and so communicate it to all who may come in his way that are unprotected, and further, *having the natural or modified small-pox will not in all cases protect the person.*[*] The following table fully substantiates this doctrine:

Comparative mortality of Small-pox after Small-pox, and of Small-pox after Vaccination.

AUTHORITIES.	SMALL-POX AFTER SMALL-POX.			SMALL-POX AFTER VACCINATION.		
	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.	RATIO OF DEATHS TO 100 CASES.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.	RATIO OF DEATHS TO 100 CASES.
Thompson, Edinburgh......	71	3	4·2	310	1	0·3
Chelsea Military Asylum....	26	3	11·5	24	0	0·0
Heim, Wurtemberg.........	39	14	35·8	147	42	28·5
Bosquet, Marseilles.........	20	4	20·0	2,000	20	1·0
Gregory, London...........	9	2	22·2	789	46	5·8
Total................	165	26	15·7	3,270	109	3·3

It thus appears that, whilst they who take small-pox a second time die in the proportion of 15·7 in the 100, they who take small-pox after vaccination die only in the proportion of 3·3 in the 100; a proportion absolutely lower than the mortality of the mildest disease.

To guard against the presumed loss of protective power, it has been extensively urged that revaccination should be practiced; but, on this point, there has been difference of sentiment—some regarding it as unnecessary. The fact, however, that the true vaccine disease can be produced in one who has previously had it, is strongly in favor of the course. Extensive experiments have been made as to the effects of revaccination in Germany, where vaccination has been enforced to an extent which is not practicable in freer governments. At the time when the revaccination, published by Dr. Heim, was practiced, the population of Wurtemberg was 1,363,298; and it appears that during the period of five years, 208,322 children were vaccinated, leaving only 271, above three years of age, still unvaccinated. The total number of cases of small-pox that occurred during the same period was 1,677, of which 354 were cases of genuine small-pox, and 1,043 modified by previous vaccination, being about one case of failure in every 217 persons. The total number of persons vaccinated a second time, after the lapse of a certain number of years, was 44,009; of this number, upwards of 20,000 took the disease perfectly, 9,006 imperfectly, and 15,000 not at all. It might be inferred from this, that little more than one-third of those vaccinated in infancy could be regarded as protected from small-pox; but although probable, it is not proved, that a susceptibility for cow-pox is the same thing as a susceptibility for small-pox; for, if this be admitted, it would seem to follow that the proportion of persons liable to a second attack of small-pox must be greater than is commonly believed. Thus it appears, that of 297 persons who had previously had small-pox and were pitted, 95 received the cow-pox in a perfect form, and 76 in a modified form, whilst 126 resisted it altogether.

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[*] Dunglison's Prac. Med., vol. 2, page 588.

I am firmly of the opinion, notwithstanding the diversity of sentiment upon the subject, that, if revaccination is practiced every seven or ten years, the number of cases of small-pox would be largely diminished, and those that did occur would be of so mild a character as to require but little attention; but to wholly exterminate the disease, in my opinion, is impossible—for, as it appears in this report, in tables that are authentic, small-pox itself does not render the person absolutely impervious to the disease.

Small-pox, like all contagious exanthemata, has its periods of dormancy and activity. Every now and then, at irregular intervals it overspreads a district of country as an epidemic almost as frequently since as before the era of vaccination. When epidemic, it is also, in general, more than ordinarily severe; although different epidemics vary much in that respect.

A glance at the tables I have furnished will show how very irregular the number of deaths have been, both before and after inoculation, as well as vaccination, in all sections of the world.

The following table indicates this as it regards our own country:

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX IN SEVERAL CITIES, FROM 1807–62.

YEAR.	NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.	BOSTON.	BALTIMORE.	YEAR.	NEW YORK.	PHILADELPHIA.	BOSTON.	BALTIMORE.
1807	29	32	....	....	1835	351	101	7	....
1808	62	145	....	....	1836	173	86	6	1
1809	66	101	....	....	1837	164	79	13	52
1810	4	83	....	....	1838	91	42	3	71
1811	117	117	....	....	1839	68	5	60	2
1812	21	1	....	....	1840	232	63	115	9
1813	2	1	....	....	1841	200	259	57	1
1814	2	1	....	....	1842	181	156	42	1
1815	94	1	....	....	1843	117	86	55	....
1816	179	97	....	....	1844	21	17	1	....
1817	14	52	....	....	1845	425	190	31	110
1818	19	8	....	....	1846	141	251	92	115
1819	1	1	....	....	1847	53	9	23	1
1820	1	1	....	....	1848	544	100	21	4
1821	1	1	....	....	1849	326	152	21	19
1822	1	1	....	....	1850	231	40	192	153
1823	18	160	....	....	1851	562	216	....	104
1824	394	325	....	....	1852	497	427	....	66
1825	40	6	....	....	1853	656	57	....	9
1826	58	3	....	....	1854	611	40	....	26
1827	149	100	3	....	1855	101	275	....	50
1828	93	107	2	....	1856	388	390	....	8
1829	16	81	1	....	1857	423	65	....	91
1830	176	86	1	....	1858	492	7	3	310
1831	224	14	4	....	1859	60	2	156	....
1832	89	87	2	....	1860	274	57	....	....
1833	25	156	1	....	1861	599	758	....	....
1834	233	195	4	....	1862	268	....	....	....

Thus, in 1824, in New York the deaths from this disease were 394; in 1853 but 57. The same sudden changes were in Baltimore and Boston. The greatest number of deaths in one year by this malady, in New York, was 656 in 1853; in Philadelphia, in 1861, 758; in Baltimore, 310 deaths in 1858; and in Boston, in 1850, 192 persons died of it. Here it will be seen that New York has never had so many persons, in proportion to the population, die in one year from this disease, as either of the other cities mentioned, notwithstanding it is vastly more exposed to the disease, being the grand depot of emigration.

Now that the terror of small-pox has in a great degree subsided, and the mortality vastly reduced, still there is a diversity of opinion as to the extent of protection afforded by vaccination, and whether or no a person thus protected is not more liable to attacks of other diseases, and is not the system likely to be contaminated by other diseases, communicated through the vaccine virus? These and other inquiries induced the London Board of Health to propound four questions to medical men of great experience, in different countries of Europe.

The following are the questions and answers:

First Question.—Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers, on persons subject to its influences, a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?

Second Question.—Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infectious disease, or of phthisis; or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?

Third Question.—Have you any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?

Fourth Question.—Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skillful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?

REMARKS ON THE ALLEGED TRANSMISSIBILITY OF SYPHILIS BY VACCINATION. BY WM. ACTON.

In answer to the question, "Has lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle ever been a vehicle of syphilitic infection to the vaccinated person?" I unhesitatingly affirm that I have never witnessed a single case which would bear out the supposition. I have, however, been consulted on several of these supposed cases, showing that there are members of the profession who still entertain the opinion that such a mode of infection is possible; but in all these doubtful cases I have been enabled to point out the sources of error, which I will shortly enumerate, as well as the reasons, founded on numerous experiments, which induce me to believe that a syphilitic taint cannot enter the system in this way. I have been more particular in investigating such cases from the conviction that syphilis is the only disease which can offer positive proof of the existence or non-existence of hereditary infection, inasmuch as it (syphilis) cannot be conveyed into the system either by the air we breathe, the food we swallow, or arise from the situation we live in, circumstances which may become sources of the other hereditary taints you allude to.

In the first place, I may be, and have been, told, that it was only after vaccination that the syphilitic taint appeared, the infant and the parents having been previously free from all traces of disease. In the case of some this is conclusive evidence of the mode of entry of the poison into the child's system. In several such instances that I have witnessed, my opponents have been unable to satisfy me that the child, from whom the virus was taken, was a syphilitic infant, as I urge that we must not assume this important point, as is often done.

I have not alone, however, pointed out this source of error, but I have recalled, to the recollection of those professional men who have consulted me, a law which appeared to have escaped them, that syphilis in infants does not usually appear at birth; the child is born healthy, often is a very fine child, and it is from ten days to six weeks after birth that syphilitic symptoms appear; hence the reason why the apparent syphilitic infection follows vaccination. Under such circumstances, all that I can admit is, that vaccination does not prevent the development of syphilitic symptoms.

Another law is equally known to those who see syphilitic children, that if an infant is born with the syphilitic taint, the disease may not show external marks of its being in the system until some exposure or depressing cause comes into operation. Such may be vaccination, for no one will deny that the maturation of the vesicle is often attended with derangement of the child's health, and in such cases the evolution of the hereditary disease occurs as a natural consequence of a well-recognized law.

Another frequent source of error is diagnosis. I have given instances in the last edition of my work on Disease of the Urinary and Generative Organs, and have seen others since, in which children are said to have been the subjects of syphilitic taint who labored under eczema, lepra, and papular eruptions, which the evolution of the vesicle had brought about. No specific treatment had been resorted to, and yet the child perfectly recovered. Seen by other persons, such instances might and have been called cases of children laboring under syphilitic taint, introduced into the system by vaccination.

Although I have, for a long time, been fully convinced that infection cannot be thus introduced into the system, I have never felt myself justified in directly vaccinating children from the virus of vesicles obtained from syphilitic infants, nor, to my knowledge has any one else attempted it. The results, I feel convinced, would be negative, and the practice would be unattended with ill consequences. I venture to affirm this, from the impossibility of inoculating secondary symptoms, which, in spite of all our numerous experiments, we have never succeeded in producing. Not only has the lancet been used, but portions of the secretion have been applied, for lengthened periods, to the skin of the person we wished to infect. In the last edition of my work, I have given an instance of a prolonged contact of two persons sleeping together; yet, even in this case, no contamination took place. A few exceptional cases have been cited by others, of an opposite kind; but, on investigation, the sources of error have been shown to arise from a want of the ordinary precautions which, when taken, proved to the operator the cause of his experiments differing from the general result.

If, however, we distinctly say, the lymph of the Jennerian vesicle is unable to contaminate the infant, there are plenty of other sources which we may choose from. Thus the fœtus may be infected by the father or by the mother; and, as shown in my late work, infection may come, not from the legal or putative father, but from the true father (maybe a stranger), who is often not forthcoming when the case is investigated. Experience teaches the private practitioner that these sources of the taint are the most frequent; and it is to these we must look, and not to vaccination, as the cause of the complaint.

NOTES ON THE QUERIES AS TO VACCINATION. BY W. P. ALISON, M. D., F. R. S. E., EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, EDINBURGH.

The question, whether successful vaccination gives security to a great majority of mankind against any attack of small-pox in future life, and to a much greater majority against fatal small-pox, has been generally regarded in this country, for the last half-century, as practically decided in the affirmative. And it is important again to consider the evidence on which this decision has been formed, were it for no other reason than this: that, if the evidence is truly insufficient, henceforth it must be held to be impossible to establish any proposition, as to the external causes of diseases, by statistical inquiry and reasoning; and the science of etiology (*i. e.*, of all such causes of disease, which is rested mainly on that ground, and which is thought to be the rational foundation for measures for the prevention of diseases) must be held to have no such foundation as can afford any security for practical usefulness.

The questions, whether any other diseases can be introduced into the human body by vaccination; whether the body, by successful vaccination, is rendered more liable to scrofula; whether any other epidemic diseases are rendered either more common or more dangerous by the influence of vaccination, or by the prevention of small-pox—these are quite distinct from the question *as to the power of vaccination to prevent that disease*, which first demands consideration.

They are all capable of decision, in the present imperfect state of pathology (the science of the nature of diseases), only in the same way —by the force of numbers; and they were all agitated and determined in that way, as far as the facts then known admitted of their decision, when vaccination was first introduced into this country. There can be no objection to their being agitated again, after the facts which are believed to suffice for the decision of the first question have been fully considered; but the first object is, to consider whether or not we have at this time, in the matter of cow-pox, a power at our command, capable, if duly employed, of depriving the poison of small-pox of all fatal influence over an immense majority of mankind. And on this subject there has been quite sufficient information collected, since the date of the papers, which were held decisive of the question fifty years ago, to show that the same inference is still inevitable, and that he who disputes it is equally unreasonable as he who opposes, in like manner, any proposition in Euclid.

Of course, when I say that there has been ample evidence to decide this question statistically, I mean to refer to cases where we have not only the negative evidence of large numbers of persons duly vaccinated not having subsequently been affected with small-pox, but the positive evidence of such duly vaccinated persons having been subsequently, most of them repeatedly, or for a long time together, exposed to the contagion of small-pox, *i. e.*, placed in the same circumstances in which unvaccinated persons have been very generally affected, and many of them died of the small-pox; these vaccinated persons have nevertheless escaped, most of them without any indication of disease.

To show that this is the light in which I have always regarded such collections of facts, I quote one sentence from my own lectures, written as long ago as 1820-21, and repeated almost every winter since then: "You will remember that the question is, not how many vaccinated persons never take small-pox, but how many vaccinated persons are fully exposed to the contagion of small-pox, and escape without any disease; and our assertion is, that, so far as is yet known, absolute protection of the human constitution is the rule, and the occurrence of any disease is the exception." And then I have proceeded further to show, that it is still doubtful how far the occurrence of that exceptional disease (particularly of the modified small-pox) after the cow-pox is more frequent, or whether it is more severe than formerly; but that, so far as yet known, the modified small-pox, which is the worst thing that need be apprehended in a duly vaccinated person, from the poison of small-pox, is nearly devoid of danger, simply because the modification consists essentially in shortening the course of the inflammation, and, by consequence, cutting off the secondary fever which has been long recognized as the dangerous part of the small-pox.

If, by evidence of this positive character, we establish this proposition, we may surely assert that the *onus probandi* rests heavily on those who, in the face of such evidence, would dissuade any portion of mankind from using a power, granted by our Creator, of so extensive application and so beneficent effect.

The arguments which I understand to be now employed in favor of a change in the present state of the law as to vaccination in

England, and against the introduction of such a law into Scotland as would make vaccination compulsory, are exactly the same as were fully considered in a paper written by the late Lord Jeffrey, when editor of the Edinburgh Review, and published in that review (vol. IX., p. 32) in 1807; to which it may be well to refer, as the opinion of a non-professional man, but a man known to be thoroughly practiced in the examination of evidence, in courts of law, precisely similar to that on which statistical arguments as to the external causes of diseases are founded.

Lord Jeffrey states, in regard to Dr. Jenner's first recommendation of vaccination as preferable to inoculation for small-pox, as protecting against the disease, that it was "not until he had vaccinated some hundred children, and put them, at different intervals, to the test of inoculation for small-pox, without effect, that he ventured to publish his discovery, in the year 1798, in a treatise, followed up, the year after, by a still longer list of such experiments and observations." To the same purpose, he observes that, when the practice of vaccination was discussed and confidently recommended, in 1800, by all the eminent practitioners in London, this was done only after full consideration of its efficacy, as compared with inoculation for small-pox; and that Dr. Woodville, in particular, physician to the Small-pox Hospital, then stated, that within the last six months he had vaccinated there 7,500 persons, the half of whom had been since inoculated with small-pox matter without the slightest effect being produced in any one instance. (Ed. Rev., vol. IX., p. 38.)

There having been, from this early date, such positive proof of the power of regular vaccination over the poison of small-pox, it became generally agreed that the *onus probandi* fell upon those who opposed the practice. Many cases were soon stated, in which it was alleged that the process had failed to give the desired protection; but, on examination of these cases, it may be stated with perfect confidence, that the general result was, either that the vaccination had been demonstrably imperfect, and had left no regular mark on the arm, or that, if small-pox did occur after vaccination, such small-pox was modified, and nearly or quite devoid of danger. If these things are so, it follows, necessarily, that the protection given by vaccination, although not absolute, is the best protection that we have against danger from the disease, besides being the only one which can be employed without danger to others—the inoculated small-pox being equally infectious: that is, implying an equal danger to others as the natural small-pox; whereas, the inoculated cow-pox has no infectious property.

From this it distinctly followed, that although these cases imposed upon medical men the task of inquiring further into the conditions and the marks of perfect vaccination, and likewise into those of modified small-pox, as compared with those of inoculated small-pox (which, accordingly, was very carefully done), yet they afforded no argument, whatever, against the general use of the greatly stronger and perfectly safe security of vaccination in preference to the greatly weaker security of small-pox inoculation, especially as the latter was always attended with more or less of risk of extension of the malignant disease of others.

Of similar positive evidence as to the power of vaccination, duly conducted, over the extension and the danger of small-pox, the next decisive examples that were recorded, so as to be generally known in this country, were contained in Mr. Cross's "History of the Variolous Epidemic at Norwich, in the year 1819."

The town of Norwich appears, from Mr. Cross's statements, to have been nearly or entirely free from small-pox, from 1805 till 1807; again, from 1809 till 1813; and again, from 1813 till the end of the summer of 1818, when it was introduced by a girl who had lately arrived from York with her parents, and, having been exposed to the infection on the road, had fallen ill of the disease in Norwich. Several cases took their origin from this in the latter part of 1818, two of which were fatal. In January, 1819, a druggist innoculated three children for small-pox, thereby helping to keep up the contagion. In February the disease got into one of the great charity schools, from which it extended to all quarters of the city, and "laid the foundation," says Mr. Cross, "for the most extensive destruction of human life that has ever, I believe, taken place in Norwich in the same space of time, from any other cause than plague."

In this year 530 persons died of small-pox, within the limits of the bills of mortality, which do not include several hamlets in the neighborhood, where it also prevailed. Mr. Cross adds, that having found, by observation derived from various sources, that about one in six of all who were affected with the disease died of it, he is satisfied that "considerably above 3,000 individuals, or a thirteenth part of the whole population of Norwich, had the small-pox that year."

He kept a regular register of the effects produced by the contagion in 112 families, comprising 603 persons, into which it was introduced. In these families, 297 had had small-pox before, and escaped; 91 had been vaccinated and escaped, except three, who had the mild disease, or modified small-pox, to be mentioned afterwards; 200, who were unprotected, took regular small-pox, with the mortality of 1 in 6; and 15, although unprotected, escaped, of which number, 10 had been likewise exposed to the contagion before with impunity, implying a peculiarity of constitution long known to exist.

In all, he thinks, "not more than 1 in 20 vaccinated persons will be found to be in any way affected by the most intimate exposure to small-pox; or less than 1 in 50 will have the disease in a form answering even to the generally received description of modified small-pox."

Mr. Cross quotes an account of an epidemic small-pox in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the years 1814–17, collected and arranged by Dr. Elsasser, after an examination of all the official returns of the medical men to the government, by which it appears that precisely similar effects have been produced there, as in this country by the contagion of small-pox. Precisely similar facts were also observed in an epidemic small-pox which occurred at Rotterdam, in 1817 and 1818, and is described by Dr. Hodenpyl (pp. 178, 179).

Mr. Cross's work contains further evidence of the practical efficacy of measures taken for enforcing vaccination on populations in different countries, at times when known to be threatened with epidemic small-pox—evidence which has not the same certain value as that which has been stated, because the proof of exposure to the contagion is there only presumptive; but, on the other hand, as the presumption extends to a much larger number of individuals (excluding, therefore, various chances of unperceived sources of fallacy), it was rightly judged, from the first, to be of the utmost importance as auxiliary to the former, and since that time has been almost indefinitely extended.

The following fact from the same work, taken in connection with that stated above, as to the introduction of the disease into Norwich, affords a striking example: "An individual falling down with the small-pox in June, in the borough of Thatford, containing about 2,100 inhabitants, Mr. Bailey, surgeon, gave information of it to the Mayor, who immediately called a meeting of the inhabitants, and, from the able way in which the measure was advocated, vaccination was immediately determined on.

"The parish officers visited every house, made a list of all those liable to the contagion, and threatened to expose any individual who should refuse vaccination, or submit clandestinely to variolous inoculation. The list thus made was delivered to the two surgeons, and the bellman was employed to announce the hour on the following morning at which all those requiring it might be vaccinated at the churches of their respective parishes. These prompt means were apparently successful. About 200 were vaccinated, most of them in the course of two days, and small-pox extended only to eight or ten persons, all of whom survived." (Cross on Variolous Epidemic, p. 267.)

From a statement furnished to Mr. Cross by Dr. Gordon, and which he had obtained from an extensive statistical work published in Denmark, it appears that, in the city of Copenhagen *alone*, 5,500 persons died of small-pox between 1788 and 1800, when vaccination was introduced; whereas, the number that died of it in the *whole* Danish dominions, from 1802 to 1818, was only 158. It is there the law that all persons shall be vaccinated, and the bishops and magistrates are required to take care that no one be received to confirmation, be permitted to marry, be admitted into any school or public institution, or be bound apprentice to any trade, without complying with this injunction. "An Annual Report is published of the results of vaccination, which is judged to have been adequate, by comparison with the numbers of births and burials" (p. 241).

A still more striking instance was then furnished by the principality of Anspach, in Bavaria, in which, as appears by a table given by Mr. Cross (at p. 248), more than one-fortieth of the population, that is, probably, almost all the children that live to the age of six months, were vaccinated annually. In this district, in the year 1809, there were 4 deaths from small-pox; and since then, up to the end of 1818, not one had died of it. The deaths by small-pox in this district, in the three years 1797–9, were above 500 annually, and in 1800 no less than 1,609; and what makes this instance particularly satisfactory, the small-pox prevailed epidemically, and to a great extent, during the four years 1814–17, in every part of the immediately adjoining State of Wurtemberg (p. 245).

In Prussia, in which the deaths from small-pox, before vaccination was introduced, were 40,000 annually, they were under 3,000 in the year 1817, although the population had been considerably increased by accession of territory. And in the department of Breslau, containing above 500,000 inhabitants, and in which one-twenty-eighth of the whole population were vaccinated in the year 1818, although small-pox was introduced in the course of that year in nine different places, yet, in consequence, as we believe, of the extensive vaccination, and of insulating all who fell down of the disease, only 28 in all took it, and of these, 6 died (pp. 244, 245).

It is painful, adds this author, to contrast these undeniable proofs of the power we possess of resisting the invasion of small-pox, with the example now before us, where "530 lives were, in less than a year, sacrificed to this disease in an enlightened city, where humanity abounds, and charity seeks for every measure to prevent and relieve distress;" a city previously, it will be observed, for five years at least, absolutely free from small-pox, viz.: from 1813 to 1818 (see review in Edinburgh Med. Journal, vol. XVII, p. 116), while the city of Copenhagen had, for ten years, at that time, been equally free of the disease.

Again, it is important to attend to the unequivocal evidence that has been put on record, of late years, as to the power of vaccination in preventing, and, where it does not prevent, in modifying, small-pox in the Indian possessions of this country — evidence almost exactly similar to what has been observed in the different parts of Europe already mentioned, and therefore extending the argument to almost any climate on the face of the earth.

In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in 1830, at many of the stations under the presidency of Bengal, a circular was issued by the Medical Board, requesting the medical staff to furnish information on the subject, and more especially desiring a statement of any cases in which small-pox had ensued after vaccination; and the results, collected and reviewed by Messrs. Cameron and Mercer, are in the fifth and sixth volumes of the Calcutta Medical and Physical Transactions. The substance of their conclusions is contained in the following extracts from the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. XLIV, p. 489.

"According to Mr. Cameron, the replies showed that, though small-pox had prevailed extensively, and at some stations assumed the epidemic form, not one case was related of genuine small-pox succeeding to perfect vaccination. This statement has been rather unceremoniously controverted, and of course examined, by Mr. Mercer, who asserts that the deduction is erroneous, and that, in the whole of the documents adduced by Mr. Cameron, cases are recorded of a virulent and even fatal character of the varioloid disease in small-pox, succeeding to vaccination.

"On examination of these papers, however, it is gratifying to observe that, while small-pox, unopposed by vaccination, continues to preserve its character of a severe, a mutilating, and a fatal disease, yet, as vaccination is becoming more familiar and general, and its real merits are more fully understood by the native population of Hindoostan, the influence of small-pox is progressively diminishing. In the course of eleven years, between the years 1818 and 1829, vaccination has been communicated to 335,575 persons in the presidency of Bengal, or about 33,000 of an annual average; and the reports of the surgeons amply and clearly testify that, though small-pox is still liable to recur from the causes already mentioned, yet the disease is stripped of much of its danger in proportion as the practice of vaccination is extended.

"The reports of Mr. Cameron and Mr. Mercer therefore concur in showing the justice of the conclusions which have several times been brought before the public in the pages of this journal. It has been here repeatedly shown that vaccination is not so perfect and absolute an antidote as Jenner and his immediate adherents imagined. But it has also been shown, that, while it does not positively exclude an attack of small-pox, nay, does not prevent in a very small proportion of cases (1 in 5,000) the chances of small-pox terminating fatally, it reduces that chance to an inconceivably small proportion, deprives the variolous poison of its most virulent and malignant effects, and must have been the means, under Providence, of preserving not only life, but features, sight, and health, to many thousands."—(Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal.)

"In many cases, says Mr. Cameron, that had been previously vaccinated, a varioloid disease showed itself, went through its course mildly, and disappeared in a few days. This showed, that, though vaccination is not so perfect an antidote as it was once thought to be against small-pox, it is at least the best that is to be had. That this is the state of the fact, no one can reasonably deny, who considers for a moment the degree of protection that was actually afforded in the cases mentioned, in the replies to the Medical Board's Circular, even in the midst of a desolating visitation of the disease."

"I am particularly anxious, says Mr. Furnell, Assistant Civil Surgeon at Sykhet, to have vaccination established, from having witnessed its utility in the late comparative exemption of this station from the dreadful ravages of the small-pox in this district."

Mr. A. M. Clarke, also, after mentioning that at the city of Mooradabad small-pox had prevailed epidemically, and had destroyed in the course of six months 653 persons, chiefly young, and 598 in the suburbs, adds, that so far as he could ascertain no case of small-pox after vaccination occurred in Mooradabad, and that the extreme prevalence and fatality of the disease had served to remove the prejudices of the natives against vaccination; for they observed that vaccinated persons escaped small-pox, when others were ill on every side; and, in consequence, Mr. C. had daily numerous applications to vaccinate both old and young.—("On Vaccination in Calcutta," by William Cameron, Esq., Med. and Phys. Transactions of Calcutta, vol. V, p. 385. Edinb. Med. Journal, vol. XLIV, pp. 489–492.)

Similar observations, as to the frequent occurrence and the occasional epidemic extension of small-pox, have been recorded, both in the Mauritius and in Ceylon, and the power of vaccination has been equally manifest to the medical observer and to the natives themselves.

The extensive and careful observations on all epidemic diseases which Dr. Starke has had the means of making, since he became Superintendent of Medical Statistics under the Registration Act in Scotland, have shown that both the preventive power and the mitigating power, above illustrated, of vaccination over small-pox, continue to show themselves just in like manner, and, as far as can be ascertained, in exactly the same degree in Scotland, where the disease has repeatedly threatened to become epidemic of late years. The most striking example was at Dundee, and has been recorded in his Report (for January, 1856) of the mortality of the eight principal towns in Scotland. In that month, the deaths in these eight towns, from the Zymotic class, amounted to 554, and constituted 27 per cent. of the total mortality. The prevalence of epidemic small-pox in Dundee caused this proportion to be greatly exceeded in that town; thus, while in Edinburgh the mortality from the Zymotic class of diseases constituted only 21 per cent. of the total deaths, in Perth and Paisley 22 per cent., in Glasgow 23, in Leith 26, in Greenock 28, and in Aberdeen 30, the proportion in Dundee was so high as 45 per cent. of the total deaths.

Small-pox was still on the increase in Dundee during January, and manifesting itself as an epidemic in October. It caused 19 deaths in that month; in November, 25; in December, 51; but, during January, not fewer than 95 persons fell victims to that loathsome disease. The deaths from the single disease constituted not less than thirty per cent. of the total mortality, a mortality which has been exceeded by no single disease in Dundee during the last ten years, with the exception of the epidemic typhus, in the month of November, 1847, when the deaths therefrom numbered 108, and the fatal cholera epidemic of 1849, when the deaths from that disease during the months of July, August, and September, numbered respectively, 209, 420, and 159. Most of the victims of the small-pox had not been vaccinated, and the remarks of the registrar (not medical) of the second district of Dundee are well worthy of serious consideration: "Since this disease broke out last year," says he, "I have been carefully observing the various cases (deaths) registered, and from these observations, and the information I have acquired by conversing with the parents and medical gentlemen of the district, I am under the conviction that, if the vaccination of their children was rendered imperative on all parents, the severity of the disease would be greatly mitigated, and many precious lives would be saved. In confirmation, I may state that, out of the last thirty cases (deaths) I have registered, there has not been one child that was properly vaccinated, while their other children who were ill at the same time, but had been vaccinated, recovered. These are common cases, and, I think, plainly point out the necessity there is for legislative measures being taken to enforce the fulfillment of the duty of vaccination on all parents."

In the other towns, the mortality from small-pox is either trifling or the disease is altogether absent.

(" Monthly Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, registered in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, with the Causes of Death at Four Periods of Life; January, 1856.")

Some months afterwards, under a more general review of the mortality of 1856, Dr. Stark observes: "Small-pox has appeared here and there, chiefly in over-crowded localities, and where the sanitary arrangements were defective. After the conclusive evidence which has been again and again furnished, relative to the protecting powers of vaccination against that loathsome disease, it is surprising that parents do not protect their children against its ravages by having them vaccinated."

Several of the registrars append to their returns notes bearing on this point. Thus, the registrar of St. Nicholas district, Aberdeen, remarks, that "During the quarter, there have been 24 deaths from small-pox, in all which cases, with one or two exceptions, the persons had not been vaccicated." The registrar of Old Kilpatrick, in Dumbartonshire, states, that "Five children, all under eight years of age, have died from small-pox, and they were not vaccinated." The registrar of Kirkmichael, in the county of Ayr, remarks of the deaths of small-pox, that "None of the deceased were vaccinated," adding, that "when vaccination has been attended to, the cases have been of a mild type."—("Quarterly Return of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of Scotland; Quarter ending September 30, 1856, p. 4.")

It thus appears, that while the effects of duly conducted vaccination upon small-pox appear to be almost exactly the same as fifty years ago, the extension of small-pox among unvaccinated children in Scotland is still such, and its increase in the form of epidemics from time to time so rapid, that the deaths from this disease (never less, of late years, than 2 per cent. of the whole annual mortality in the eight large towns of Scotland,) should be as great as 30 per cent. in one of them during one month of 1856; and that this should be referable to the neglect of vaccination by the official authorities of this civilized and enlightened country, at a time when the savages of New Zealand practice vaccination willingly and generally, and, in the opinion of the English medical officers in that part of the world, keep their country absolutely free from that disease.

As to the evidence lately brought forward in England, it cannot be necessary to go into details. The virulence of the contagion still shows itself, but its extension is distinctly circumscribed in London, the fatal cases having gradually declined from 328, in the first quarter of 1855, to 74 in the last quarter of 1856. How much of the protection which must exist against the disease has been given by vaccination and how much by previous small-pox, I know no means of judging accurately in civil life; but in the army it appears from the statements of Dr. Balfour and Dr. Seaton, that about 78 per cent. are protected by vaccination, and 22 per cent. by previous small-pox, and that the protection is such that the whole annual ratio of cases of small-pox occurring in the army, although exposure has been pretty frequent, has not been more than one in 2,000 men. And of the boys admitted into the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea since 1803, it appears that only 37 have had small-pox subsequently to admission, and, of the remaining 5,743, 1,950 appear to have been protected by previous small-pox, and 3,824 by vaccination.—(See Dr. Seaton's paper in "Journal of Public Health," January, 1857.)

Again, while the annual mortality in Great Britain and Ireland from small-pox alone, at the end of the last century, was not less than 35,000, the average annual mortality in England and Wales from small-pox for seven years, up to 1853, was reduced to 5,412, in a population which had increased to nearly 18,000,000; and of these 5,412 (three-fourths of whom, at least, were under the age of five), it appears distinctly that an immense majority had never been vaccinated.

These facts having been clearly ascertained, it is not surprising that in foreign countries, particularly in Sweden, Bohemia, Venice, and Lombardy, the mortality from small-pox, which was 65 in the 1,000 (as proportioned to the whole mortality), at the time when the only protection that was sought was by inoculation for small-pox itself, should now have fallen to 7 in the 1,000, or even 2 in the 1,000 (as shown by a report of a Committee of the Epidemiological Society, Parliamentary Paper of 1853), since vaccination has been compulsory in those countries; nor that Dr. Seaton should report, that while nearly 2,000 communications have passed through his hands in the last four years from practitioners in various parts of Britain and the British Colonies, where small-pox had appeared, many of them recommending improvement and extension of vaccination, not one has recommended that vaccination should be given up, and protection sought by inoculation for the small-pox.

Nor is it surprising that M. Bousquet, who has been, since 1824, the best authority in France on the subject of vaccination and its effects, should strongly recommend revaccination, rather than inoculation, for small-pox, as a protection against a threatening epidemic, and should refer with confidence to various parts of Germany where this has been practiced, as he believes, with the best effect (see "Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine, en Archives Generales," Juillet, 1856, p. 111), in illustration of the difference of the two modes of protecting a population.

But it does appear surprising that, in the face of such facts, an attempt should be made to retard the progress which it was hoped the British legislature was making to assimilate itself, as regards the protection of the population from small-pox, to what has been, for many years past, generally understood as the duty of the government of a civilized and intelligent people in other parts of Europe.

I am aware that, both in France and Germany, of late years, some medical men have expressed doubts as to the power of vaccination, and, especially, have endeavored to renew the original argument against the practice; an argument founded on the supposition that other epidemic, and especially other eruptive, diseases may either be aggravated or "turned inwards," and be part of the cause of dangerous affections of the bowels, often attending, or attended by, typhoid fever. But this is exactly the same argument as was employed by Dr. Brown, of Musselburgh, and others, as well as by the authors mentioned in Lord Jeffrey's review, fifty years ago; and as the attention of practitioners, at that time, was very fully directed to the subject, particularly between the years 1815 and 1820, it was generally allowed in Scotland that no reasonable objection to vaccination existed, it may be safely assumed that no evidence appeared of its producing any such injurious effect on any other epidemic disease. Certainly, there have been, since 1815, various epidemics, in Scotland, of measles, hooping-cough, at least two varieties of continued fever, of scarlet fever (the most malignant of any in its effects on children), as well as of cholera; and not only has no observation been made, by any practitioners of high character, of vaccinated children having suffered more than others from these diseases, but the cases we have seen, and the descriptions that we have of all the different epidemics, have shown that these different diseases have presented the same characteristic symptoms, and the same remarkable varieties, as were known and described long before vaccination was heard of. At present, we know that the town of Dundee, which suffered so severely by small-pox in the early part of last year, has had, besides, a virulent epidemic scarlatina, causing 90 deaths, or 22 per cent. of the whole mortality in that town, in the two months of October and November. And similar observations may be made on hooping-cough and measles, early in the season. So that there is no reason whatever to suppose that neglect of vaccination, and the prevalence of small-pox, have had any favorable effect on the constitutions of the children of that town as regards other epidemics.

In regard to scrofula, in all its forms, it has always been taught in the Scottish medical schools that it frequently occurred as a *sequela* of small-pox; and this disease has been regarded as therefore frequently a mutilating when it was not a fatal one; and whatever diminishes the frequency and fatality of small-pox must therefore be thought likely to diminish rather than increase the tendency to scrofula.

Lastly, in considering the question of vaccination as compared with inoculation for small-pox (taking the case of an adult individual proposing to protect himself against this disease), we must always remember that the former process involves no risk whatever to any one not acted on, whereas the latter cannot be performed without more or less of risk of infection to others. The introduction of the former into any population, therefore, even supposing it to be a sin as regards the patient himself, is no crime as regards his neighbors; whereas the latter must, in any case, be a crime of more or less, sometimes of extreme, malignity towards others.

The following quotation from Lord Jeffrey's paper, formerly quoted, illustrates this difference of the two processes very distinctly:

"The advantages of vaccination, according to the report of its advocates, are, (1) that the disease which it communicates is not in any degree infectious; (2) that it is as effectual a preventive of small-pox as the old inoculation; and (3) that it produces a disease infinitely milder and less hazardous than arose from the former practice.

"Of these three individual properties ascribed to cow-pox by its admirers, the *first* is unequivocally admitted by its opponents; the disease is universally allowed not to be infectious. If there be any ground for ascribing the other properties to it, this alone must be admitted to give it an immense advantage. If it be but *nearly* as safe a disease as inoculated small-pox, or *nearly* as effectual a preventive, it must be incalculably preferable to it, with a view to the interests of society. By inoculating small-pox, the hazard of the community is inevitably increased; and as the disease is extremely infectious, it is evidently quite impossible to aim at its extirpation by the continuance of the practice. By vaccination, no malady can be propagated beyond the person of the patient; and if he be effectually withdrawn from the risk of small-pox contagion, it is evident that a prospect is held out of finally extirpating that tremendous distemper altogether. In oculation, we can only hunt the wild tigers with the tame ones, and therefore can never exterminate the breed. In vaccination, we run them down with other animals, and, with due exertions, may clear the country of them entirely."—(Review of Papers on Vaccine Inoculation, by Robert Willan, M. D., and others; Edinb. Rev., 1806; vol. IX, p. 50.)

OPINION OF THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF SURGEONS AT VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

First Question:—"Has experience taught that successful vaccination secures to persons operated upon a complete safety against small-pox, and an almost perfect surety against death occurring from this disease?"

This question requires two answers, for, in the first section, it applies to the security afforded by vaccination against small-pox; in the second, to the danger of death from small-pox to persons who have been vaccinated. In respect to the first section of the question, which might be put thus—Does vaccination act as an absolute or relative preservative against small-pox? The society can entertain no other opinion than that which has gained universality through observation made at all times and in all places, viz.: *vaccination with cow-pox produces only a relative safety against small-pox.* As proof of this relative preservative power (in addition to the allusion to the fact that, since the introduction of vaccination, small-pox has been less frequent epidemically and has assumed a milder form), the following figures, taken from the experience of the members of the committee, will show:

During the last ten years 202 children were treated for small-pox in the St. Joseph's Children's Hospital, on the Wieden, of whom 74 were vaccinated, and 128 were non-vaccinated; figures which show of themselves that non-vaccinated children are more frequently attacked by small-pox than those who have been vaccinated, but which derive more importance from the known fact that owing to the vaccination laws here, in respect to children at an early period of life, the vaccinated children far outnumber the non-vaccinated. The calculation of the number of patients treated for small-pox during the last twenty years, in the Imperial General Hospital of Vienna, showed that, of 6,213 patients, 5,217 were vaccinated, and but 996 were non-vaccinated; a result which might easily lead those, who will not believe in the preservative power of vaccination, to the conclusion that vaccination, instead of preserving from contagion, only increases the liability to infection from small-pox. This, however, as may be easily understood, is but a false deduction. When it is considered that the great majority of the present population have had the benefit of vaccination during their early youth, and that in the present day there are very few persons to be met with who have not been vaccinated, the number of 50 non-vaccinated persons who, according to the above number, 996, are on the average attacked in one year, may be called very large, and would seem to prove that the few non-vaccinated persons still to be found are more liable to be attacked by small-pox contagion than are the vaccinated, of whom the average yearly number may be stated at 260.

An *equal* liability to infection from variola, in the cases of vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons, would, according to the above figures, only be admitted of the number of non-vaccinated persons, compared with that of vaccinated persons of the population of Vienna and its suburbs, were as 50 to 200, *i. e.*, as 1 to 5½, or, in other words, if out of 11 grown-up persons but 9 were vaccinated and 2 non-vaccinated, a proportion which it is well known does not at the present time exist, and which, as the law rendering vaccination compulsory has existed in Austria, for more than 50 years cannot exist.

The second section of the first question—information as to whether vaccination produces an almost absolute security against death from variola:

The answer to this is—*vaccination in this instance also affords but a relative security.*

It is well known that the danger from small-pox increases with the number of efflorescences, and declines in the same ratio with a smaller number of pustules. It has, therefore, been customary, since the introduction of vaccination, to admit of three species of small-pox, viz.: a violent and dangerous form, called variola vera, which is characterized by its slow progress and breaking out, and by the running into each other of the pustules; in contradistinction to this, the chicken-pox, which always takes a mild form, is not dangerous, either as regards the health or life of the patient, and produces few pustules, which quickly die away. Between these two extremes is the varioloid, or modified small-pox, which (without taking any fixed form) also runs a quicker course, and particularly in the stage of decrustation, and very seldom terminates fatally.

If experience teaches us that, with vaccinated persons, chicken-pox and varioloid more frequently occur than true small-pox, and, in inverse proportion, non-vaccinnated persons are more frequently attacked by variola vera than by the milder forms of small-pox, it shows, most clearly, that through vaccination with cow-pox a mitigation of the morbid process has taken place.

Of the above-mentioned 6,213 cases of all forms of small-pox, treated in the General Hospital during twenty years, there were 1,323 of *true small-pox*, 1,475 of *varioloid*, and 3,415 of chicken-pox;

and the distribution of these, according to the vaccinatedness or non-vaccinatedness of the patients, is expressed in the adjoining table:

	TOTAL.	VARIOLA VERA.	VARIO-LOID.	CHICKEN-POX.
Vaccinated	5,217	732	1,282	3,203
Per 100 cases	100	14·30	24·57	61·59
Non-vaccinated	996	591	193	212
Per 100 cases	100	59·34	19·38	21·28

Variola vera, therefore, occurs four times as often, and chicken-pox three times as often, in non-vaccinated, as in vaccinated persons, a proportion which evidently decides in favor of vaccination.

As regards the cases of small-pox which terminate fatally, we receive from both the afore-mentioned hospitals the following data, viz.: of 202 children treated for small-pox in St. Joseph's Children's Hospital, 37 died, of whom 33 were non-vaccinated, and 4 vaccinated.

In like manner, out of the 6,213 adults who were treated for small-pox in the Imperial General Hospital, 571 died. Of these, 271 were of the 5,217 vaccinated, and 300 of the 996 non-vaccinated; or, in other words, the average mortality from small-pox, during twenty years, was 5 per cent. per annum among the vaccinated, and 30 per cent. among the non-vaccinated (*i. e.*, 6 to 1); figures which are too significant to require any comment.

Second Question.—"Has experience given grounds for belief or conjecture that vaccinated persons, owing to their being less liable to infection from small-pox, are therefore more liable to typhus fever, or any other contagious disease, or to scrofula or phthisis, or that their health is in any other way injuriously affected?"

This question is divisible into three parts—each of which must be answered by itself:

a. Whether vaccinated persons are more frequently attacked by other contagious diseases, especially by typhus fever?

b. Whether scrofula and phthisis are more frequently met with among vaccinated persons?

c. Whether vaccination has a prejudicial influence on general health?

a. The history of the contagious exanthems teaches us that these have, for centuries, been the scourge of mankind, and that hundreds of thousands of the human race have been carried off by measles and scarlatina before the slightest idea of vaccination with cow-pox presented itself; and even from observations made during the present century, showing that measles and scarlet fever prevail epidemically less frequently, and in a milder form, than in former times, one could rather come to the opposite conclusion, and consider this to have been caused by vaccination, were it not that immediately after vaccination, as well as after recovery from small-pox, other contagious exanthems have made their apperance, and accordingly vaccination, as well as small-pox, is inactive as a preservative against measles, scarlet fever, typhus, etc. Any one who is acquainted with the fact that cow-pox, sheep-pox, and small-pox, proceed from the same original contagion, which is sufficiently proved by the experiments by Thiele, Culy, Gessner, Reiter, Bousquet, Iwanowies, &c., would not expect more from vaccination, as a preservative against other diseases, than from small-pox.

Different diseases prevent each other, for they *never* appear at the same time in one individual, although they may immediately succeed one another in the same person.

Vaccination can, accordingly, produce neither measles, scarlet fever, nor any other contagious disease, nor act as a preservative against them.

Against these zymotic (zymotischen) diseases it has no influence.

As far as regards typhus specifically, in order to explain the proportion of this disease to vaccination, statistical evidence is wanted, as to whether, *before* or *after* the introduction of vaccination, more people were attacked by it.

Without considering the other difficulties and imperfections of such a work, it would be no easy task to collect accurate information, owing to the different nomenclatures of the diseases at different times; for, if, from the circumstance that in ancient reports of diseases and registers of deaths the name typhus appears less frequently, we were to infer that typhus was a disease of modern times, we should be guilty of a great mistake, for our forefathers made a distinction between *febris* (nervosa, putrida, asthenica, adynamica, versatilis, stupida) and *typhus;* and in the present day the correct conception of the last-named disease is not so generally extended, but that febris mucosa, pituitosa, gastrica cum nota nervosa, fibris typhosa, miliaris, &c., are by some surgeons ranged separately from it.

The great revolution in medicine, brought about by sober observation at the bedside of the patient and the dissecting table, has thrown overboard a number of names of diseases which described nothing, and retained only those which are necessary to describe different processes. Now, as the efforts of pathological anatomy were successful in proving that the disease formerly known under so many different names were not different diseases in themselves, but were cases of typhus, modified in degree by local affection and other circumstances, the comprehension of typhus became more extended, and this name is, therefore, in the present day, more frequently used than formerly. That no mutual attraction, however, exists between vaccination as a preservative against variola and typhus, is proved by the circumstance, that during the age of childhood (*i. e.*, between one and two years of age), during which vaccination is generally practiced here, typhus is a disease which rarely occurs, whereas in later years, at the time that the preservative power of vaccination gradually declines, the number of cases of typhus increases.

b. In respect to the further question—whether the liability to infection from scrofulous and tubercular affections is increased?—we must remark that it is certainly undeniable that the state of fever which is produced by inoculation with vaccine lymph, and which is evidenced even long after the conclusion of the vaccine process, by the continuation of the increased frequency of the pulse, may produce an aggravation of one of the diseases already named; but these slight disadvantages are, in comparison with the great safety secured, too unimportant to deserve particular notice.

The assertion, often made, that now, after practicing vaccination for more than fifty years, through which more than half a million of human beings are yearly saved, scrofula, tubercle, and phthisis more frequently appear (and this to an extraordinary degree) than was the case before the introduction of vaccination, has to be explained, on one side, by the circumstance that here, where the population has not for a long time been decimated, either by a continuation of war or important epidemics, it has very considerably increased, and accordingly more sick persons are to be found among them. On the other side, that, owing to vaccination, scrofulous, tubercular, and ricketty children are preserved from small-pox, to which diseases they would otherwise have certainly fallen a prey.

The afore-mentioned cachexies are conveyed from parents to their children and grandchildren; and the experiment has been tried, in many places, of either postponing or entirely omitting the vaccination of scrofulous and ricketty children of such families, without the occurrence of these diseases being prevented.

c. As regards other injurious effects which may be caused by vaccination, they are limited in the great majority of cases to local disturbances, such as follicular or cutaneous inflammation, exudation, and suppuration. Bad results, such as erysipelas, gangrene, formation of abscesses, &c., occasionally occur, but are, nevertheless, to be considered as inevitable; and in every case, as soon as a cure has been effected, there is no fear of future evil results to the vaccinated person.

Third Question.—"Has experience given grounds for belief or conjecture, that the lymph from a true Jennerian pustule may become the vehicle of scrofulous, syphilitic, or any other contagion which may affect the bodily constitution of the vaccinated person, or that the accidental inoculation with another disease, instead of the intended vaccination, may take place by the hands of a properly qualified medical practitioner?"

The contents of this comprehensive question also demand different answers, according to the information required, viz.:

a. Whether the lymph of a vaccine vesicle, in addition to its own peculiar contagion, can contain another infecting principle; *ex gr.*, syphilis?

b. Whether constitutional, non-contagious diseases, *ex gr.*, scrofula, may be conveyed by means of vaccination with cow-pox?

c. Whether a vaccine vesicle possesses such characters as to be easily distinguishable from other bladders, blisters, or pustules?

a. The contagious matters hitherto known which may be conveyed by inoculation reduce themselves to chancre matter, containing syphilitic virus, and the contagion contained in small-pox and vaccine vesicles; it remains therefore only to be considered whether these morbid animal products can combine, and whether a vaccination with them so combined has already taken place? And what have been the results of the same?

It is well known that comprehensive answers to these queries have for a long time existed. They were proposed in the Imperial General Hospital in the year 1855, and published in the March and April numbers of the periodical of the Imperial Society of Surgeons.

They are uniform in the opinion, that in cases of vaccination with secretions containing several peculiar descriptions of contagion, either it did not take at all; or in a mixture of chancre matter and vaccine lymph, only chancre took; and on mixing vaccine lymph and blennorhagic secretion, only cow-pox took. Thus only one disease was communicated, either small-pox or syphilis; a proof certainly that both contagions cannot be conveyed at the same time. Confirmatory of this are the experiments of Heim, Ricord, Bousquet, Taupin, Landanzy, &c., &c.

b. Although by many it is maintained that the blood of individuals affected with secondary syphilis can serve as a vehicle for this specific contagion, even this theory (if it could be proved) would not exercise any influence on the practice of vaccination; for both experiments made on purpose (Heim) and accidental vaccinations have taught that without considering the quality of the vaccine lymph, that taken from syphilitic subjects may have been used upon healthy persons, and the contrary, viz., from healthy individuals, and used upon persons suffering from syphilis, without, on such occasions, the latter disease having been conveyed with the cow-pox. What has here been proved in reference to syphilis may be applied equally to all other dyscrasic diseases, since these even, in cases of direct vaccination with their morbid product, have always shown a negative result.

Even if it is proved without doubt that scrofula, tubercle, rickets, cancer, and other diseases of the blood are not conveyable, either of themselves, or by means of vaccine lymph, still the vaccination of sick persons is, if possible, to be avoided, since experience has shown that both with children and adults the progress of the vaccination may be the cause of awaking slumbering ailments, or of aggravating them; further, that the vaccination vesicles with such individuals easily degenerate. Nevertheless, these are perfectly fit for the purpose of further vaccination, even in cases of imperfect generation; for if vaccine lymph taken from weak, scrofulous, and rickety persons is used upon healthy persons, a complete taking, a more regular course, and more satisfactory safety against small-pox may be observed.

c. In the same manner that in every appearance of disease the general characteristic may be observed which distinguishes it from other similar diseases, so also do vaccine vesicles possess peculiarities enough in their form, size, number, the places in which they occur, and particularly in their progress, to distinguish them easily from other vesicular or pustular eruptions on the skin. So great a knowledge is certainly not necessary to diagnose a vaccine vesicle, that one has not the right to presume with safety on such knowledge being possessed by every properly instructed medical practitioner.

Fourth Question.—"Does experience warrant the recommendation "(with the exception of special cases) that vaccination should "be practiced at an early period of life?"

This question put in the following form would be more short and distinct:

Should children be vaccinated during the first weeks or month of their life; or later, say in the first or second year of their age?

On this subject the experience of all times agrees. Since the time of Rhazes to the present day it is known to every medical man and every layman, that small-pox is so dangerous to none as to children, particularly to the non-vaccinated infants, newly born or at the breast.

Out of 195 children who died in the Imperial Foundling Hospital during the period of eleven years, from small-pox (of whom 194 were non-vaccinated) 168 were in the first year of their age, 19 under two years, the remaining seven under ten years.

The rate of mortality among the non-vaccinated small-pox patients in the Imperial General Hospital during the last twenty years, which, for children from four to ten years of age was 40·2 per cent., fell for the next decennial period of life (viz., in respect of persons between eleven and twenty years of age) still more, as their mortality was but 20·4 per cent.

The two following decennial periods appear to bring more danger, as among non-vaccinated individuals of from twenty-one to thirty years of age the proportion of deaths was 36·6 per cent., and of those between thirty-one and forty it was 46·2 per cent.

The ages above forty-one produce too small a contingent to be a guide as to their rates of mortality. Of these latter, four died, *i. e.* 33·3 per cent.

In order to arrive at an idea as to the frequency of attacks of small-pox during the different periods of life, and the amount of safety secured by vaccination, we subjoin the following Tables, which show the rates of mortality among the vaccinated and non-vaccinated patients of the General Hospital during the period above mentioned.

Age.	Total number of Cases.	Vaccinated.		Non-vaccinated.	
		CASES.	DEATHS.	CASES.	DEATHS.
1–10	418	234	35	184	74
11–20	2,634	2,228	83	406	83
21–30	2,671	2,329	128	342	115
31–40	406	354	21	52	24
41 and upwards	84	72	4	12	4

Deaths per 100 cases at each Age as follows:	1–10	11–20	21–30	31–40	41 and upwards.
Among 5,217 vaccinated	14·9	3·7	5·6	5·9	5·5
Among 996 non-vaccinated	40	20·4	33·6	46·2	33·3

From these calculations may be deduced that the greatest number of small-pox cases occurs between the ages of 11 and 30; the greatest mortality, however, during the first year of life; then during the first decennium; and, next, between 31 and 40 years of age. If a comparison be made between the great percentage of non-vaccinated nurslings and little children who die from small-pox, and the small number of cases where vaccination has been prejudicial to health, or has caused derangement of the system, the preponderance is greatly in favor of early vaccination; for in the Imperial Foundling Hospital and Vaccination Institutes 1,000 vaccinations take place yearly on children a few weeks old, without the health of these infants being prejudiced, or the vaccine lymph deteriorating in quality.

The Society accordingly expresses its opinion, That vaccination not only may be practiced without danger upon children but a few weeks old, but even *ought* to be so practiced, in order to preserve nurslings from danger of contagion from small-pox.

CARL ROKITANSKY, *President.*
KARL SCHROFF, *Vice-President.*
JOS. SKODA, } *Reporters.*
FRED. HEBRA, }

2. Report of the Faculty of Medicine at Prague.

To the Ministry of the Interior:

The undersigned College of Doctors of the Faculty of Medicine of the City of Prague (College of Surgeons), in fulfillment of an order dated 18th November, 1856 $\frac{28191}{2214}$, viz., to procure replies to the questions submitted by the Government of Great Britain relative to vaccination, has the honor to remark to the Ministry as, premise to the following statements, that in consequence of the importance of the subject, it feels itself compelled to adhere solely to well-founded facts and the known results of experience, and supported by these alone, setting aside all theoretical and subjective remarks, to make use of such results and data alone as appear adapted to answer the different points in these questions, in accordance with the present state of scientific knowledge.

I. Has experience, &c., &c., taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete preventive against the small-pox, and secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this disease?

The answer to this question, which most closely touches the principle of cow-pox vaccination, is to be arrived at by means of the official data shown in the four annexed tables.

Table I., showing the number of population, the general amount of mortality, and particularly from small-pox, during the seven year epoch, from 1796 to 1802, at which time cow-pox vaccination was either not practiced at all in Bohemia, or at any rate not in the extensive manner in which it is practiced in the present day.

Table II., showing the same data after the general introduction of vaccination into Bohemia for the period of 24 years, from 1832 to 1855. These two tables are compiled from the official bills of mortality, with the exception of the year 1855, for which year (the official list not being completed) the total number of deaths was assumed to be the same as the preceding year.

Table III., showing the number of deaths among the vaccinated and non-vaccinated, the number of both, who sickened and died from small-pox during the period of 21 years, from 1835 to 1855.

The discrepancy between the deaths from small-pox in this table and those in the former, No. II., is to be explained by the fact of the latter being taken from the general returns of deaths, in which those cases are included, which have been returned by non-professional "examiners of the dead," who frequently enough look upon every disease in the form of an eruption on the skin as small-pox, and accordingly consider this disease as having been intimately connected with the cause of death, whilst the statement in Table III. is prepared from the return of the vaccinating surgeon, and has therefore more pretension to be worthy of credence.

This difference is in so far of little importance, that in No. III. Table all vaccinated individuals who died, are, to a certain degree, charged to vaccination, whereas only those who were successfully vaccinated should have been so charged.

If proof of the latter could be given, and if it were possible in Table II. to give the number of population of each year, the proportion of small-pox and death to the population in general, on the one hand, and that of the cases of small-pox to the successfully vaccinated on the other hand, would present itself in a much more favorable light.

Table No. IV. contains a statement as to revaccination during the last sixteen years, from 1840 to 1855, in comparison with vaccination, and would seem to show that, in the majority of cases, at the time of revaccination, the effect of the first vaccination had not yet ceased.

From these tables, it appears—

1. That according to I. and II., the total number of deaths, as well before as after the introduction of vaccination with cow-pox, was 1·32 to the number of the population.

2. Before the general practice of vaccination, there occurred one death from small-pox in 12⅓ deaths in general, and in 396⅔ souls; but after the general introduction of vaccination, the proportion fell to one death from small-pox in 457¾ deaths in general; and in 14,741⅓ souls, therefore,

3. The proportion at the present time of deaths from small-pox to the deaths in general is thirty-eight times, and to the population thirty-seven times more favorable.

4. The lowest number of deaths from small-pox before the introduction of vaccination (1988) is $2\frac{1}{3}$ times greater than the highest number since the introduction of vaccination (807), therefore the highest number of deaths from small-pox before the introduction of vaccination (17,587) is $21\frac{4}{5}$ times greater than the highest number of deaths since the introduction of vaccination (807); and further,

5. According to Table III., there occurs on the average one case of sickness from small-pox in $367\frac{2}{3}$, and one case of death from small-pox in $7{,}166\frac{1}{3}$ among the vaccinated, whilst among the non-vaccinated one in $12\frac{1}{3}$ was taken ill with the small-pox, and one in $40\frac{2}{3}$ died from that disease; thus the nineteenth part of the vaccinated, but the third part of the non-vaccinated died from small-pox, and of the non-vaccinated thirty times the number were taken ill with, and 179 times the number died from, the small-pox, than of the vaccinated.

6. According to Table IV., in cases of revaccination, among 100 revaccinated individuals, $38\frac{4}{5}$, *i. e.*, somewhat above one-third of the revaccinations proved successful, with $59\frac{2}{5}$ no success was obtained, with $1\frac{4}{5}$ the result remained unknown; whilst among 100 vaccinations, $97\frac{5}{7}$ were successful, 2 no result, and $\frac{2}{7}$ the result remained unknown, therefore the proportion of successful revaccination to vaccination cases is proved to be as 1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$. To this calculation, the experience obtained in our city hospitals and by private practitioners not only offers no contradiction whatever, but, on the contrary, it is even more favorable.

In the Imperial General Hospital of Prague during ten years, from 1847 to 1856, 872 persons were treated for small-pox; of these, 819 had been successfully vaccinated, and 43 unsuccessfully or not at all. With 10 the vaccination, or its result, could not be ascertained in a manner to be relied upon. Here must be particularly remarked, that in 1847, in the afore-mentioned institution, not one case of small-pox is recorded.

Out of the 872 patients, 63 died, and of this number 41 were of those who were described as successfully vaccinated, 20 as vaccinated without success, and two as those, concerning whose vaccination nothing certain was known.

Leaving alone those, concerning whose vaccination nothing could with certainty be said, it is here shown that of the successfully vaccinated, the twentieth part died; of the unsuccessfully vaccinated the half, whilst the number of vaccinated patients was nineteen times greater than that of the non-vaccinated.

In the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy at Prague, during the years 1847 to 1856 inclusive, 410 patients were treated for small-pox; of these, 370 were vaccinated, and only 40 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated 4 died; of the non-vaccinated 5 died.

Of the vaccinated (the success or non-success of the vaccination not being taken into consideration) the 92d part died, of the non-vaccinated the 8th part died, whilst the number of the vaccinated was 9¼ times greater than that of the non-vaccinated.

In the Emperor Francis Joseph's Children's Hospital at Prague, between the years 1854 and 1856, *i.e.*, during a period of three years, 263 sick children were treated for small-pox; of these, 75 were vaccinated, and 188 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated none died; of the non-vaccinated 30 died; that is to say, almost 16 per cent.

In the Elisabethian Hospital in Prague, during six years, from 1851 to 1856, 118 cases of small-pox were admitted; of these, 108 were vaccinated and 10 non-vaccinated. Of the vaccinated 2 died, of the non-vaccinated 1 died, *i. e.*, $\frac{1}{54}$ of the vaccinated, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of the non-vaccinated. The vaccinated patients being 10⅘ times the number of the non-vaccinated.

In the opinion of the undersigned College of Surgeons the whole of the foregoing information justifies the following conclusions:

1. Small-pox not only may, but does, attack even persons who have been successfully vaccinated.
2. Death from small-pox occurs not only with non-vaccinated, but also with vaccinated individuals.

3. Vaccination with cow-pox does not, therefore, secure a certain safety from small-pox.
4. The number of small-pox cases in general (vaccinated and non-vaccinated) in proportion to the number of the population, is at the present time unproportionably smaller than before the introduction of vaccination.
5. If the proportion of small-pox patients who have been vaccinated greatly exceeds that of those who have not been vaccinated, this fact must not be lost sight of, that in the present day (in this country) the population of non-vaccinated individuals is very much smaller, and with the spread of vaccination for cow-pox, it decreases each year.
6. The greatest number of small-pox cases which terminate fatally in the present day is not only much lower than the highest number during a like period, in times before the introduction of vaccination, but even in an extraordinary degree lower than even the lowest number in such former times.
7. The great variability of the small-pox cases, and deaths observed in the different years in Table III., shows that now, as formerly, the small-pox at times takes a greater range; at the same time experience teaches,
8. That in comparison a greater number of non-vaccinated persons (notwithstanding their great minority) are attacked with small-pox, and die, in almost the same proportion, as before the introduction of vaccination; whilst,
9. As regards vaccinated persons, notwithstanding their overwhelming majority, the favorable comparison shows itself in an extraordinary manner, insomuch as the cases which terminate fatally may almost be termed singular, when it is taken into consideration, that in forming these conclusions, only the successful cases of vaccination could be reckoned.
10. As regards the preventive power of vaccine, the result and proportion of vaccination on non-vaccinated (vaccination)

and vaccination on vaccinated persons (revaccination), may be referred to, vaccination being with the great majority of the latter unsuccessful.

11. According to what has already been shown, there appears such a striking difference in the proportion of sickness and death from small-pox before and after the introduction of vaccination, and with vaccinated and non-vaccinated persons, that every unbiased individual can figure to himself the answer to the first question proposed.

12. It is undeniable, and not to be contradicted, that vaccination as a measure of safety against small-pox is of great value, that vaccination produces relative safety against this disease, and that death from small-pox is of seldom occurrence among vaccinated individuals.

II. Has the experience, &c., &c., given grounds for belief or for presumption that vaccinated persons, who are therefrom less liable to infection from small-pox, are more liable to infection from typhus fever, or any other contagious disease, or to scrofula, or phthisis, or that their health is injuriously affected in any other manner?

There is no well-grounded fact known which would justify the assumption that vaccinated persons are more liable to typhus or other contagious diseases, or to scrofula or phthisis, than non-vaccinated persons, or that the health is in any way injuriously acted upon by vaccination.

Typhus fever and other contagious diseases, scrofula, and tubercle, if these diseases here and there appear, are occasioned by quite different causes, which up to the present time are just as far from having been discovered as the cause of small-pox itself.

Particularly the origin of scrofula and tubercle is found in the social condition generally, and especially in some classes of the human race, in a much more important moment than that of cow-pox vaccination, in addition, the non-vaccinated are (at least in this country) just as often attacked with typhus and other contagious diseases with scrofula and tubercle, as the vaccinated majority.

III. Has the experience, &c., &c., given grounds for belief or conjecture, that the lymph of a true Jennerian pustule can become the vehicle for the conveyance of syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other contagion which may affect the bodily constitution of the vaccinated person, or that the accidental inoculation of another disease, in lieu of the intended vaccination, can take place by the hands of a properly educated medical practitioner?

The experience obtained in this country gives no grounds which lead either to the belief or presumption that the consequence to a vaccinated person can be such as put forth in this question.

The conveyance of scrofula, tubercle, or other contagious matter which may affect the bodily constitution by means of vaccination, has never yet been proved.

The possibility of inoculation with syphilis by means of vaccination is (although not a single completely attested fact is known in this country) still not to be excluded; for the conveyance of syphilis by means of inoculation has been placed beyond a doubt.

An accidental inoculation with other contagious matter, instead of the intended vaccination, by the hands of a properly educated medical practitioner, is less to be feared than want of strict caution and circumspection in the choice of individuals from whom the cow-pox lymph is to be taken, for the purpose of further vaccination, which is made the duty in particular of a vaccinating surgeon.

IV. Does the experience, &c., warrant that, with the exception of some individual special cases, vaccination in general should be practiced at an early period of life?

In addition to the reasons in favor of vaccination already given, its practice at an early period of life the more deserves recommendation, that experience shows how especially liable youthful individuals in general are to every description of acuten exanthemen, and therefore certainly to small-pox.

Exceptions in individual cases, and for special reasons, are always to be made, as appears in the Official Vaccination Instructions issued in Austria.

Experience, at any rate, justifies the conclusion, that, as the age of childhood, before the introduction of vaccination, delivered the so disproportionate contingent to the numerous cases of small-pox and mortality arising therefrom, the neglect of vaccination during the early period of life is a dangerous experiment for mankind.

In conclusion, the undersigned College of Surgeons adds, that the herein contained opinions are completely in unison with those expressed and sent in by other members of the faculty, in consequence of official requisition made to them on this subject.

I.

Population, Total Deaths, and Deaths by Small-pox, during seven years before the general Introduction of Vaccination.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	DEATHS.		REMARKS.
		Total Number.	From Small-Pox.	
1796	3,003,482	92,242	6,686	The proportion of the deaths generally to Population = 1 : 32.
1797	2,991,346	86,885	1,988	
1798	3,045,926	84,743	3,105	
1799	3,041,608	99,079	17,587	Deaths from Small-pox to Population = 1 : 396⅔.
1800	3,047,740	110,730	17,077	
1801	3,036,481	105,576	3,169	Deaths from Small-pox to the total number of deaths = 1 : 12⅖.
1802	3,111,472	85,460	4,029	
Total....	21,278,055	664,685	53,641	
Average..	3,039,722⅐	94,955	7,663	

II.

During twenty-four years subsequent to Introduction of Vaccination.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	DEATHS.		REMARKS.
		Total Number.	From Small-pox.	
1832	3,888,828	139,061	807	The proportion of the total number of deaths to Population............ } = 1 : 32⅓.
1833		121,697	533	
1834	3,945,875	122,171	285	
1835		122,952	337	
1836		124,015	291	Deaths from Small-pox to Population............ } = 1 : 14,741⅓.
1837	4,027,581	141,982	104	
1838		108,419	62	Deaths from Small-pox to total number of deaths } = 1 : 457⅜.
1839		121,400	128	
1840	4,145,715	118,471	699	
1841		116,575	697	
1842		124,019	339	
1843	4,285,730	142,876	332	1. The population of each year cannot be given, as a census only takes place every three years.
1844		113,184	150	
1845		178,826	62	
1846	4,480,661	132,379	59	
1847		134,490	9	2. As regards the number of deaths in Nos. I. and II., they are gathered from the General Lists of Mortality.
1848		141,409	115	
1849	4,613,080	131,493	383	
1850		176,211	478	
1851		133,245	508	
1852		134,921	343	
1853		124,617	42	
1854	4,593,770	124,746	68	
1855		(124,746)	64	
Total....	33,985,240	3,153,905	6,895	
Average..	4,248,155	131,412$\frac{17}{24}$	287$\frac{7}{24}$	

III.

Vaccinated and Non-vaccinated Cases of Small-pox which terminated fatally, according to Official Vaccination Return (Twenty-one Years).

YEAR.	CASES OF VACCINATION.	REMAINING NON-VACCINATED. (*)	SMALL-POX.				REMARKS.
			Cases.		Deaths.		
			Vaccinated.	Non-vaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Non-vaccinated.	
1835	132,727	4,029	505	430	20	136	One case of Small-pox occurs among 367½ vaccinated. 12¼ non-vaccinated.
1836	130,194	3,319	374	215	26	64	
1837	126,123	3,971	57	123	4	52	
1838	133,527	3,967	101	96	15	32	
1839	132,523	3,906	160	168	20	70	
1840	140,898	3,585	1,138	966	89	351	One fatal case of Small-pox occurs among 7166¼ vaccinated. 40½ non-vaccinated.
1841	139,471	3,482	1,583	1,522	83	382	
1842	142,970	3,180	681	703	39	208	
1843	142,314	2,874	627	714	21	229	
1844	126,647	6,109	61	148	7	43	
1845	149,612	6,410	55	63	2	25	
1846	146,467	5,475	6	50	....	7	Among cases of Small-pox died the 19th part of the vaccinated. 3d " " non-vaccinated.
1847	141,268	5,361	19	25	....	4	
1848	132,320	5,718	227	169	17	49	
1849	139,523	5,704	575	645	63	177	
1850	156,561	6,314	568	374	14	131	
1851	152,294	4,694	16	293	3	43	
1852	161,364	3,689	252	231	12	65	
1853	145,038	3,067	327	168	3	39	
1854	161,313	2,927	457	203	7	61	
1855	136,424	2,349	389	156	8	56	
Total.....	3,005,578	90,130	8,178	7,462	423	2,224	(*) NOTE.—*I presume that* "ungeimpft verbliebene" *in the third column is intended to denote (in comparison with the total births of the year) the number of infants who remain unvaccinated at the end of the legally-specified time.*—J. S.
Average..	143,122 16/21	4,291 19/21	389 9/21	355 7/21	20 3/21	105 19/21	

IV.

Comparative Statistics of Vaccination and Revaccination.—(Sixteen Years.)

YEAR.	Number of Vaccinations.	RESULTS.			Number of Revaccinations.	RESULTS.			REMARKS.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Not known.	
1840	140,898	135,681	5,217	....	167	47	74	46	Of 100 Revaccinations: $38\frac{4}{5}$ with result, $59\frac{2}{5}$ without result, $1\frac{4}{5}$ result unknown. Of 100 Vaccinations: $97\frac{5}{7}$ with result, 2 without result, $\frac{2}{7}$ result unknown. Proportion of success: Revaccinated to Vaccinated = 1 : $2\frac{1}{4}$ Proportion unsuccessful: Vaccinated to Revaccinated . . = 1 : $2\frac{1}{3}$
1841	139,471	134,522	4,949	....	16,166	6,183	9,983	....	
1842	142,970	139,065	3,905	....	1,439	408	1,031	....	
1843	142,314	138,370	3,944	....	11,436	4,972	6,464	....	
1844	126,647	123,104	2,598	945	3,393	1,638	1,582	173	
1845	149,612	146,153	2,577	882	4,589	1,698	2,755	136	
1846	146,467	143,663	2,279	525	8,156	3,357	4,546	253	
1847	141,286	138,824	2,017	445	6,894	2,461	4,256	177	
1848	132,320	129,852	2,000	468	3,977	1,974	1,955	48	
1849	139,523	136,881	2,158	484	8,641	3,981	4,474	186	
1850	156,561	153,419	2,336	806	11,290	4,677	6,303	310	
1851	152,294	149,094	2,604	596	13,194	5,122	7,950	122	
1852	161,364	158,025	2,766	573	26,693	11,341	14,806	546	
1853	145,038	142,276	2,360	402	19.837	7,806	11,633	398	
1854	161,313	158,629	2,386	298	25,052	9,039	15,660	353	
1855	136,424	134,083	2,031	310	24,850	7,395	16,783	672	
Total	2,314,502	2,261,641	46,127	6,734	185,874	72,099	110,255	3,420	
Average	$144,656\frac{6}{16}$	$141,352\frac{9}{16}$	$2,882\frac{15}{16}$	$420\frac{14}{16}$	$11,617\frac{2}{16}$	$4,506\frac{3}{16}$	$6,890\frac{15}{16}$	$213\frac{11}{16}$	

3. REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL HOSPITAL OF VIENNA.

In discharge of the commissions given by the Ministry of the Interior, dated 27th November, 1856, No. 25,191, and by the Stadtholdership of Lower Austria, dated 3d instant, No. 54,604, the undersigned, in concurrence with the head of the department for treating diseases of the skin, Professor Dr. Hebra, has the honor to make the following report:

The First Question,—"Whether experience has taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete preventive against the small-pox, or secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this disease," must, as experience has shown, be answered thus: (*a*) That vaccination has no absolute preventive power against small-pox, and (*b*) That vaccinated persons may die from small-pox; nevertheless, the following figures speak in favor of the adoption of vaccination.

In the course of the last five years (*i. e.*, from the 1st January, 1851, until the end of December, 1855, as shown in the accompanying Table) 2,239 patients were treated for small-pox, in the department for diseases of the skin of the Imperial General Hospital of this city; of this number 1,995 had been vaccinated, and 244 were non-vaccinated.

Of the vaccinated seventy-six died during this period, whilst of the non-vaccinated seventy-one died; therefore, the mortality among the vaccinated was 3·80 per cent., whilst among the non-vaccinated it amounted to 29·09 per cent.; so that among every hundred of the non-vaccinated patients there were nearly twenty-six more deaths than among the same number of vaccinated patients.

Even successful vaccination, then, does not act as an absolute preventive against the small-pox, nor against death occurring from this disease; but the course of the disease is much less dangerous to vaccinated persons, and therefore less fatal to them than to non-vaccinated persons.

The Second Question,—"Whether vaccinated persons are more disposed to typhus or other contagious diseases, or to scrofula and phthisis than the non-vaccinated," can only be answered by statistical data, but as these are not at hand very little can be positively proved respecting this point; for, in reference to this subject, the past rather than the present must be consulted, and medical evidence taken from history is, in the present day, only of value when it can be borne out and strengthened by observation.

For example, if in medical reports of the last century the diagnosis of typhus is more seldom present than in those of the present day, it is still no proof that in the 18th century, when vaccination was unknown, fewer cases of typhus occurred than in the 19th century, *i. e.*, after the introduction of vaccination; for in the former period, in addition to typhus, *febris nervosa*, *putrida*, *mucosa*, *pituitosa*, &c., were reckoned as separate causes of death; which now-a-days no longer have those distinctive appellations, having proved at the dissecting table to be typhus cases of different grades.

The sum of the Third Question must be divided into two parts, and must be answered (*a*): "Whether the Jennerian vesicle (vaccine efflorescency) can contain, in addition to its own specific *contagium*, the means of infecting with syphilis, scrofula, &c.," and (*b*) "Whether the vaccine efflorescency possesses such a distinctive character that a medical practitioner can, under other circumstances, easily distinguish it from syphilis or scrofula."

As regards the first part of this question: to grant that two descriptions of contagious matter can exist in one efflorescency would be in contradiction of all experience, up to the present time, relative to the conveyance of disease; for just as little as one could, by inoculation with variola or chancre-pus, produce any other disease than small-pox or syphilis, even so little can the contents of a vaccine pustule produce anything else than a vaccine efflorescency; whether the lymph shall have been taken from a healthy, a scorbutic, scrofulous, tuberculous, or any other subject.

To this opinion surgeons of all countries, who have practiced vaccination for the cow-pox, will give their adhesion; as is shown by the experiments of a Taupin, Landanzy, Bousquet, Heim, and Friedinger.*

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* Die Blattern-krankheit, &c., von Chr. H. Eimer; Leipzig, 1853.

The second part of the third question is answered by stating that the character and progress of a true Jennerian pustule is peculiar and easy to be recognized, and there is no fear of its being mistaken for any other (scrofulous or syphilitic) efflorescency by any practitioner who has had any experience at all in this matter.

The Fourth Question,—" Whether vaccination in general is to be recommended, and if it should be practiced upon children of a tender age?" is already partly answered by the foregoing ; and it only remains to treat specially the question, " whether vaccination should be practiced generally at an early period of life?"

The history of the small-pox, commencing with Rhazes, up to the present time, proves most uncontradictorily that to none is variola so dangerous as to newly-born children or sucking babes. During every small-pox epidemic which broke out before the discovery of vaccination, little children were carried off by thousands ; and at the present time we can observe this fact, when small-pox epidemic breaks out in such countries as Turkey, or among negroes or Indians, where vaccination is not general.

The undersigned has also learnt the same from experience, as during the past year nearly all the non-vaccinated nurslings who were brought to the small-pox department of the Imperial General Hospital of this city from the Lying-in and Foundling Hospitals, suffering from small-pox, died of this disease.

As the vaccination of the very young children belonging to the Foundling Hospital, as well as those belonging to that establishment out at nurse, has not proved, up to the present time, in any respect detrimental to them ; and as they have gone through the vaccination process without its causing any lasting disturbance to their health, it clearly shows not only that vaccination for the cow-pox may, without danger, be practiced upon any healthy child, if even but a few weeks old ; but further, that, in order to prevent infection from small-pox, such vaccination ought to take place.

As, in addition to the questions preferred by the English Government, the Stadtholdership of Lower Austria has added the Commission to give " the data relative to the result of vaccination practiced more than ten years ago," the undersigned considers that he best meets their views by giving a table of the ages of the 2,239 individuals who, during the years 1851 to 1855, were treated in the Imperial General Hospital of this city for small-pox, from which it appears that the great majority of small-pox patients were between the ages of 11 and 30.

Now, as the great majority of persons are vaccinated at an early age, it appears that the preservative power of vaccination lasts from ten to fifteen years.

It also appears from this statistical statement that from ten to thirty years of age one is most liable to infection from small-pox, and that this liability in later years gradually decreases, but even in old age never entirely ceases.

Comparison of the Number of Cases of Small-pox which were treated in the General Hospital at Vienna during the Five Years, 1851–5 *inclusive, as regards the Ages of the Patients and the Number of the Cases which terminated Fatally.*

AGE OF PATIENTS.	VACCINATED.		NOT VACCINATED.	
	Total Number.	Number of Deaths.	Total Number.	Number of Deaths.
To 10 years of age....................	54	8	34	15
From 11 to 20..........................	834	16	111	25
" 21 " 30..............................	892	43	83	23
" 31 " 40..............................	171	7	10	5
" 41 " 50..............................	35	1	3	3
" 51 " 60..............................	9	1	3	—
Total........................	1,995	76	244	71

The number of cases of variola in various forms was 2,239, namely,

Who had been vaccinated....................	1,995
Who had not been vaccinated................	244

Vaccinated as well as non-vaccinated persons were seized with the small-pox; still with this difference, that of the vaccinated cases 8⅓ per cent., but of the non-vaccinated 33·3 per cent. were cases of variola vera.

Of the 1,995 vaccinated cases 76, and of the 244 non-vaccinated cases 71, terminated fatally.

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4. REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL LYING-IN AND FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

In accordance with an order of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, dated the 27th November, No. 28,191, communicated through a decree of the Stadtholdership, dated the 3d December, 1856, in respect to vaccination, the undersigned has the honor to make the following Answers to the Questions therein submitted:

I. "Has experience taught that successful vaccination acts as a complete preventive against small-pox, and that it secures an almost certain safety from death occurring through this disease?"

If, in putting the question in this form, it is to be taken in the sense, whether every individual who has been successfully vaccinated is *completely* (*i.e.*, perfectly) secured against the small-pox, and also absolutely safe from death occurring from this disease, the undersigned must decidedly state, that from his own experience, and the experience of others, vaccination does not secure to every individual who may have been successfully vaccinated such perfect safety; for a sufficient number of cases are known where vaccinated persons have been attacked by the small-pox, and have died from the same. It might be supposed of any one who would put the Question in such a sense, that he was already prejudiced against vaccination; for in his Question he seeks to know, whether vaccination produces a *greater security against small-pox than the fact of already having had that disease;* it being a known and well-confirmed fact, that persons have twice suffered from variola.

If, on the other hand, in the afore-mentioned question, it is meant whether vaccination produces this benefit—that the great majority of those persons who are successfully vaccinated are forever, or for a long period of time, preserved from the contagion of small-pox; whether vaccinated persons, who may be attacked with small-pox, are in as great danger of their lives as those who have not been vaccinated; and whether, through vaccination, the spreading of small-pox, and, consequently, the mortality arising from the same, is materially checked—the undersigned cannot hesitate for one moment to state conscientiously the result of his by no means slight experience in this matter.

1. Successful vaccination preserves the great majority of vaccinated persons forever. A smaller number of persons is, for at least a long time, secure from small-pox. If persons who have been successfully vaccinated should be attacked with small-pox, they may anticipate that the course of the malady will, in consequence, be less dangerous.

As proof of the afore-mentioned statement, the undersigned begs leave to mention the following facts:

According to the Returns of Mortality at the Foundling Hospital of this city for eleven years, from 1843 to 1553, inclusive, out of the total number of inmates during the whole of this period, viz., 91,063 foundlings, the number of deaths amounted to 58,536, and of this number but 195 were carried off by small-pox; so that—

The general mortality was	64·2796	per cent.
Mortality from small-pox	0·2141	"
Mortality from other diseases	64·0655	"

Of these 195 who died from small-pox—

168 were under	1 year.
18 were above	1 year.
1 was above	2 years.
4 were from	5 to 6 years.
4 were from	6 to 7 years old.

Out of these 195 cases it was proved of but one, that vaccination had been successfully practiced in the hospital one year and a quarter before its decease.

Of four it was stated that they were vaccinated from fear of the small-pox, and it is suspected that in these cases, small-pox contagion was present before vaccination took place.

Of the 168 cases under one year of age, who were out at nurse, and died from small-pox, it may be calculated that the majority, owing to their tender age, had not been vaccinated before they were attacked with small-pox, as no mention of its having taken place was made in the certificates of death: and, in the cases of such out-patients as have been successfully vaccinated, it is usual to remark this fact in the certificates.

Owing to the daily increasing number of children in the Foundling Hospital, it is impossible to vaccinate them all in the house, for the greater number are given out to nurse, even the day after their reception, and only the strongest and most healthy children are vaccinated in the house, for the purpose of perpetuating good lymph; therefore, during the above-mentioned period, only 13,406 children were vaccinated in the hospital.

Those foundlings who were not vaccinated in the hospital must have been vaccinated by the Public Vaccinating Surgeon, and it would not have been easy for them to have evaded it.

It is only to be attributed to the carrying out of vaccination without exception in the Foundling Hospital of this city, that of the mortality so general among the children in foundling hospitals, the proportion arising from small-pox is so strikingly small, that only one five-hundredth part of the children die from this disease; and of this number, the greater part had not been vaccinated; whilst, during the period alluded to, epidemic small-pox broke out on several occasions.

2. As at that time the foundlings remained in connection with the hospital until they had attained their tenth year, and were kept strictly in view; and as, further, the cause of each child's death was known, and the number of deaths from small-pox so small, it may be concluded from this experience that the greater number of vaccinated children are secure from the small-pox for ten years, without maintaining that this preservative power does not last a longer time.

3. From observations made by the undersigned as Imperial Police District Surgeon, he remarks that small-pox patients who had been

previously vaccinated were in general adolescent or of riper years. Therefore (it being customary in Austria to vaccinate all children during the first two or three years of their life) these had been for a tolerable number of years secured from small-pox.

As formerly Second Surgeon in the Small-pox Department of the Imperial General Hospital, as Imperial Police District Surgeon, and as private practitioner, the undersigned has had numerous opportunities of observing, that with vaccinated patients, the small-pox in general took a very mild form, even in those cases where the pustules were richly distributed over the whole body.

II. "Has experience given grounds for belief, or for presumption, that vaccinated persons, who are therefore less liable to infection from small-pox, are more liable to typhus fever, or any other contagious disease, or to scrofula and syphilis, or that their health is in any other manner prejudicially affected ?"

From observation which the undersigned has made up to the present time, he is induced to answer this question in the negative.

III. "Has experience given grounds for belief, or conjecture, that the lymph from a true Jennerian pustule can become the vehicle for syphilitic, scrofulous, or any other contagion which may affect the bodily constitution of the vaccinated person ; or that the accidental inoculation of another disease instead of the intended vaccination can take place in the hands of a properly qualified medical practitioner ?"

A true vaccine pustule cannot become the vehicle for conveyance of syphilitic or any other contagion.

This opinion is also uncontradicted by the observation, that symptoms of syphilis, in the form of spots or of syphilitic tubercles, have presented themselves on the persons of children who were vaccinated at a very tender age: for the undersigned has had repeated opportunities of observing in the Foundling Hospital that syphilis adnata appeared after six or eight weeks, and sometimes later, on the persons of children who at their birth were perfecely "clean." If these children had been vaccinated, the opponents of vaccination would have easily been induced to attribute the breaking out of syphilis to vaccination.

The undersigned has also remarked syphilis after vaccination, on quite young and apparently quite healthy children, and even before the completion of the vaccination process, but these cases are no satisfactory proof of the conveyance of syphilis by means of vaccination; for on the children from whom they were vaccinated, as well as on their mothers, after the most careful examination before vaccination, not a vestige of suspicion presented itself that they were syphilitic, nor was the least appearance found upon them, during or after the vaccination process: and, further, there was not the least appearance of syphilis upon any of the other children who were vaccinated with the same lymph, taken from the same subject. So that, the experience hence obtained only leaves room for conjecture, that the vaccination-process, or the accompanying fever, tends to bring latent syphilis adnata more readily to outward appearance on the skin.

The vaccination process may also have a similar relation to scrofula and tubercle. Where predisposition to scrofula and tubercle are present, the fever accompanying the vaccination process may bring this same scrofula and tubercle to development.

The undersigned has also often observed that vaccinated children, who during the process of vaccination were attacked with pneumonia and died, when dissected, exhibited tubercles on the lungs, and even considerable cavities; he has also very often remarked this result of pneumonia in very young children who were not vaccinated. And further, he has observed, that when a child was carried off by tubercle after vaccination, the other children who were vaccinated with the same lymph, taken from the same subject, had remained in good health; as also had the subject from whom the lymph was taken.

Here it is proper to remark that *post hoc* is not *propter hoc.*

That, however, febrile eruptions, in which category the vaccination-process may be classed, are the cause of bringing forward latent diseases, is very often seen, and particularly in the case of measles. Yet it has never entered into any one's head to assert that, through the *contagium* of measles, tubercles on the lungs are entailed; though many, after having had the measles, have died from this disease.

IV. "Does experience warrant that, except in some individual and special cases, vaccination in general should be practiced at an early period of life?"

As the undersigned has had no opportunity of observing any injurious results arising from vaccination (as such) at an early period of life, and as the safety to be expected from vaccination should be enjoyed as soon as possible; further, as even the age of childhood is exposed to the greatest amount of danger during small-pox epidemic, he feels himself bound to express his opinion in favor of vaccination at an early period of life, and he believes, that unless particular causes should stand in the way, the time most suitable for the purpose is after the first dentition.

BADEN.

I. Vaccination has been optional in the Grand Duchy of Baden since 1801, general and obligatory since 1809; accordingly, all persons under fifty years of age have been vaccinated.

Since all children are vaccinated in the second half year of their lives, all children more than a year old must have been vaccinated; accordingly, a few cases excepted, only vaccinated persons can have small-pox. The annexed table, compiled from the Government Gazette, and the reports of the Committee for Public Health, shows both the number of individuals annually vaccinated, and of those that have been taken ill with small-pox and died of it.

It appears from this table, that the number of small-pox patients has diminished with the spread of vaccination, and that (except the years from 1849 to 1851, when, under extraordinary circumstances, a small-pox epidemy had arisen), in the average of years, in a population of 1,200,000 persons 100 a year are seized with small-pox, and 13·5 of them die; that is, computed at 100,000, 8·3 patients in the year with 1·1 fatal case.

Accordingly the protection afforded by vaccination against small-pox appears to be sufficiently secure.

This number may be looked upon as rather too high, since it includes unvaccinated persons, consisting of infants and foreigners;

Baden entertaining a busy intercourse on its frontiers with two countries (France and Switzerland), where vaccination has not been compulsorily introduced.

II. In answer to the question—"Has the experience of Baden given any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid fever, or any other infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?"—There is no reason for such a supposition. This point, however, can never be exactly ascertained. Even if the increase of fatal cases of typhus and tuberculosis since the introduction of vaccination could be proved, there would be no evidence of such a fact being casually connected with vaccination.

III. In answer to the question—"Has the experience of Baden given any reason to believe or suspect that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle has ever been the vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated persons; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—A confirmatory fact, relating to syphilis secundaria, has been the object of an inquiry of police twenty years ago. The accompanying extract from a scientific paper relates to that inquiry.*

IV. In answer to the question—"Does the experience of Baden justify a recommendation (assuming due provisions to exist for the skillful performance of the operation) that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—Experience justifies this practice. The vaccination of infants at six months of age is general in Baden, and has had no ill results. It is just such children that are likely in an epidemic of small-pox, if unvaccinated, to contract that infection, and to run extreme risk of death.

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* Mittheilungen d. Badischen ärztlich. Vereins, 1854, No. 9.

Statistics of Vaccination and Small-pox in the Grand Duchy of Baden, from 1810 to the present time.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS.	CASES OF SMALL-POX.	DEATHS BY SMALL-POX.	YEAR.	POPULATION.	NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS.	CASES OF SMALL-POX.	DEATHS BY SMALL-POX.
1810	973,698	19,453	981	113	1833	1,220,037	32,094	185	22
1811	990,663	20,338	663	34	1834	1,230,791	36,085	107	25
1812	999,829	27,888	284	21	1835	—	33,697	198	26
1813	—	17,564	190	8	1836	1,244,171	34,111	153	17
1814	980,661	18,060	386	75	1837	1,263,965	36,100	130	9
1815	993,418	32,065	3,031	149	1838	—	36,921	32	7
1816	995,919	30,675	1,597	127	1839	1.144,197	36,598	77	9
1817	922,138	23,083	371	30	1840	1,296,464	37,535	6	2
1818	1,013,467	18,913	122	22	1841	1,312,457	76,344	146	1
1819	1,032,276	25,253	122	22	1842				
1820	1,032,276	26,630	5	—	1843	1,334,865	39,437	79	7
1821	1,072,554	30,488	7	—	1844	—	37,257	235	26
1822	1,070,927	31,848	—	—	1845	1,349,884	40,242	179	18
1823	1,109,437	28,142	—	—	1846	1,367,486	37,524	6	2
1824	1,119,993	32,918	—	—	1847	—	36,065	114	6
1825	1,132,967	31,052	—	—	1848	—	35,668	154	44
1826	1,145,952	33,462	—	—	1849	1,362,774	36,796	448	70
1827	1,163,682	33,462	—	—	1850	—	19,911	2,569	251
1828	1,176,075	35,515	170	38	1851	—	37,661	552	54
1829	1,188,340	35,386	202	32	1852	1 356,943	36,448	49	3
1830	1,200,471	32,733	115	23	1853	—	33,272	1	—
1831	—	33,569	54	—	1854	—	32,670	64	16
1832	—	33,849	—	—					

EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT BY DR. SIEGEL ON THE REVACCINATION OF THE BADEN ARMY.

Revaccination was introduced by order of the 7th April, 1840, and has since been effected with the greatest punctuality and exactness; an exception being made for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, when, in consequence of the political events which took place in the Grand Duchy, the process in question lapsed.

The order in question says, "The whole army below the grades of sergeant-major and cavalry sergeant, with the following exceptions:—

"*a.* Individuals above thirty-six years of age.

"*b.* Individuals who show by medical certificate that they were successfully vaccinated after coming to the age of twenty; or that, in case of the first revaccination having had no result, they had been operated on again, according to the proper system."

All the army, with these exceptions, is subject to revaccination, and no account is to be taken, by way of exemption, either of the presence of natural pock-marks, or of cow-pox, or of inoculation certificates, or proof of previous small-pox.

The revaccination is carried out as follows: A soldier who enters the Grand Ducal Army, as conscript or volunteer, is, if he has passed his eighteenth year, revaccinated soon after his enlistment; and if the first operation has no result, a second is performed after the lapse of a year.

The elder men are revaccinated in the first year of their enlistment.

The inoculation is effected partly with primitive, partly with revaccination lymph, and it should be observed that the latter is in its results as favorable, and, in some instances, more favorable, than the former.

The number of men attacked in twelve years by variola and varioloid before the introduction of revaccination was 169, whilst the corresponding number, after the introduction of revaccination, for a like period, was 52 only; of whom only 12 had been operated on with success, the remainder having been revaccinated without result, or else not at all.

These results evidently argue strongly in favor of revaccination, seeing that the cases taken in the period previous to the use of that remedy are to those of the subsequent period as 3·2 to 1.

I cannot, however, omit the observation, that this proportion, so favorable to revaccination, cannot be entirely ascribed to its adoption, but partly to the circumstance that from 1828 to 1839 variola and varioloid broke out in certain districts of the Grand Duchy oftener than in the period shown by the Table No. 1, which cannot fail to have been without influence on the larger number of cases in the army previous to the adoption of revaccination.

Revaccination and Small-pox in the Army of Baden, during Twelve of the Years 1840–55.

YEAR.	Number Revaccinated.	SIGNS OF PREVIOUS PROTECTION.				REVACCINATED.				RESULT.						CASES OF VARIOLOID AND VARICELLA IN THE ARMY.		
		Marks of previous Operation.		Marks of Small-pox.	None.	With Lymph of Primary Vaccination.		With Lymph of Revaccination.		Perfect.		Spurious.		None.		In Men whose Revaccination had had a Result.	In Men whose Revaccination had had no Result.	In Men not Revaccinated
		Distinct.	Indistinct.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the first time.	For the second time.	With Lymph of Primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Revaccination.	With Lymph of Primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Revaccination.	With Lymph of Primary Vaccination.	With Lymph of Revaccination.			
1840	3,170	3,015	118	15	22	1,276	12	1,831	51	314	521	397	821	577	540	....	....	5 cases of varioloid.
1841	3,573	3,153	300	108	12	599	6	2,660	308	243	900	139	766	223	1,302	....	....	9 cases of varioloid.
1842	3,616	3,417	175	5	19	483	39	2,476	618	183	912	122	802	217	1,380	....	....	2 cases of varioloid.
1843	3,400	3,219	111	11	29	637	57	1,953	748	378	1,199	160	573	156	934	....	1 case of varioloid.	1 case of varioloid.
1844	3,891	3,772	78	6	35	648	320	2,193	730	335	829	281	803	351	1,292	....	1 case of varioloid.	7 cases of varioloid.
1845	3,928	3,760	125	14	29	776	2 006	230	916	342	1,025	150	625	528	1,258	9 cases of variola* 2 cases of varioloid.	13 cases of varioloid.	....
1846	3,741	3,647	54	9	31	502	227	2,340	672	300	1,167	151	476	278	1,369	....	....	1 case of varioloid.
1847	3,491	3,412	50	2	27	728	156	1,947	660	350	1,039	162	491	382	1,067	....	....	....
1851	5,574	5,167	353	17	37	1,348	563	2,757	906	600	1,124	451	739	860	1,800	1 case of varioloid.	....	............†
1853	3,672	3,344	278	9	41	895	337	1,486	954	447	737	299	448	518	1,223	....	....	............‡
1854	3,666	3,503	134	9	20	989	324	1,782	571	437	904	255	462	627	981	....	....	....
1855	4,591	4,312	214	47	18	1,343	203	2,147	898	643	1,142	253	529	645	1,374	....	....	....
	46,313	43,751	1,990	252	320	10,224	4,250	23,777	8,062	4,577	11,409	2,820	7,335	5,362	14,520	12	15	25

* Query—Whether this has not been a clerical error for varicella or chicken-pox? See title " Varioloid and Varicella."—J. S.

† Political circumstances occasioned the revaccination of the army to be interrupted during the three years, 1848–50.

‡ The Revaccination statistics of 1852 are too incomplete for use in the Table.

BAVARIA.

I. Experience hitherto made in Bavaria shows it to be not very rare that individuals successfully vaccinated are yet attacked with a variola-like eruption; such small-pox-like eruptions in vaccinated persons are, however, in most all cases, but slight diseases; they are rarely dangerous, and very rarely fatal. Such small-pox-like eruptions in vaccinated individuals, called varioloid, are of very various form, the slightest being that of vesicles occurring diffusedly in very small numbers; they can, however, assume the form of perfect small-pox, and be met with in great numbers, in which latter degree they can turn out to be dangerous, nay, even fatal. The course of varioloid, except in its severest forms, is, however, always much shorter than that of variola in not vaccinated individuals.

II. It has not been observed in Bavaria that vaccinated persons are particularly liable to other diseases. Although general and compulsory vaccination has been performed in Bavaria during two generations, and accordingly all individuals have been vaccinated in their earliest age, there are still provinces in our country in which typhous fevers and scrofula are of extraordinarily rare occurrence. The same statement can be laid down in relation to other contagious diseases of children and grown-up persons, and to diseases of the lungs. No prejudicial influence of vaccination upon vaccinated persons has been observed in Bavaria. If, in former times, out of 1,000 born individuals 71 died of small-pox, it is quite a matter of course, that in our times, since vaccination has rendered small-pox almost harmless, the number must be filled up by other diseases, because, otherwise, 71 out of 1,000 born individuals should by needs be immortal; that is to say, that, as a necessary consequence of vaccination, 71 individuals out of 1,000 more than in former times must actually die of other diseases than small-pox; those 71 cases of death are, however, distributed in many diseases, and no single disease is charged with a strikingly great number.

III. In Bavaria, up to the present time, two cases have happened, of syphilis being inoculated with vaccina, to the misfortune of several families. That was, however, in each of those cases the fault of the vaccinating physicians themselves; and the accident could in either case easily have been avoided, since syphilis was unmistakably present in the children from whom lymph was taken. Other diseases cannot well be inoculated through vaccination, more particularly scrofula, which contains no contagious matter, and therefore cannot be propagated through means of inoculation. The inoculation of syphilis can at all times be avoided by an observant surgeon, who uses due circumspection in choosing the subject from whom he will take lymph for vaccination.

IV. It results from the experience made in Bavaria that general vaccination carried out in early youth must be looked upon as an indispensable measure for resisting small-pox with energy and success. For wherever it is left optional to get or not to get vaccinated, there a great many people, from ignorance, heedlessness, and indolence, will remain unvaccinated, and afford, as it were, a continual focus of small-pox, whence its infection will always be diffused anew and preserved. The necessity of carrying out vaccination in early youth is likewise evident from the fact of children in their earliest age being liable to small-pox, and, unless vaccinated in time, being in constant danger. Bavaria in 1807 was the first state that introduced vaccination as a compulsory measure; since when it has been law that children should be vaccinated early in life; and under the present law there is ordered to take place between the 1st of May and the end of July in every year the vaccination of all children born in the preceding calendar year, excepting such as are ill at the time. In Bavaria, hitherto, no reason whatever has been found to depart from this system; which, on the contrary, is looked upon as the only one adapted for attaining all the advantages of vaccination.

NOTE ON REVACCINATION OF THE BAVARIAN ARMY.

According to information received from the Royal Ministry of War, it appears that—

(1) Since the year 1843 the practice of revaccination has been regulated in the Bavarian Army in such manner as to be made compulsory on every soldier newly joining, whether non-commissioned officer or private; and—

(2) That since that date absolutely no cases of *variola* (that is, genuine small-pox) have occurred in the Bavarian Army; while of cases of *varioloid* (that is, small-pox modified by previous vaccination) which from time to time do appear, though in small number, there has not within this period occurred a single death.

DENMARK.

1. Kingdom.

In reply to sundry questions bearing upon the influence of vaccination, submitted by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, the Board of Health begs to state as follows:

I. Vaccination must be regarded as the best means that has hitherto been discovered for the preservation from small-pox. Experience proves that but a comparative small number of those vaccinated take the disease, and even then it is generally found to be of a milder form (varioloid), so that the mortality from small-pox, which previous to the introduction of vaccination amounted to fifty per cent. of those affected, has since the introduction of vaccination fallen to a very low amount, say from one to five per cent. during the various epidemics. It must be observed that our experience confirms the opinion, that the anti-variolous powers of the vaccine virus are wearing out, or perhaps even entirely disappearing, after a limited number of years, as during the epidemics of later years, small-pox attacked a comparative greater number (and in a more violent degree) of those who had been vaccinated from ten to fifteen years ago, than of those vaccinated within a more recent period. This assertion is corroborated by the fact, that while vaccination, generally speaking, is successful, or, at any rate, only produces imperfect (spurious) pustules, in those vaccinated a few years ago, the reverse is the case with those who have been vaccinated from ten to fifteen years ago. As an instance, we may quote that on the 11th November, this year, twenty-eight boys, of from fourteen to fifteen years of age, were vaccinated in the Vaccination Establishment of this town; and out of these, who had all been vaccinated in the first biennium, twenty-four had the vaccine vesicles fully developed, and only four had spurious ones.

II. Our experience has not demonstrated that vaccinated individuals, in becoming less susceptible of small-pox, should become more susceptible of typhus, other contagious diseases, scrophulosis, phthisis, or that their system should in any shape be acted upon in any mischievous degree. Experience furnishes us even with a negative proof of the reverse. At the commencement of the present century vaccination was ordained by law and introduced into the Feroe Islands, as it was in the rest of Denmark, yet among the population of these islands, amounting to 8,000, diseases such as scrophulosis, phthisis tuberculosa, syphilis, and febris intermittens are quite unknown.

III. The experience which we have acquired in this country does not lead to the supposition that lymph taken from true vaccine can be the means of communicating any scrofulous or constitutional contagion. As for syphilis, particular attention has always been paid in not taking lymph from an individual suffering, or suspected of suffering, from that disease. During the fifty years that have elapsed since the introduction into Denmark of vaccination, only two syphilitic cases have occurred that appeared questionable—one after vaccination and one after revaccination. Such cases may, as in other countries, have given rise to the notion that they originated in vaccination, but they are few and far between, and not supported by facts.

IV. It is well known that vaccination has been ordained by law in this country, so that no child can be admitted into a school, or present itself for confirmation, unless a certificate of having been vaccinated be produced, and experience has proved the efficacy of the law. The repeated vaccination (or revaccination) is also enjoined for soldiers and sailors in the navy, and experience has likewise shown the successful results of this law, inasmuch as these two classes of individuals during several variolous epidemics have almost entirely escaped the contagion.

COPENHAGEN.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	MORTALITY.	EXCESS OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.	DIED OF SMALL-POX.	REMARKS.
1750	60,000	4,317	1,571	....	1,457	The population is by calculation.
1751	....	2,798	17	....	80	
1752	....	2 594	2	....	113	
1753	....	2,845	300	....	53	150 carried off by the measles this year.
1754	....	2,542	....	221	9	Inoculation first introduced into Denmark. (Countess Bernstoff, by Dr. Argent, of London.)
1755	....	3,821	1,152	....	1.117	Two inoculation hospitals erected, each for 6 persons.
1756	....	2,792	139	....	125	
1757	....	3,700	1,100	....	13	Measles and dysentery prevailed this year.
1758	....	4,701	2,354	....	13	Likewise very fatal. 400 carried off by the measles.
1759	....	4,355	2,296	....	1,079	Scarlet-fever showed itself epidemically for the first time, and carried off 1,000.
1760	....	3,228	746	....	118	Christian VII., then crown-prince, inoculated. The inoculation hospitals closed for want of applicants.
1761	....	2,593	123	....	4	
1762	....	4,512	2,223	....	7	Measles and typhoid fevers prevailed.
1763	....	5,034	2,707	....	167	
1764	....	3,675	1,028	....	480	
1765	....	2,973	432	....	138	
1766	....	3.923	1.286	....	42	Dysentery prevailed.
1767	....	3,361	404	....	6	
1768	....	2,912	....	49	27	
1769	70,495	4,434	1,525	....	1,219	First census taken.
1770	....	3,770	860	....	22	An inoculation establishment erected outside the city for 48 persons; 16 payers and 32 poor.
1771	....	3,144	487	....	8	
1772	....	4,209	1,605	....	52	Measles prevailed severely.
1773	....	3,229	435	....	190	
1774	....	2,273	....	647	116	
1775	....	3,220	311	....	276	
1776	....	2.825	56	....	86	
1777	....	2,894	....	292	7	Scarlet-fever very virulent.
1778	....	2,884	....	44	278	
1779	....	3,159	138	....	283	
1780	....	2,673	....	362	98	
1781	....	3,741	756	....	174	148 died of the measles, which prevailed this year.
1782	....	4,122	1,4[illegible]2	....	532	
1783	....	2,917	....	118	123	The inoculation establishment outside the town closed, and its property transferred to the lying-in hospital.
1784	....	3.004	....	220	77	
1785	....	3,762	171	....	427	
1786	....	4,001	867	....	193	Typhus, Small-pox epidemic at Elsinore. (See De Meza's Acta Med. Hav. vol. iii)

Until 1808 the mortality is stated according to Callisen (see his Physical and Medical Observations on Copenhagen); until 1820, according to the statistical returns; after 1820, and till 1850, according to the tables of mortality drawn up by the police; and afterwards, by the city physician, and transmitted to the Board o Health. There is a not inconsiderable discrepancy, particularly in earlier years, between these tables and the lists drawn up by the church authorities, on which the details of the statistical tables, in a great measure, are based.

YEAR.	POPULATION.	MORTALITY.	EXCESS OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.	DIED OF SMALL-POX.	REMARKS.
1787	....	3,484	419	....	136	Scarlet-fever prevailed.
1788	....	3,733	675	....	185	
1789	....	3.849	670	....	323	
1790	....	2,313	....	1,179	140	
1791	....	3,649	290	....	297	Measles.
1792	....	2,645	....	878	155	
1793	70,495	2,433	....	851	139	
1794	....	3,123	....	146	452	
1795	....	3,524	475	....	248	Scarlet-fever.
1796	83,604	3,045	18	....	357	
1797	....	3,278	2	....	423	
1798	....	3,717	366	....	386	
1799	....	3,601	194	....	54	
1800	....	3,689	308	....	35	Scarlet-fever.
1801	91,631	4,542	....	1,357	486	Vaccination first introduce royal commission of va tion appointed.
1802	....	3,262	....	353	73	Vaccination establishment ed at Copenhagen.
1803	....	3,442	....	237	5	The commission of vaccin recognize the protective ers of vaccination.
1804	....	3.688	145	....	13	
1805	....	3,585	....	265	5	
1806	....	3,529	....	361	5	
1807	....	4,307	597	....	2	Bombardment of Copenhag the English.
1808	....	4,606	1,120	....	46	
1809	....	3,872	647	....	5	
1810	....	2,975	....	810	4	Decree ordering vaccinatio promulgated this year.
1811	100,975	3,604	154	....	0	
1812	....	3.410	101	....	0	
1813	....	3,764	493	....	0	
1814	....	3,711	458	....	0	
1815	....	3.409	216	....	0	
1816	....	2,956	....	169	0	
1817	....	2,907	....	152	0	
1818	....	2,554	....	398	0	
1819	....	2,319	....	862	0	
1820	....	2,576	....	501	0	
1821	....	3,459	....	94	0	
1822	....	3,345	....	842	0	
1823	....	2,852	....	542	0	
1824	....	3,212	....	515	41	
1825	....	3,280	....	260	12	The vaccination comm abolished, and vaccin placed under the contr the Board of Health.
1826	....	3,588	....	9	29	
1827	....	3,410	30	....	4	
1828	....	3,547	....	487	1	
1829	....	3,870	431	....	29	Small-pox epidemic.
1830	....	3,794	449	....	3	
1831	....	3,678	86	....	0	
1832	....	3,389	....	18	3	
1833	....	3,741	....	146	19	Revaccination becomes eral in May month. Qu tine for small-pox aboli
1834	119,292	3,293	....	335	26	
1835	....	3,862	6	....	434	
1836	119,591	2,848	....	789	81	Revaccination ordered fo army.
1837	....	3,369	....	234	1	
1838	....	3,462	....	97	2	
1839	....	3,108	....	513	0	
1840	....	3,054	....	487	2	
1841	....	3,327	....	119	0	
1842	....	3,404	....	207	35	
1843	....	3,498	....	263	111	
1844	....	3,622	....	373	83	Revaccination ordered fo navy.
1845	126,787	3,515	....	625	7	
1846	....	4.126	92	....	0	
1847	....	3,642	....	468	0	
1848	....	3,521	....	941	2	
1849	....	4.044	....	213	7	
1850	*129,695*	3,563	....	1,083	0	

2. DUCHIES OF HOLSTEIN AND LAUENBURG.

In reply to the first question—

"Does experience prove that any great majority of successfully vaccinated persons have escaped the small-pox, and that they have almost completely been protected from the fatal effects of this disease?"

Vaccination has been practiced in the Duchy of Holstein since the commencement of the present century, but has only been made compulsory by Government since 1811. From that time, nevertheless, till within the last years, some sporadical cases have occurred in the rural districts, whereas the disease has assumed a more virulent character in populous places, such as Kiel, Rendsburg, &c., where the mortality of the infected amounted to from 7 to 12 per cent. From a minute investigation of the facts of the case it appears—and the Holsteinic Board of Health concur in the same view—that it would be premature, in the absence of any further evidence than these experimental trials, to answer the question in the negative.

It has been found that the small-pox disease during times of epidemic has almost always been introduced by contagion, either of persons or infected objects, and then mostly spread by contagion, and that there is at such periods a certain predisposition to such disease. Although it is a well-established fact that individuals, vaccinated as well as unvaccinated, have taken the disease, yet there is a material difference in the course of the disease and its effects, inasmuch as the vaccinated, almost without exception, catch the disease in the modified form of milder small-pox, while the mortality of the unvaccinated shows a much more fatal result. In the year 1852–3, for instance, there were in the hospital at Kiel 218 patients suffering from the disease, out of which 152 were vaccinated and 66 not vaccinated; and while the disease swept away 21 (about 32 per cent.) of the latter, only 9 (6 per cent.) of the former fell victims to it. Now, taking into consideration that out of the nine cases of death among those vaccinated, eight were not the effects of the small-pox solely, but arose also from a complication with other diseases, such as tubercular disease in the kidneys, dyscrasie from heavy drinking, and typhus, the causes of death of the vaccinated and unvaccinated individuals will be in a proportion of 32 to 72. The protection which vaccination affords from the fatal effects of small-pox seems thus, from the above numbers, to be established beyond a doubt.

The fact that even vaccinated persons may in some cases be infected with the genuine, and not the modified, small-pox, loses much of its importance by a circumstance which experience has demonstrated does not admit of any contradiction, namely, that even individuals who have gone through the genuine small-pox, and who bear the marks unmistakably upon them, may catch the disease de novo.

It seems thus that not merely the small-pox disease, but also vaccination, in the course of time, lose their anti-variolous powers. The physicians of Holstein have not arrived at any unanimous conviction as to its durability. The prevailing opinion of physicians on the subject is, that vaccination loses its protective powers after a lapse of from ten to fifteen years, more especially if the different stages of puberty should fall within such periods.

The first question must therefore be answered in the affirmative, as far as experience goes in the Duchy of Holstein.

During the epidemic of 1841 in the Duchy of Lauenburg more than 100 individuals took the disease; and of these 3, who had not been vaccinated, all died; while, out of those who had gone through that operation, only 1 died, as far as could be ascertained, and this individual had, moreover, been sickly for a long time previous.

In reply to the second question—

> "Does experience furnish any grounds for supposing that vaccinated persons, whilst less susceptible of small-pox, are more exposed to typhoid fevers or other diseases, for instance, scrofula or consumption; or that vaccination has exercised any noxious influence upon the state of their health?"

In the absence of statistical information on this subject, the solution of this question can only be sought for in data which experience has brought to light. There is, however, a general conviction that no connection is traceable of the vaccine with the above diseases, and that no increase of the latter has taken place consequent upon the introduction of the former.

In reply to the third question—

> "Does experience afford any reason for assuming that syphilitic, scrofulous, or other infectious diseases can be transferred to the vaccinated person through the lymph taken from one of Jenner's genuine vesicles, or that any medical man of standing, with the object of vaccinating, can inoculate any other disease without his knowledge?"

This question must be answered in the negative, as the experience which has been gained in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg does not furnish sufficient grounds for answering it otherwise.

It must be observed that if importance be attached to the expressions in the question, "Jenner's genuine vesicles," and "medical practitioner of standing," the question must be answered unconditionally in the negative.

The observation which has been made by experienced medical men, that cutaneous eruptions, pustules, and other symptoms of scrofula on the head or in other part of the body, and which generally make their appearance after vaccination, must be considered as evidence to the contrary, cannot be admitted by the Board of Health, as, on the one hand, there has always been some symptoms of dyscrasie in all such cases, and, on the other hand, the sudden appearance of scrofulous symptoms in fever, and more especially exanthematous fevers, is no rare occurrence.

Taken from this point of view, we are warranted in asserting that the above-mentioned acute and febrile diseases do not afford sufficient proof of the origin of scrofula in the above-mentioned cases; whereas it is more likely that they have formed a germ by which a latent and concealed indisposition has been developed, and the outward symptoms of the disease been produced.

In reply to the fourth question—

> "Does experience warrant us, independently of special grounds in certain cases, in recommending the practice of vaccination as a general measure?"

This question has been decided in the affirmative, as being based upon the results of experience, which we have explained in replying to the preceding three questions. The country physician for the Duchy of Lauenburg makes the observation, that it is only by early vaccination that the numbers of the unvaccinated can be kept so low that the latter, in cases of small-pox epidemics, may be protected by vaccination, and further bounds be set to the spread of the disease. Medical men of experience and practice, who have had an opportunity of watching the operation upon the general state of health, have, without any exception, come to the conclusion that general vaccination at an early period ought to be strongly recommended, and that the attempts which have lately been made in various quarters to represent it as useless and even dangerous ought to be counteracted for the sake of science and humanity.

3. EXTRACT FROM AN EXPLANATORY PAPER ACCOMPANYING THE OFFICIAL ANSWERS FROM DENMARK.

There can be no doubt that the small-pox was known in Denmark at an early period of the Middle Ages, and probably even previous to that time, althaugh the history of this or any other country makes no mention of its first appearance. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that Denmark, like other countries, suffered through a long succession of years, and especially during the century on which the question now turns (the 18th), from the dreadful ravages of this disease, and that she has, in a full measure, borne her share in the 45,000,000 who fell victims to the scourge; this being the number of lives, it is calculated, which Europe lost from the disease in the course of one century only, out of 160,000,000.

The population of Denmark was in 1769.... 814,238
" " " 1801.... 925,680
" " " 1834....1,223,797
" " " 1840....1,283,027
" " " 1845....1,350,327
" " " 1850....1,407,747

Of great epidemics, in Denmark, history mentions: that of 1592 (see History of Christian IV., by Stange, vol. i., p. 62); that of 1656 (described by Th. Bartholin, in Cista Medica, p. 590); that of 1716 (see Botticher's Morborum Malignorum Descriptio, p. 19); and perhaps several others; but we search in vain for statistical returns exhibiting the number of individuals cut off by these epidemics. The disease raged year by year in the towns as well as in the country, and although it attained a frightful height every fourth and seventh year, attended with typhoid fevers, scarlet fever, and especially measles, yet our annalists did not feel themselves called upon to make any returns of an occurrence so common as this; the merits of the science of statistics, as applied to sanitary purposes, were at that time too little appreciated. In the face of such melancholy considerations, it is satisfactory to be enabled to report that this disease, since the universal introduction of vaccination (1810), has not only lost its worst sting, but that the disease has not shown itself in Denmark for more than 15 years. In the years 1824 and 1834, and in the years following and preceding these periods, small-pox appeared in the provinces as well as in Copenhagen, but it was not of a nature to excite any uneasiness.

The annals of Iceland report that small-pox raged in that country: (1) in the years 1241 and 1242; (2) in 1257 and 1258 (very severely, carrying off several thousand individuals); (3) in 1291 (likewise); (4) in 1310–11 (1,600 are said to have died of the disease); (5) in 1347–48 (very severely); (6) in 1379–80; (7) in 1430–32 (very severely, the loss of lives is stated to have reached 8,000); (8) in 1462–63 (about 1,600 died); (9) in 1472 (not very fatally); (10) in 1511 (very severely); (11) in 1555–56 (very severely, 2,650 are said to have perished); (12) in 1574 (likewise severely); (13) in 1590–91

(700 died); (14) in 1616 (the disease was brought by an English vessel, raged severely, and carried off several thousand individuals); (15) in 1635–36 (somewhat milder in form than the last); (16) in 1655 and 1658 (brought by an English vessel to Westfjord); (17) in 1670 and 1672 (tolerably mild); (18) in 1707 (the great epidemic: the disease is said to have been brought into the country by some wearing apparel belonging to an Icelandic student who fled from Copenhagen for fear of the small-pox, took that disease on board the vessel, died and was buried in Norway (see Stephensen's Iceland in the 18th Century). Of the then population of Iceland, somewhat exceeding 50,000, this disease carried off, according to reports, 18,000. In that country, where the parishes are so thinly populated, there were churches in the churchyards of which 30, 34, to 40 individuals were interred in one day. It was no unusual occurrence that persons, having once gone through the disease and bearing the marks upon them, were attacked again, and died. (19) In 1785, '86, and '87 (1,425 died); this was the last time the disease occurred in that island during the last century.

Since the introduction of vaccination, small-pox has only once occurred in Iceland, namely, in 1839, when it was brought to the northern division of the island. It was very mild, and was prevented from spreading to the southern division by measures of isolation. Several individuals were seized with the disease who had had it in 1785. Of the population of the town of Reikavick and its environs, amounting to from 1,200 to 1,300, of whom the greater part were vaccinated, only 15 died. At a fishing cove, however, where only a few had been vaccinated, 40 died out of a population of about 600. The disease continued to prevail in 1840. The population of Iceland, which, in the 12th and 13th centuries, is said to have been 120,000, was 46,201 in 1769, and 57,094 in 1840.

Small-pox was first brought to Greenland in the year 1734, by a vessel from Denmark. Nearly two-thirds of the whole population of that country (which at that time was from 6,000 to 7,000) were swept away by this disease. Of 200 families living within a circle of from two to three miles from the Danish settlement into which the small-pox was brought, not 30 remained alive. Since the introduction of vaccination, no fresh cases have occurred in that part of the realm.

The Board of Health being unable to furnish any details as to small-pox and its mortality in the kingdom outside of the capital, as well as in the colonies of Iceland and Greenland, hopes to give more satisfactory information in respect of Copenhagen. This it has embodied in the annexed lists, extending over a period of 100 years (from 1751 to 1850), and exhibiting the fluctuations of the population, the annual mortality, the proportion of deaths to births, the number of individuals that have annually died of small-pox, the prevalence of other kinds of disease at such periods, and the adoption of measures calculated to exercise any influence upon the greater or lesser severity of the small-pox.

The immense number of lives which Denmark had lost from small-pox; the little confidence reposed by the people in the system of inoculation introduced into Denmark in 1754, despite of all the exertions of the Government and private individuals, and although it evidently diminished the severity of disease, and many had escaped it—Callisen states that, out of 900 whom he inoculated, none died—the trifling influence which this method generally exercised upon the mortality, coupled with the objection which might with propriety be raised against it, namely, that it retained the contagion; all these circumstances naturally combined to direct public attention to the discovery of Jenner in 1798, that vaccination with cow-pox protected the human body from small-pox, and the news was received with enthusiasm in the capital. Herholdt, Scheil, E. Viborg, and Rafn endeavored to disseminate a knowledge of this discovery by written notices, and thirty-four of the most respectable physicians of Copenhagen formed themselves into a society to collect and investigate all grounds and arguments in favor and in disfavor of this anti-variolous agent, as proposed by Jenner. A commission, composed of medical men (Claskow, Guldbrand, Callisen, Winslov, and Viborg) was at the same time appointed by the Government, having the same object in view, and being instructed to recommend the adoption of means calculated to further a case of so much importance as this. After the lapse of but few years the private commission, as well as that appointed by the Government, although many of the members had from the commencement entertained a doubt as to the doctrine of Jenner, arrived unanimously at the firm and irrefutable conviction that vaccine virus was a preservative from small-pox. Through the perseverance and zeal of the Royal Commission, vaccination was speedily introduced into all the provinces of Denmark, and the practice ordained by legal enactments, so that Denmark certainly deserves the encomium of having in this respect taken precedence of all other countries.

The district physicians and the country physicians (in Copenhagen, the city physician) are charged with the superintendence of the gradual progress of vaccination, under the control of the Board of Health, to which all returns on vaccination are to be transmitted. Denmark Proper is divided into nine sanitary districts, having 71 district physicians, besides seven town physicians. At Copenhagen a vaccination establishment has been erected, in which any applicant may be gratuitously vaccinated. The district physician makes an annual circuit in his district for the purpose of vaccinating in the towns such persons as may choose to apply. In traveling they make arrangements so as to return to each town on the day on which they may judge of the success of the vaccination. The physician has free conveyance on such circuits, and receives 24/ (*i. e.*, 7*d.*) for every individual successfully vaccinated, which expenses are paid by the district. With the view of constantly preserving the lymph fresh, the district physicians are permitted to request the attendance of children living in their district and receiving public instruction, training, or succor. The vaccinators are bound to deliver to every person who has successfully gone through vaccination a certificate according to a certain form, and to inscribe the names of those whose vaccination is found to be genuine in a register authorized for that purpose. None can be admitted into any educationary establishment (with the exception, however, of ragged schools), nor be bound apprentice to any trade or profession, nor be received as an inmate into any of the establishments for the poor, nor receive relief therefrom, nor be married or admitted to confirmation, unless he or she has been vaccinated or has had the small-pox. Soldiers and sailors belonging to the navy are subject to the same regulation. Should any contagion make its appearance in the villages, every person living in such village, and who has not been vaccinated, nor had the small-pox, shall, without exception, submit to vaccination. In respect of the towns, this enactment is confined to the inmates of that or those houses in which the contagion shows itself. All inoculation with small-pox is strictly prohibited. Since 1820, permission to vaccinate must not be granted to any but medical men, with the exception of Iceland, the Feroe Islands, and Greenland, where the local circumstances are of such a nature as to necessitate the practice by non-medical men.

In Iceland, which has one country physician and eight district physicians, it is enacted that every clergyman, after having received the necessary instruction of the country or district physician, shall be vaccinator, ex officio, in his parish, and keep a register of those vaccinated. Should his parish be very extensive, he may call in the aid of one or two efficient persons, known to the district physician, to act as assistant vaccinators. All matters bearing on vaccination are under the control of the district physician, whose duty it is to watch its progress, to provide for a proper supply of vaccine matter from Copenhagen in proper time, provided it cannot be collected on the spot; to receive the reports of the vaccinators, and to forward them to the country physician for transmission to the Board of Health at Copenhagen. The lower classes are strictly enjoined to appear for purposes of vaccination at such time and at such place as the vaccinator of the district may decide upon. The expense of vaccination, and especially the payment of 12/ (4½*d.*) for each individual successfully vaccinated, inclusive of the certificate, are paid out of the public purse.

The operation which these measures have had on the extension of vaccination, may be gathered from the following lists, showing the number of those vaccinated in the Kingdom and in Iceland, from 1802 till 1850.

THE KINGDOM.

Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.
1802	4,570	31,575	1827	28,419	36,954
1803	7,600	32,617	1828	24,876	38,794
1804	4,609	32,091	1829	25,030	37,808
1805	16,304	32,901	1830	31,075	37,204
1806	14,989	30,610	1831	....	38,432
1807	5,227	31,734	1832	....	34,947
1808	25,421	31,487	1833	....	41,105
1809	8,012	30,324	1834	....	42,425
1810	32,050	31,566	1835	....	41,032
1811	26,170	31,978	1836	....	39,751
1812	21,808	31,269	1837	....	39,485
1813	21,251	30,686	1838	25,000	39,509
1814	21,406	32,035	1839	23,909	38,722
1815	24,300	35,861	1840	....	41,033
1816	26,755	32,225	1841	....	....
1817	26,385	32,553	1842	27,866	41,295
1818	27,910	32,255	1843	31,008	41,386
1819	26,095	32,377	1844	30,238	42,586
1820	28,544	36,653	1845	32,330	43,425
1821	21,193	32,714	1846	31,843	43,000
1822	28,962	34,755	1847	30,330	44,153
1823	29,439	34,599	1848	29,073	44,703
1824	38,334	33,723	1849	30,937	45,637
1825	39,279	34,249	1850	....	....
1826	28,775	39,826			

ICELAND.

Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.	Year.	Number of those Vaccinated.	Births.
1804	1	....	1828	571	2,081
1805	15	....	1829	452	2,268
1806	402	....	1830	1,266	2,434
1807	130	....	1831	....	2,609
1808	....	....	1832	....	2,516
1809	....	....	1833	....	....
1810	38	....	1834	....	2,552
1811	129	....	1835	....	2,138
1812	....	....	1836	....	2,333
1813	630	....	1837	....	1,952
1814			1838	481	1,911 *
1815	....	915	1839	1,451	1,899 †
1816	57	1,244	1840	....	2,077
1817	1,230	....	1841	....	2,185
1818	979	....	1842	278	2,169
1819	474	1,326	1843	110	2,066
1820	635	1,369	1844	406	1,983
1821	301	1,629	1845	749	2,107
1822	125	1,667	1846	....	2,163 ‡
1823	....	....	1847	....	1,978
1824	....	....	1848	652	2,193 §
1825	2,133	....	1849	1,214	2,217
1826	1,528	....	1850	....	....
1827	635	1,888			

* 647 were vaccinated. † 1,891 were vaccinated.

‡ Vaccination could not be practiced, on account of prevailing diseases, especially measles. In 1846 the deaths exceeded the births by 1,166.

§ The Report on Vaccination is not complete.

Upon a comparison of the number vaccinated in the Kingdom with that of the births, it appears that the provisions relating to vaccination are carried into effect tolerably efficiently, for if we deduct from the births those born in the Sleswick districts in Jutland—the returns of which are transmitted to Kiel—the not inconsiderable number of still-born children, and the still more considerable number of children that die before they attain the proper age for being vaccinated, and if we further add the number of those omitted in consequence of the non-transmission of the returns (sometimes for entire provinces), the difference will not be great.

The small-pox epidemics of 1824 and 1835 tended to prove that vaccination afforded immunity from small-pox only for a limited time, and revaccination became therefore general among the enlightened classes. The Government has since ordained that all soldiers, as well as sailors belonging to the navy, shall undergo revaccination, and that the same rule shall extend to all sailors proceeding to Greenland in the trading vessels of the Royal Greenlandic Society, and to all children in schools under the superintendence of the Poor Law Guardians, previous to their leaving school for the purpose of being confirmed.

ENGLAND.

1. Army Medical Department.

I. In answer to the question, " Have you any doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons, subject to its influence, a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease ?"—I have no doubt.

II. In answer to the question, " Have you any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of any other infective disease, or of phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected ?"—I have not.

III. In answer to the question, " Have you any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person; or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—I have no reason to believe or suspect these.

In answer to the question, " Do you (assuming due provisions to exist for a skillful performance of the operation) recommend that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—I do recommend its being performed; in fact, I exact it, and, in doing so, I only follow the practice which has been observed in the army for the last forty years at least. Further, I have every reason to believe, that any medical officer, who might observe bad consequences to result from the practice of vaccination, would report such; therefore, as no reports of the kind have, to my knowledge, reached this office, I assume that no grounds to warrant them have occurred.

A. Smith,
Director General.

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2. Navy Medical Department.

No allusion is made in any of the medical reports of the surgeons of the navy, that vaccinated persons are more liable than others to any form of cutaneous disease, diseases of the skin being strikingly less common in seamen of the navy than in most other classes of men. Typhoid fever, too, is now comparatively rare in the navy, even in men on the home station, where they are frequently exposed to contagion in the houses of the lowest class of the population, in our large sea-ports, with which they have constant intercourse; the average mortality of typhus being less than one annually in every 2,000 men. Vaccination is frequently performed in the navy and at the navy hospitals, but I have never known or heard of its being followed by eruptive or other diseases. I have no evidence or suspicion that in certain cases vaccination conveys from person to person the specific infection of syphilis; but, if such cases had ever occurred in the navy, I feel sure that they would have been reported.

J. Liddell,
Director General.

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3. National Vaccine Establishment.

I. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to doubt that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, and almost absolute security against death by that disease?"—None whatever.

II. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to believe or suspect that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected?"—Certainly not.

III. In answer to the question, "Has the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment given any reason to believe or suspect that lymph, from a true Jennerian vesicle, has ever been a vehicle of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to the vaccinated person, or that unintentional inoculation with some other disease, instead of the proposed vaccination, has occurred in the hands of a duly educated medical practitioner?"—No. It has come to the knowledge of the Board that about eight years ago a very respectable medical practitioner (whose name and address we possess) called at one of the stations and requested to have several of his lancets charged with recent lymph. His wish was complied with, but, most unfortunately, one of his own lancets thus charged was used in vaccinating some children, and produced considerable constitutional derangement. The lancet so employed was proved and allowed by the practitioner to have been used for other purposes, and to have been unclean.

IV. In answer to the question, "Does the experience of the National Vaccine Establishment justify a recommendation that, except for special reasons in individual cases, vaccination should be universally performed at early periods of life?"—Yes.*

CLEMENT HUE, M.D.,
Registrar.

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* The answers to the above questions are formed from the experience of the Board during the last half century, since its first establishment, and the documents in which such opinions are recorded consist of Reports of the National Vaccination Establishment, annually transmitted to the Home Department.

Recent Public Vaccinations of the National Vaccine Establishment.

STATIONS AT WHICH VACCINATORS ARE EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT.	Average Annual Number of Vaccinations performed at each Station.		Average Annual Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from each Station.	
	DURING THE THREE YEARS, 1850–2.	DURING THE THREE YEARS, 1854–6.	DURING THE THREE YEARS, 1850–2.	DURING THE THREE YEARS, 1854–6.
8 Russell place, Fitzroy square	1,507	1,149	44,690	36,704
49 Praed street, Paddington	222	131	5,298	5,586
Commercial road East	581	365	45,302	35,279
Caledonia place, King's Cross	364	278	7,536	7,147
219 Shoreditch	*156	142	7,025	4,547
25 Charles street, Westminster	80	76	2,290	4,003
14 Oxford terrace, Chelsea	29	43	1,000	2,850
50 Gloucester place, Portman square	1,129	1,039	12,687	13,323
7 Spital square	370	286	9,401	11,381
38 St. George's road, Pimlico	846	160	15,310	4,882
1 Trinidad place, Islington	*113	112	7,118	7,087
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars' road	2,918	2,660	32,682	48,057
Grange road, Bermondsey	763	547	5,035	7,068
5 York row, Kennington	111	94	1,537	1,790
68 Dean street, Soho	316	236	4,721	15,632
1 Well street, Wellclose square	752	538	5,170	5,463
101 Dorset street, Fleet street	456	351	4,602	9,494
	10,713	8,207	211,404	220,293

* Appointed December, 1851.

(Signed) J. NEWTON TOMKINS,

Inspector of Vaccinators to the National Vaccine Establishment.

4. MEMORIAL PRESENTED IN 1855 TO SIR BENJAMIN HALL, THEN PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, BY THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, ON A PROPER STATE PROVISION FOR THE PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX AND THE EXTENSION OF VACCINATION.

1. The prevention of disease being the great function of the Board of Health, and the diseases preventable by public measures being chiefly of the epidemic and endemic classes, it is to the alleviation or suppression of these that the attention of the Board will naturally be first directed.

2. Amongst them it will be found that small-pox is still* one of the most fatal, destroying, on an average in London alone, nearly 1,000 persons every year, and in England and Wales little short of 8,000; whilst in particular years of epidemic aggravation the mortality is still more formidable.

3. Yet small-pox is the most preventable of diseases, differing from all other epidemic diseases in this remarkable respect, that while these latter can only be prevented by discovering and remedying the various conditions (as of crowding, want of drainage, filth, and the like) which give rise to or assist in the dissemination of the specific poison of each disease, the former may be guarded against and prevented by a direct prophylactic measure. To small-pox, in short, there is an antidote. The same cannot be affirmed, in the present state of our knowledge, of any other epidemic disease.

4. That antidote is vaccination. In exact proportion as this has been efficiently practiced, have the extent and severity of small-pox been diminished over the surface of the world; to the neglect of it, or to its inefficient performance, is due the still large existing mortality in this country—a mortality in striking contrast to that which obtains in some other countries, in which more adequate provision is made for the vaccination of the people.† While out of 1,000 deaths

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* Report on the state of Small-pox and Vaccination in England and Wales, &c., p. 33 and p. 40.

† Report, pp. 9, 10.

from all causes, there are in England and Wales, 21 from small-pox, and in some parts of Ireland upwards of 50—in Sweden, Bohemia, and some of the Italian states there are not more than two.

5. The Small-pox and Vaccination Committee of the Epidemiological Society, in a "Report on the state of Small-pox and Vaccination in England and Wales, and in other Countries," of which a copy is herewith inclosed, have thoroughly investigated the methods pursued in various countries of Europe for the vaccination of the people, with their results; and have arrived at the conclusion that two things are essential to the thorough vaccination of any population; videlicet:

1st. That it be made a matter of legal obligation.

2d. That there be added administrative science, zeal, and activity.

6. The union of both these conditions is indispensable;* either of them, without the other, will fail.

7. Until very recently, neither of these conditions existed in this country. Vaccination was entirely a matter of individual concern. The recognition of the value of the practice, which the State had given in the foundation (in 1809) of the National Vaccine Establishment, went only to the extent of providing for the maintenance and diffusion of supplies of pure lymph. This was the great object of that institution, and it is an object which has been admirably fulfilled. The National Vaccine Establishment was never intended for, and its machinery is not adapted to, the vaccination of the population at large; and it cannot be too often repeated, that it is in no degree responsible for the present condition of vaccination in this country.

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* Report, pp. 7-11. In addition to the proofs afforded in the published Report that the value of compulsory enactments depends much on administrative arrangements and energy, we may remark that in Austria, where there are stringent laws for vaccination (vide Report, p. 86), the police having even the power to take hold of any non-vaccinated person, and compel him then to submit to the operation, there are yet many cases every year of small-pox in unvaccinated persons. Numerous cases of this kind were admitted into the Vienna Clinique for Skin Diseases, in 1852 (see Vienna Zeitschrift der K. K., &c.) The same is the case in Prussia.

It was not till 1840 that any general provision whatever was made for the vaccination of the people. By an Act passed in that year, public parochial vaccinators were for the first time appointed. They were appointed (as they still are) under contracts with boards of guardians, and they are paid, like the union medical officers, partly from the Consolidated Fund, and partly from poor's rates. Their prescribed duty was to vaccinate all persons resident within their respective unions or parishes who applied to them for the purpose. It did not go further than this; and it must be added, that the contracts made were, in a large proportion of cases, of such a kind as to offer little inducement to individual medical men to exert themselves for the diffusion of vaccination. The Act, however, gave undoubtedly an impulse to vaccination, and the mortality from small-pox diminished. Still in the tenth year of its operation, the deaths from this cause in London alone were upwards of 1,000; and in 1853 the Legislature determined to take a further step, and a most important Act was passed, rendering compulsory the vaccination of all children born in England and Wales subsequent to the 1st of August in that year. Thus, one of the two grand requisites pointed out for the vaccination of the people, videlicet, the rendering it a matter of legal obligation, was at length adopted, but not, as we shall immediately proceed to show, to the full extent required; while no provision whatever was made for the application of that administrative science, zeal, and activity, which, it has been already stated, are equally essential with a legislative enactment for the attainment of the object desired.

8. The results, notwithstanding, have been of the most encouraging kind, and such as to demonstrate, in a striking manner, the extreme necessity for, and value of, the compulsory Act. By a return, for which the council of this society are indebted to the courtesy of the Poor Law Board, it appears that in the first year of its operation, the number of public vaccinations of children under one year of age has been more than doubled, having increased from 201,291 in 1853 to 408,824 in 1854. As compared with the births registered in each of these two years, the increase has been from 33

to 65 per cent. But while such improvement cannot be mentioned without feelings of the most lively satisfaction, it is much more important to fix attention on the better results which might be attained under a more perfect system of administration from a measure intended to apply, not to 65 per cent. of the births only, but to every child born. A certain deduction, indeed, must always be made for the numbers vaccinated by private practitioners, and by public institutions unconnected with the public parochial system. There are no data for exactly estimating the proportion of these, and it probably varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom. But, taking the country throughout, there is reason to believe that not more than from 10 to 15 per cent. of the children born are so vaccinated; for it is found that in unions in which particular care is bestowed upon the public vaccinations, the number of these is from 85 to 90 per cent. of the births. If we estimate 80 per cent. only, as the number requiring to be provided for by the public vaccinators, the results of last year fall short of those which should be attained by nearly 100,000.

9. The still existing deficiencies will be made most obvious by taking a few examples of particular unions. Thus, in the Liverpool Union, the births registered were 9,150, but the vaccinations under one year of age only 5,268; in the Newport Union, Monmouthshire, for 1,585 births, there were only 634 vaccinations; in the Greenwich Union, 3,599 births, 1,922 vaccinations; in the Lambeth Union, 5,221 births, 2,194 vaccinations; in the Hastings Union, 673 births, 298 vaccinations; in the Richmond Union, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 406 births, 210 vaccinations, &c., &c. The district registrars also, in various parts of the kingdom, have reported to the Registrar General the prevalence of small-pox in their respective districts from neglect of vaccination; and in the metropolis (in which, as may be seen by the examples of the Greenwich and Lambeth Unions given above, the Act has been comparatively inoperative), the mortality from small-pox, in 1854, amounted to nearly 700, a number much higher than was observed in 1849 or 1850.

10. It is evident, then, that a great deal yet remains to be done to

secure the thorough vaccination of the people, and the more effectual repression of small-pox; and the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society, deeply convinced of the importance of prompt measures to secure these most necessary objects, and believing that the changes required can only be satisfactorily carried out by the Government, through the agency of that department of it charged with the care of the public health, respectfully solicit the earnest attention of the President of the Board of Health to the following exposition of the deficiencies in the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and of the evils which attach to the present system of administering vaccination throughout the kingdom.

I.—Deficiencies in the Compulsory Act.

(A.) The compulsory Act applies only to children born in England and Wales after a certain date; it does not extend to the whole existing population of England and Wales, nor to those who, whether adults or children, may at any time immigrate into this portion of the kingdom. This is a grave defect. It is well known that small-pox is largely imported into this country, and kept up by immigrants from Ireland, and this to such an extent, that it has been made a matter of complaint from towns in the north of England to the Poor Law Board. These Irish immigrants not only form a nidus for the disease in towns in which they collect in large numbers, as London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol, &c., &c., but they disseminate it throughout the country, as at harvest time, and in the season of hopping.

(B.) The Act professes to punish disobedience by fine or imprisonment, yet there is no one specially charged with its execution; no public officer of any kind, whose duty it is to proceed against offenders; a defect repeatedly alluded to by the district registrars throughout the country.*

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* Registrar General's Quarterly Returns for 1854.

(C.) The Act does not provide an efficient and workable system of registration, without which it is impossible to know how far it is carried out or not, and consequently to take steps which might be required to secure its more effectual working in any particular place. It is enacted, indeed, that every medical practitioner who has successfully vaccinated a child shall transmit to the registrar a duplicate certificate of the fact; but the returns of the registrars* from various parts of the country show that this portion of the Act is inoperative. When the circumstances are inquired into, it generally turns out that the vaccination has been performed, and that a certificate to that effect has been given to the parents, but that the public certificate is withheld. And this result can hardly be considered surprising when we reflect on the injustice, as well as impolicy, of arbitrarily requiring professional services from medical men, without any corresponding acknowledgment; an injustice the more conspicuous in the present instance, as provision is expressly made in the Act for the remuneration of the registrars for the extra services required of them under its provisions.

II.—DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of public vaccination in England and Wales is carried out, under the direction of the Poor Law Board, by medical men, who hold their office as public vaccinators by contracts with the Board of Guardians of their respective unions. The vaccinators keep two registers, one in which the names of all children vaccinated are entered at the time the operation is performed, the other in which the same names are re-entered at the end of a week, with a column showing the results of the vaccination. These registers are laid before the boards of guardians at their ordinary meetings, and the numbers "vaccinated," and "successfully vaccinated," extracted by the clerk. A return of these numbers is annually made to the Poor Law Board from each union; it is the province of one of the clerks in the office to receive and arrange these returns, which form the foundation of the measures which the Poor Law Board may take to remedy any neglect which may be brought to light in particular unions. In commenting on this system, the working of which has been most fully analyzed in the Report of the Epidemiological Society (pages 19–29), and the results of which are seen in the continued high mortality from small-pox in various parts of the country, it must be distinctly understood that no blame whatever is imputed to the Poor Law Board, and their immediate officials; on the contrary, they have labored with earnest and conscientious zeal in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and the errors to be pointed out reside entirely in the system itself.

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* Quarterly Returns, especially quarter ending 30th September, 1854.

(A.) It is manifest, in the first place, that the vaccination of the people, which is a measure undertaken by the State for the security of the public, has nothing in it of the character of alms, and does not fall properly under a department of government whose sole function is the distribution of alms, while it is equally obvious that it does fall naturally under a department charged with the maintenance of the public health. Had there been such a department in existence when vaccination was first made a matter of public concern, there can be no doubt that the duty would have been placed in their hands, and it is not only proper, but highly politic, that it should now be transferred to them. Vaccination, like many other great and beneficial discoveries, has had and still has prejudices to encounter, and it is of the last importance that it should be presented for public acceptance in the manner most calculated to soften and subdue these prejudices; but to stamp it with pauperism, or to give it even the semblance of an act of poor-law relief, is not to soften and to subdue, but to aggravate and add to prejudice, and this has unquestionably been the result (as has been repeatedly noticed by the Poor Law Board), and it has operated to retard the cause of vaccination.

(B.) The connection of vaccination with the poor law has had another most injurious effect, in deterring many medical men from becoming public vaccinators; their fear has been that, in accepting a contract with a board of guardians, they might render themselves liable to be looked upon in the light of parochial officers, rather than in that of merely public vaccinators; and this has been no hypothetical fear, as was proved on a recent flagrant occasion, when the public vaccinators of St. Pancras were instructed by the vestry, as of right, to assist the parochial medical officers in the treatment of cases of cholera, and when one of them, who was unable or unwilling to comply with this arbitrary command, was held up to public obloquy and threatened with dismissal from his office. In other instances, an evil of the reverse kind has obtained, and where men of character and standing would have been willing to contract, boards of guardians have thought proper to limit the contracts to the union medical officers. The result of the whole has been, to render these officers almost exclusively the public vaccinators of the kingdom. In dealing with this important but difficult topic, the council of the Epidemiological Society are particularly desirous not be misunderstood. The character and capability of the present public vaccinators are beyond all dispute, and they would not think for a moment of recommending interference with any existing contract, but it is obviously not desirable that the public arrangements should put any obstacle in the way of the employment of any competent medical practitioner, willing to undertake this great public duty; on the contrary, there is no way by which the people will be more surely attracted to vaccination, than by their being able to select the practitioner by whom they would desire it to be performed.

(C.) The present system has been faulty in this respect, that the provisions for the remuneration of public vaccinators have not been such as to secure their hearty and zealous co-operation. The most injurious consequences have undoubtedly resulted from this, both in limiting the numbers vaccinated and in discouraging the vaccinators from giving that pains and attention to watch the progress of the vaccine disease which are imperatively necessary, a point to which further allusion will be made hereafter.

(D.) But no compulsory enactment, however comprehensive and stringent; no alteration in the mode of appointing public vaccinators, however desirable; no additional remuneration and encouragement to them, however necessary, will be sufficient to secure the grand object to be had in view, the universal diffusion of vaccination and the extinction of small-pox, unless there be some competent and energetic medical officer to harmonize the whole system and keep it in constant activity; to examine continually its working, that what is defective may be immediately supplied, and, in cases in which it is required, to enforce the law, whether against those who refuse to submit to the vaccination, or against those who, by traveling about and improperly exposing themselves, notwithstanding the stringent penal enactments which exist to the contrary, diffuse small-pox throughout the kingdom. The necessity for the appointment of such an officer, as the keystone to any effective system, will be best demonstrated by a brief consideration of some of the more important duties which would devolve upon him.

(*a.*) It is presumed that he would be appointed by the Minister of Health; that his duties would be the superintendence of vaccination and the repression of small-pox; and that he would be a medical man thoroughly conversant with the subject, and of high standing, that he might command the respect of the profession.

(*b.*) It is presumed, also, that the contracts at present subsisting between the public vaccinators and their respective boards of guardians will have been transferred to the Minister of Health; that is to say, that the vaccinators will continue to discharge their functions as heretofore, subject, however, to the Board of Health, and no longer, in this respect, to the guardians or to the Poor Law Board.

(*c*.) It is presumed, further, that the Minister of Health will have been empowered to enter into contract with, or to appoint any other qualified medical men desiring to hold the office of public vaccinators.

(*d*.) The first duty, then, of the superintendent would be, to see that in each union of the kingdom there are provided proper facilities for vaccination, whether as regards—

(a.) The number of public vaccinators.
(b.) The number and position of the vaccination stations.
(c.) The arrangement of days and hours for vaccinations.
(d.) The arrangements for the inspection of the vaccinated.
(e.) The supply of good and sufficient lymph.

And to take care that the public vaccinators are adequately remunerated.

(*e*.) He would next devise a form of register to be kept by each public vaccinator, simple and less troublesome than the present form, inasmuch as it would require only one entry to be made of each case, but which would show, more definitely than at present, the results of each operation. The names might be extracted from this register at stated times, and forwarded to the respective district registrars, and thus the cumbrous plan of a full duplicate certificate transmitted to the registrar in each separate case dispensed with.

(*f*.) He would organize a more just and efficient system for the registration of vaccinations which may have been performed by private practitioners.

(*g*.) He would at short* intervals (as every month or two months) receive the returns of the numbers vaccinated in each vaccination district, and would compare them with the register of births. He would thus have his attention immediately called to those places in the kingdom in which vaccination does not proceed *pari passu* with the increase of the population. The possibility of keeping small-pox altogether out of a district, by thorough vaccination, has been demonstated in the report of the Epidemiological Society (pages 12 and 88), and it is only by such a step as that now suggested that it will even be possible to prevent epidemics of small-pox.

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* Report, pp. 27, 28; where the paramount importance of returns to a central superintendent at very short intervals is shown, and illustrations are given of the results arising from neglect of this.

(*h.*) It would also be his special duty in like maner to see that proper provision was made for the vaccination of all unvaccinated immigrants, and he would endeavor eventually to secure such an extension of a good plan of vaccination to Scotland and Ireland as would abolish much of the risk now run by the inhabitants of other portions of the kingdom from persons immigrating thence.

(*i.*) His duties would not merely extend to the providing for the performance of the operation of vaccination, but to the seeing that it was carefully and efficiently done. The necessity for extreme care in the performance of vaccination, and of watching it through its various stages, to render it an efficient safeguard against small-pox—an original doctrine of Jenner—has been dwelt on by a large number of medical men throughout the kingdom, with whom the Epidemiological Society have been in correspondence on the subject, and fears expressed by them, that in many instances the necessary precautions have been unheeded.* These views are strongly corroborated by the researches of Mr. Marson at the Small-pox Hospital, who has shown not only that there is a great difference in the amount of protection offered by vaccination, according to the care with which the operation has been performed, but that the vaccinations in England, while equal, or even superior, to those of France, have been far less efficaciously performed, on the whole, than those of Italy and Spain; still less than those of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, or Norway. The subject is one of extreme difficulty and importance, and quite impossible to be fully considered in a memorandum of this kind; but it forms, manifestly, one of the strongest arguments which can possibly be adduced for placing the superintendence of vaccination in the hands of persons fully competent to deal with such questions in all their bearings.

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* Mr. Goodwin, of Norwich, writes: "I have known surgeons, who do not limit themselves to any day or period for taking ichor, and on revaccinating children and young persons under these circumstances, more than a moiety have proved susceptible of the genuine vaccine disease."

Mr. Pooley, of Cirencester: "My experience leads me to believe that great carelessness exists on the part of many country practitioners as to the condition of the lymph when taken from the arm."

Mr. Jorden, of Belgrave subdistrict, St. George's, Hanover square: "I am sorry to say I find medical men are often careless and indifferent as to the age or state of the vaccine vesicle from which lymph is taken."

The above are given as illustrations; an immense number might be added to the same effect.

(*k.*) He would receive from the public vaccinators, and would solicit from the medical profession generally, a communication of all important facts observed with regard to the vaccine disease, and its protective power; and he would thus, from year to year, accumulate knowledge of an authentic kind, which would probably solve many still disputed questions. For example, as to the necessity of the renewal of the vaccine protection after a certain period of life; as to the continued activity of the original stock of lymph, and the like.

(*l.*) In concert with the National Vaccine Establishment, he would see that the vaccinators were duly supplied with good and effective lymph.

(*m.*) In the repression of small-pox, his duty would be to communicate with, or, if necessary, to visit any locality in which this disease might make its appearance in the epidemic form; to inquire immediately into the whole circumstances of the case, and to put in force all measures which might be required to arrest the pestilence. The possibility of arresting epidemics (after they have set in) by prompt and vigorous measures has been abundantly shown, and a marked defect of the present system has been, that it has not been such as to insure either the promptness or the vigor necessary for the purpose; an efficient discharge of this duty, and of that imposed in paragraph (*g*), would go far towards the annihilation of the small-pox in this kingdom.

(*n*.) It would be his duty to put the law in force against persons improperly exposing themselves or their offspring before a sufficient time has elapsed after an attack of small-pox.

(*o*.) The results of each year would be embodied in a report, which would exhibit the state of small-pox and vaccination throughout the kingdom.

11. For the establishment, then, of a proper provision for vaccination, and the suppression of small-pox, the following changes appear to be indispensable: That it be made a matter of legal obligation on all persons resident within England and Wales, whether born in that portion of the kingdom or not, to give evidence of being vaccinated; that a better system of registration be established; that the administration of public vaccinations be transferred from the Poor Law Board to the Board of Health; and that there be one or more medical superintendents under that Board, a general outline of whose duties has already been given. The fundamental changes being provided for by Act of Parliament, the details of administration would be directed by the Minister of Health, subject to the control of the Secretary of State.

12. The changes thus proposed have long been looked forward to by the President and Council of the Epidemiological Society as essential to a proper system of public vaccination. About a year ago, in a report on the amended bill of Lord Lyttleton, a copy of which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, while expressing their satisfaction that compulsory vaccination should be recognized by the Legislature, they dwelt on the administrative alterations required, and stated their conviction, "that the disconnection of public vaccination from the poor-law administration, and the placing it (as in other countries) under the superintendence of competent persons, whose sole duties should be the organizing and carrying out a system for the entire vaccination of the people, would be found to be ultimately indispensable." They desire now to express further

their opinion, that the time has arrived when this change should be effected, and that it ought to be carried out under the auspices of the Board of Health; and deeply concerned at the continued high mortality from small-pox in this country, they deem it a matter of imperative duty to urge upon the Minister of Health the propriety of at once conferring with the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and with the President of the Poor Law Board, with the view of framing some measure for carrying out the alterations suggested, during the present Session of Parliament.

FRANCE.

I. Si une vaccine qui a donné des boutons reguliers ne préserve pas toujours complètemente de la variole, elle l'oblige du moins à se reduire, à s'adoucir, à se transformer en cette eruption particulière qui a reçu le nom de varioloïde.

La varioloïde est sans doute de méme nature que la variole, mais elle n'en a ni la durée, ni la gravité : elle passe vite, et est presque toujours exempte de danger.

II. Il n'y a aucune bonne raison de croire que la vaccine, en prenant la place de la petite vérole, prépare l'economie à la fièvre typhoïde, ni aux scrophules, ni à aucune autre maladie.

La vaccine ne met aucun prix a ses bienfaits.

III. La vaccine ne transmet que la vaccine. On peut prendre le vaccin sur des sujets galeux, dartreux, scrophuleux, syphilisés, &c., il ne reproduit que la vaccine sans aucun mélange.

IV. Oui, le moment le plus opportun de pratiquer la vaccine c'est l'enfance. La raison en est évidente; la vaccine étant destinée à prendre la place de la petite vérole, il faut nécessairement que le préservatif précède le mal; or, quoi qu'elle soit de tous les âges, la petite vérole s'attache, cependant, de préférence aux enfants.

Toutes ces questions et beaucoup d'autres ont été traitées avec détail, dans les rapports que l'Académie de Médecine de France adresse tous les ans à l'autorité supérieure; et comme nous ne pouvons que nous répéter, nous prenons la liberté d'y renvoyer M. le Président du Département Sanitaire du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique. (Voir, entr'autres, les dix dernier rapports de 1849 à 1854.)

PORTUGAL.

I. In Portugal, experience has proved that vaccination, even where most successful, does not give complete security against death by small-pox; as well as that the exemption from attacks of small-pox resulting from the influence of vaccination is of longer or shorter duration in proportion to the greater or less activity and strength of the vaccine lymph. The prophylactic and preservative virtue of the vaccine seems to be in an inverse proportion to its age, that is to say, to the number of its transmissions.

If vaccination does not completely answer all the expectations raised by its glorious discovery, it is nevertheless certain that at least it preserves the greater number of persons, who have been properly vaccinated, from the small-pox, and considerably lessens its virulence in others.

II. Experience has not furnished facts which give sufficient grounds for concluding or suspecting that vaccinated persons are, on that account, more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any other infective disease, or of scrofula, or of phthisis; or that, in short, their health is disadvantageously affected on account of their being vaccinated. On the contrary, there are some instances which lead to the belief that vaccination may be favorable to the dispersion of certain tumors of a scrofulous and erectile nature (*nævi materni*).

III. There are no ascertained instances which give any reason to believe or suspect that lymph from a true vaccine vesicle has been the vehicle of syphilitic, or scrofulous, or other constitutional infection to vaccinated persons. Nor is it ascertained that any medical practitioner, however unskillful, has produced the inoculation of another disease instead of the proposed vaccination.

IV. Experience has shown that vaccination may be successful both at early periods of life and in adult age. It appears, however, that the most favorable period of life for vaccination, to be successful, is from three to six months of age; as well as that the vaccine lymph, *cæteris paribus*, when taken from children, appears to be more active and sure in its effects than that taken from adults.

PRUSSIA.

I. Properly performed, successful vaccination is in most cases a protection against small-pox. This protection, however, lasts with certainty only for a number of years hitherto not precisely determined. Revaccination is therefore generally recommended; and, in case of an epidemic of small-pox, is even ordered as early as within two years of the period of a previous successful vaccination.

Vaccinated persons, if afterwards attacked by small-pox, are not in all instances secure against a fatal termination of the disease; for the course and issue of every feverish disease depends upon the concurrence of incalculable circumstances. There are even cases known of second attacks of true small-pox in which the second attack has proved fatal.

II. There is no reason to assume that vaccinated persons contract a greater susceptibility to typhoid fever and other infective epidemic diseases, or to scrofula and phthisis; but, on the other hand, it has been clearly established that in consequence of vaccination mortality has decreased.

The apparent extension of the above diseases is to be attributed to increase of population.

III. It is not to be assumed or apprehended that by vaccinating with clear lymph, taken from a true Jennerian vesicle between the seventh and ninth day of its development, the germ of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional diseases can be transferred and inoculated. Nor that a duly educated, careful medical practitioner can, by mistake, use for further vaccination another product of disease from the vaccinated arm instead of lymph of the above-described quality.

The apprehension in question would arise if the medical practitioner should inoculate with the secretion of a pustule already in the stage of suppuration, or of one which had transformed itself into an ulcer.

IV. The results of vaccination, introduced by law into the Prussian States, justify the recommendation of general vaccination in the years of childhood. It is beyond a doubt, that, during the prevalence of small-pox epidemics, before the introduction of vaccination, children especially were either carried off, or incurred, as consequences of the disease, very serious injuries, which affected them through life, such as loss of sight or of hearing, disfiguring scars, &c.

For this reason, vaccination, to be beneficial, must be performed on children, particularly as the operation is borne without the least danger even in the first months of life. It is, however, indispensably necessary that every precaution for its correct performance should be taken, and that the reasons which in individual cases may exist against the operation should meet with proper consideration.

NOTE BY DR. HOPPE, ON THE REVACCINATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

In consequence of the frequent and constantly recurring unequivocal experience, that individuals, who in their youth had been successfully vacccinated, were nevertheless at more advanced age attacked with small-pox, and in consequence of the increased frequency of cases of small-pox among the troops of this country, my predecessor in office was induced to recommend to the army-surgeons the practice of revaccinating the soldiers; and the result was, that revaccination, to a larger or smaller extent, took place with visible success in the year 1832 in many corps of the army.

Under the sanction of a Royal Order in Council of June 16, 1834, this proceeding was then passed into a law, entitled, "Directions for guarding against the Small-pox in the Army," of which a copy is hereto annexed.

In obedience to these directions, all recruits who do not bear on their persons unmistakable marks of small-pox, from which they have already recovered, or who cannot show, by a certificate of vaccination, that they have already been successfully revaccinated within two years of their entering the army, must, within the first six months after their joining the same, be revaccinated by the army-surgeon by at least ten punctures on each arm.

According to the above directions, the vaccine lymph requisite for revaccination ought, if possible, to be taken from youthful individuals vaccinated for the first time. More recent experience, however, has shown that inoculation with the lymph taken from genuine vaccine pustules of grown-up and revaccinated persons has a similar good effect; and, consequently, the latter is almost universally employed by army-surgeons for revaccination.

The results of this revaccination in the Prussian army have been satisfactory in every respect; for while the proportion has hitherto progressively increased* of those in whom genuine cow-pox, regular in its course, has resulted from revaccination, the number of cases of small-pox in the army has continued to diminish.

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* In the year 1833 it amounted to thirty-one, in the year 1855 (on the contrary) to sixty-three per cent.

The following is a statement of cases of small-pox in its different forms in the army, for the years to which it relates:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1834	619	38	1838	111	7
1835	259	5	1839	89	2
1836	130	9	1840	74	2
1837	94	3	1855	12	....

Revaccination does not, indeed, as experience has already shown, act as an *absolute* protection against infection by small-pox, since cases still occur, though rarely, in which persons who had been vaccinated *with success* have been at an earlier or remoter period attacked by small-pox. The disease, however, then almost always manifests itself in a much milder form, and is of a much slighter and more favorable character.

RUSSIA.

NOTE FROM THE RUSSIAN MINISTER TO LORD WODEHOUSE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Dès la réception de la note de Lord Wodehouse, &c., en date du $\frac{\text{29 Octobre}}{\text{10 Novembre}}$ 1856, le Ministère Imperiale s'est empressé de demander au Dept. de Médecine, par l'entremise de M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, les renseignemens que le Gouvt. Britannique a témoigné le désir d'obtenir sur certain points relatifs à la valeur hygiénique de la vaccine.

Le s.s., &c., a l'honneur d'informer M. le Ministre d'Angleterre, que le Conseil de Médecine a été chargé de recueillir ces renseignemens. Le s.s. tient cependant à prévenir Lord Wodehouse que les données dont il s'agit ne pourront être réunies avec autant de célérité que le Gouvt. Britannique semble le désirer: la grande étendue de l'empire ne permet pas d'achever en peu de temps les recherches que les autorités médicales se sont empressés d'ordonner pour satisfaire au vœu du Gouvt. Anglais.

Le s.s. profite, &c.,

(Signé) J. Tolstoy.

St. Petersbourg, le 3 April 1857.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

1. Sweden.

I. Experience has shown, in Sweden, that successful vaccination confers on persons subject to its influence a very large exemption from attacks of small-pox, at least for several years (the time to be fixed by further experience). In vaccinated persons affected by small-pox, its decursus (course) is in most cases modified, mild, and without danger to life and future health. In the relatively few cases where the opportunity (susceptibility) for small-pox continues totally unchecked by previous apparently successful vaccination, this operation of course does not confer security against death by that disease.

II. The experience of Sweden has given no reason whatever for the belief or suspicion that vaccinated persons, in being rendered less susceptible of small-pox, become more susceptible of typhoid fever, or of any other infective disease, or of scrofula and phthisis, or that their health is in any other way disadvantageously affected.

III. No positive fact, authorizing the belief or suspicion that lymph from a true Jennerian vesicle may be the vehicle of syphilitic or other constitutional infection, has been reported to the Swedish General Board of Health; but the law concerning vaccination prescribes, as a due precaution in this respect, that vaccine matter must never be taken from persons who, after careful examination, are not found to be exempt from syphilis and other constitutional diseases, or from children whose parents are known or suspected to be, or have been, infected with any such disease. That a duly educated medical practitioner ever should inoculate, by mistake, some other disease instead of the proposed vaccination, is not admissible.

IV. The law in Sweden concerning vaccination prescribes, as a general rule, that children should be vaccinated before the age of two years. When small-pox is epidemic, vaccination ought to take place even in the first months of life. Revaccination, generally *recommended* at the age of fifteen years, is *prescribed* for recruits of the army and navy. Experience has justified all those prescripts.*

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* The above answers from the Royal Swedish General Board of Health are stated by the Board to be founded, not only on the official Reports which the Board during a period of forty years (1817–1856) has received from all the vaccinators in the kingdom, but also on opinions now given by the Medical Society of Sweden, and by several medical men especially competent in the subject. They may consequently be justly considered as the true results of Swedish experience in vaccination. The Board also transmit from the Register Office of the kingdom a summary account of the population, births, and deaths in Sweden, during the last 107 years; distinguishing those due to small-pox. This document alone gives decisive answers to the first two and most important questions considered; and the Board believe they need no comment to prove, beyond doubt, the great influence of vaccination in Sweden as an invaluable, although not absolute, preventive against one of the most destructive diseases that ever afflicted mankind.

Small-pox Death-Rates for the Kingdom of Sweden for the One Hundred and Seven Years, 1749–1855.—Calculated by Mr. Haile, from facts officially communicated.

YEAR.	*SMALL POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.	YEAR.	SMALL-POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.	YEAR.	SMALL-POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.	YEAR.	SMALL-POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.	YEAR.	SMALL-POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.	YEAR.	SMALL-POX DEATHS PER MILLION OF LIVING POPULATION.
1749	2,543	1767	2,102	1785	2,361	1803	611	1821	14	1839	621
1750	3,494	1768	5,314	1786	311	1804	605	1822	4	1840	207
1751	3,106	1769	5,069	1787	823	1805	449	1823	15	1841	75
1752	5,714	1770	2,581	1788	2,534	1806	613	1824	226	1842	18
1753	4,395	1771	2,152	1789	3,137	1807	884	1825	449	1843	8
1754	3,735	1772	2,674	1790	2,734	1808	757	1826	223	1844	2
1755	2,546	1773	5,979	1791	1,421	1809	1,007	1827	212	1845	2
1756	4,226	1774	1,029	1792	878	1810	347	1828	90	1846	$0\frac{3}{5}$
1757	5,475	1775	631	1793	942	1811	291	1829	19	1847	4
1758	3,783	1776	737	1794	1,757	1812	167	1830	36	1848	21
1759	2,074	1777	943	1795	2,955	1813	225	1831	211	1849	99
1760	1,865	1778	3,178	1796	1,963	1814	126	1832	218	1850	395
1761	3,002	1779	7,196	1797	751	1815	191	1833	387	1851	707
1762	4,879	1780	1,593	1798	585	1816	277	1834	352	1852	433
1763	6,011	1781	699	1799	1,609	1817	96	1835	147	1853	78
1764	2,335	1782	1,165	1800	5,126	1818	120	1836	45	1854	57
1765	2,387	1783	1,832	1801	2,563	1819	63	1837	117	1855	11
1766	2,045	1784	5,810	1802	644	1820	55	1838	583		

Population, Births, and Deaths in Sweden (Finland excepted) during Half a Century before and Half a Century after the Establishment of Vaccination, extracted from the original Reports of the Clergy to the Royal General Registry Office.

YEAR.	Population at the end of the Year.	Born alive during the year.	MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.		
			Total.	From Small-pox. *See Note* (*).	From Typhus and Typhoid Fever.
1749	....	59,483	49,516	*4,453	3,948
1750	....	64,511	47,622	*6,180	3,581
1751	1,785,727	69,291	46,902	*5,546	3,398
1752	....	64,973	49,467	*10,302	2,857
1753	....	66,007	43,905	*8,000	3,126
1754	1,837,314	68,795	48,645	*6,862	3,505
1755	....	70,008	51,090	*4,705	3,609
1756	....	67,987	52,062	*7,858	4,320
1757	1,870,372	61,675	55,829	*10,241	5,502
1758	....	63,262	60,527	*7,104	5,566
1759	....	63,865	49,162	*3,910	5,413
1760	1,893,248	68,384	46,721	*3,568	5,339
1761	....	67,324	49,143	*5,731	4,753
1762	....	68,268	59,994	*9,389	6,022
1763	1,940,011	68,231	64,180	*11,662	8,342
1764	....	67,988	53,364	*4,562	7,350
1765	....	65,872	54,566	*4,697	6,120
1766	1,981,600	67,061	49,726	*4,092	5,445
1767	....	70,744	51,272	*4,189	5,132
1768	....	67,719	54,751	*10,650	4,054
1769	2,015,127	66,954	54.991	*10,215	4,499
1770	....	67,172	58,071	*5.215	4,555
1771	....	65,988	56,827	*4,362	5,983
1772	2,032,516	58,972	76,362	*5,435	12,846
1773	....	51,164	105,139	*12,130	20,137
1774	....	68,520	44,463	2,065	4,947
1775	2,020,847	71,642	49,949	1,275	4,920
1776	....	66,869	45,692	1,503	5,358
1777	....	67,689	51,096	1,943	4,439
1778	....	71,901	55,018	6,607	4,337
1779	....	76,387	59,325	15,102	3,959
1780	2,118,281	75,122	45,731	3,374	3,394
1781	....	71,130	54,333	1,485	4,137
1782	....	68,488	58,247	2,482	5,046
1783	....	64,969	60.213	3,915	5,464
1784	....	67,605	63,795	12,453	6,494
1785	2,149,773	67,497	60,770	5,077	6,785
1786	....	70,935	55,955	671	6,989
1787	....	68,328	51,981	1,771	6,500
1788	....	74,019	57,320	5,462	5,858
1789	....	70,127	69,583	6,764	14,226
1790	2,158,232	66,710	63,589	5,893	11,408
1791	....	71,613	55,946	3,101	3,259

NOTE (*).—1. From 1749 to 1773 the above-mentioned mortality from small-pox (variola) embraces the mortality from measles (morbilli) also, because the notices about these two diseases have been given under the same title in the formularies; from 1774 only small-pox.

2. To "typhus and typhoid fever" are referred—from 1749 to 1773, the diseases called in the formularies *febris continua, causus, febris petechialis, contagiosa;* from 1774 to 1801, *febris continua, causus, febris septica et petechialis;* from 1802 to 1811, *febres continuæ et septicæ, scarlatina, miliaria;* from 1812 to 1820, *febres cujuscumque generis;* from 1821 to 1830, *febres nervosæ, septicæ, remittentes, et intermittentes.* Of all the other diseases specified in the formularies *no one* can be referred to the denomination "typhoid fever."

3. The average ratio of mortality in Sweden has been calculated as follows: 1751–1760, *one* in 37·0; 1761–1770, *one* in 37·4; 1771–1780, *one* in 38·1; 1781–1790, *one* in 37·2; 1791–1800, *one* in 40·8; 1801–1810, *one* in 37·7; 1811–1820, *one* in 40·1; 1821–1830, *one* in 44·1; 1831–1840, *one* in 44·5; 1841–1850, *one* in 49·6.

YEAR.	Population at the end of the Year.	Born alive during the year.	MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.		
			Total.	From Small-pox.	From Typhus and Typhoid Fever.
1792	....	81,063	52,958	1,939	4,226
1793	....	77,033	54,376	2,103	4,533
1794	....	76,429	53,377	3,964	4,476
1795	2,281,137	72,947	63,619	6,740	5,010
1796	....	79,446	56,474	4,503	3,835
1797	....	80,374	55,036	1,733	4,141
1798	....	78,593	53,862	1,357	4,737
1799	....	75,274	59,192	3,756	4,928
1800	2,347,303	67,555	73,928	12,032	5,872
1801	....	70,629	61,317	6,057	5,594
1802	....	74,954	56,035	1,533	5,634
1803	....	74,644	56,577	1,461	6,265
1804	....	76,443	59,584	1,460	6,860
1805	2,427,408	76,552	56,663	1,090	6,023
1806	....	74,581	65,728	1,482	7,179
1807	....	75,842	62,318	2,129	8,065
1808	....	73,963	82,311	1,814	12,527
1809	....	64,300	93,532	2,404	21,171
1810	2,377,851	78,916	75,607	824	9,193
1811	....	84,862	69.246	698	7,430
1812	....	81,079	73,095	404	8,058
1813	....	72,021	66,266	547	6,261
1814	....	75,837	60,959	308	5,555
1815	2,465,066	85,239	57,829	472	5,325
1816	....	87,644	56,225	690	4,590
1817	....	83,821	60,863	242	5,789
1818	....	85,714	61,745	305	6,359
1819	....	84,250	69,881	161	7,210
1820	2,584,690	84,841	62,930	143	5,877
1821	....	92,072	66,416	37	5,853
1822	....	94,309	59,390	11	5,141
1823	2,687,457	98,259	56,067	39	4,166
1824	....	93,577	56,256	618	3,903
1825	2,771,252	100,315	56,465	1,243	3,962
1826	2,805,350	97,125	63,027	625	5,294
1827	2,828,568	88,138	64,920	600	7,871
1828	2,848,062	95,354	75,860	257	9,847
1829	2,864,831	99,488	82,719	53	9,264
1830	2,888,082	94,625	69,251	104	7,353
1831	2,901,061	88,253	75,274	612	The causes of death from disease not longer specified, except the Small pox.
1832	2,922.845	89,862	68,078	622	
1833	2,959,257	100,309	63,947	1,145	
1834	2,983,144	100,231	76.294	1,049	
1835	3.025,439	98,144	55,738	445	
1836	3,061,533	96,857	60,763	138	
1837	3,080,538	94,616	75,611	361	
1838	3.096,794	90,565	74.309	1,805	
1839	3,115,169	91,363	72,988	1,934	
1840	3,138,887	98,160	63,555	650	
1841	3,173,349	95,734	61,279	237	
1842	3,207,141	100.976	67,177	58	
1843	3,237,180	99,154	69,115	9	
1844	3,275,864	104,693	66,009	6	
1845	3,316,536	103.660	62,074	6	
1846	3,343,556	99,703	72,683	2	
1847	3,363,330	99,179	79,405	13	
1848	3.399,341	102,524	66,513	71	
1849	3.443,803	112,304	67,842	341	
1850	3,482,541	110.399	68,514	1,376	
1851	3,516,889	111,065	72,506	2,488	
1852	3,541,399	108.305	80,090	1,534	
1853	3,562,462	111,407	84,047	279	
1854	3.606,987	120,107	70.846	204	
1855	3,639,332	115.072	77,734	41	

2. NORWAY.

I. The Committee must answer this question affirmatively on the whole, but feel it their duty to remark, that, during periods of intercurrent epidemic small-pox, some few fatal cases have occurred among persons who have been vaccinated. Our experience dates from 1811, when vaccination was made obligatory in this country by law. The Committee do not, however, venture to affirm that vaccination has always been performed here in the most satisfactory manner possible, as an effective vaccination ought usually to be accompanied by fever. The intensity of the matter and the number of punctures should probably be specially considered.

II. As almost all persons in Norway are vaccinated, and as we are without data for an exact comparison with a previous time, the Committee are not able to answer the question as to typhoid fever and other infective diseases. With respect to scrofula and phthisis, there are certainly some medical men of opinion that these diseases have of late become more prevalent; but, as regards this being attributable to vaccination, we have no experience to warrant an opinion.

III. The Committee do not venture to assert, with positive facts in view, that other diseases are transmitted by vaccination, but they cannot avoid remarking that there are in Norway enlightened medical men who conceive that they have proofs of such transmission having taken place.

IV. Experience has taught us that in the great majority of cases vaccination may be performed without danger in the earliest infancy; but the experience of the Committee, as well as that of several other medical men, has also shown, on many occasions, that infants, after vaccination, do not unfrequently become sickly in various ways. As it hardly ever happens that the first case of epidemic small-pox occurs in a child, the Committee (particularly on account of the difficulty of control), in their proposal for a new law on vaccination, have not hesitated to recommend deferring it until school-time begins.

WIRTEMBERG.

I. The experience made in Wirtemberg, where vaccination has been legally enforced since the year 1818, has proved—

That the preservative power of vaccination against small-pox is not absolute, but that in a limited portion of vaccinated individuals, after a shorter or longer period, there arises again a susceptibility to the infection of small-pox;

That small-pox, however, in the great majority of cases where it befalls vaccinated individuals, assumes the mitigated form of so-called varioloid, mostly running its course as a trifling disease, free from danger, and only in a small number of vaccinated persons assumes the severer form of variola vera, which, in solitary instances, has a fatal issue.

The following statement, abridged from official documents, relates to the only important small-pox epidemic (1848–50) that has taken place in our country since the introduction of vaccination, and illustrates in figures the influence of vaccination upon the course and mortality of small-pox.

		VARIOLOID.	VAR. VERA.	DIED.
Per 100	Not inoculated	*24·4 per cent.	*76·6 per cent.	39 per cent.
	Unsuccessfully inoculated	28·2 "	71·8 "	36·9 "
	Successfully inoculated	93·0 "	7·0 "	3·5 "
	Successfully vaccinated	91·0 "	8·9 "	1·7 "

* N. B.—These figures must be slightly inaccurate, as their total makes 101 instead of 100. I have no means of checking the calculation.—J. S.

II. Mortality has decreased, and the mean duration of life increased in Wirtemberg, as statistical evidence proves, since the introduction of vaccination. In one sense there is a greater susceptibility for other diseases, for persons who formerly died of small-pox in their infancy could not possibly die of other diseases; and thus, of course, a greater number must be carried off by these other diseases, which, however, have not in the least degree been increased as to their dangerousness or mortality. As regards scrofula, experience has only shown that in predisposed persons it sometimes manifests itself after vaccination, just as after other exanthemata; but at any rate, not nearly so frequently or severely as formerly was the case after small-pox. As to the fact that vaccination is thoroughly without any injurious action on health, the medical profession of Wirtemberg (in answer to questions issued a few years ago by the Government) has expressed almost unanimously the most decided of opinions; and the infinitesimal minority who affirmed an opposite opinion could not support it by scientific or practical considerations.

III. In Wirtemberg hitherto no cases have come to the knowledge of the authorities of syphilis being communicated by vaccination, but it is enjoined on the vaccinators in their instructions, that they never shall vaccinate with lymph taken from a sick or ailing, or other than healthy child.

IV. In Wirtemberg the law requires that all children shall be vaccinated before completing their third year of age, except only in case of continual sickness or indisposition. By far the greater number are vaccinated within the first year; and experience is in all respects in favor of this course; first, because infants bear vaccination better than elder children, while the preservative power of vaccination has by no means proved less effective in the former than in the latter; and, secondly, because the number of individuals liable to small-pox is thus as far as possible diminished.

F.

AN ANALYTICAL EXAMINATION of all the Cases admitted, during Sixteen Years, at the SMALL-POX and VACCINATION HOSPITAL, LONDON; with a view to illustrate the Pathology of Small-pox, and the protective influence of Vaccination, in degrees varying according as the Vaccination has been perfectly or imperfectly performed. By J. F. MARSON, Resident Surgeon to the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London.

(*From the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London*, Vol. xxxvi.)

WITHIN the last few years small-pox has been several times epidemic in London. Many vaccinated, as well as unvaccinated, persons have been attacked by it, and the public have become, in consequence, somewhat anxious about their security. I have, therefore, thought that the profession would be interested, and that they might possibly elicit useful information from the leading particulars, arranged and classified, of the patients admitted for sixteen years, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London. During the period alluded to—1836 to 1851, inclusive—small-pox has been epidemic four times, viz., in 1838, 1844, 1848, and 1851, besides a short epidemic in the winter of 1840–1. Rather more than half of the patients admitted with small-pox into the hospital have had the disease after having been vaccinated. The particulars of each patient were entered at the time in the register of the Hospital, in the majority of instances by myself. Having analyzed these records with minute accuracy and strict fidelity, I beg now to place the results before the Society.

The analysis will be found to have reference principally to the following points:

1. Natural small-pox.
2. Small-pox after small-pox.
    a. After natural small-pox.
    b. " inoculation.
3. Small-pox after vaccination.
    a. Number of cicatrices.
    b. Character of cicatrices.
    c. Vaccinated, but without cicatrices.
4. Febrile eruptive diseases mistaken for small-pox.

No one could be long in attendance at the Small-pox Hospital, and fail to be struck by the remarkable difference presented to his notice between the vaccinated and unvaccinated patients, and also between the vaccinated cases themselves, some patients having small-pox in a mild form, wholly devoid of danger, whilst others have it in great severity, scarcely, if at all, lessened by the previous vaccination. Under these circumstances it became desirable to ascertain carefully, so far as possible, all the antecedents regarding the vaccination of each individual admitted, with a view of discovering, if possible, the cause of this difference, to be able to account for the extreme mildness of the disease in some cases, and the danger and unmitigated course, sometimes death, in others.

Small-pox in the unprotected remains to this day as virulent as it perhaps ever was, destroying about one-third of all whom it attacks, and is especially destructive to infantile life. Vaccination, when performed in infancy, affords almost complete protection against the fatality of small-pox up to the period of puberty. This disease does not usually occur after vaccination until several years have elapsed; at least, such is the general experience of the Small-pox Hospital, although there have been some instances to the contrary. The particulars unfortunately, of the progress of the vaccination, as observed by medical men, are but rarely noted at the time, and preserved,* so that when variola occurs it becomes necessary to trust to the accounts given of the vaccination by the patients themselves or their friends, and to observe carefully the appearance of the cicatrices left by the vaccination ; small-pox occurring in the great majority of instances in persons between 15 and 30 years of age, the vaccination having been, with but few exceptions, performed in infancy. After this lapse of time from vaccination, the most trustworthy evidence we can generally obtain of its perfection is from the cicatrices, and this evidence I shall be able to show is a very good guide to the general amount of protection conferred by vaccination, if not to be depended on even in each indivdual case, it is so when the observation is extended and applied to the community at large. My intention in bringing this subject before the Society is not to dwell upon individual cases, except so far as they form one comprehensive whole ; but to look at the subject in its widest grasp, to treat of the cases in the aggregate, by hundreds and by thousands, as they have occurred in hospital practice extended over a series of years. A few exceptional cases could, perhaps, be found to the rule of practice it will seem desirable to draw from the accompanying records ; but these very exceptional cases have been the cause of complicating the subject so much when viewed from a limited range, that the profession have been in some doubt what to do, and what to recommend ; to endeavor to set these doubts at rest, and to contribute to the public good by indicating how the practice of vaccination may be improved, is the aim of this communication.

It will, perhaps, be objected, and very properly, that the experience of an hospital, as regards the mortality, is not the best criterion by which to judge of the true value of vaccination. In this I would entirely agree, if the evidence rested alone on the mortality ; such, however, is not the case. No one is more alive than myself to the great amount of evil, as well as the great amount of good attendant on hospitals; of evil from collecting the sick together in large numbers, and I would have been the last to have brought forward the experience gained in an hospital of the protective influence of vaccination, as observed in England, if a tithe of the same amount of information on this particular subject, and collected in the same systematic way, were available from other sources; but, unfortunately, it is not.

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* There are records, posted alphabetically, of all the persons vaccinated at the Small-pox Hospital, from 1799 to 1838.

Although the inferences drawn on any disease, from the mortality of hospitals exclusively, might fairly be objected to, for the reasons well explained by Mr. Farr, in the "Third Annual Report of the Registrar General," 8vo., p. 97, still these inferences are not without their value, as the class of cases reported on can generally be obtained in much larger numbers at hospitals than from any other source, and when allowances have been made, as I have made them, in reporting on the patients, and drawing the averages from them collectively at the Small-pox Hospital, we can arrive very nearly at the truth, the great object I have had before me in undertaking these inquiries. To obtain this point, all the patients have been entirely excluded, in calculating the averages, who were affected by superadded disease, just as much as if they had never been admitted into the hospital at all, and the deductions have been made from those who were seemingly affected by small-pox only. All practical men will readily admit that it is impossible, even in rural practice, to meet with a large number of cases of any one disease, unmixed with and uninfluenced by other diseases. The same thing occurs in hospital practice. Patients suffering from other diseases are attacked by small-pox and die, who would recover from small-pox but for the injury done to the constitution by the previous disease; and although a large majority of the fatal cases, from superadded disease, at the Small-pox Hospital, has undoubtedly arisen from erysipelas, gangrene, &c.,* the same thing, unfortunately, is taking place often at our general hospitals, as well as at the Small-pox Hospital, and has given occasion, within the last few years, for the production of papers on hospital disease ;[*] but, in general hospitals, the evil seems to be of less consequence—or, at all events, was less thought of—than at the Small-pox Hospital, because the deaths and other results do not there, as they do at the Small-pox Hospital, interfere with a great scientific and pathological question, namely, the protective influence of vaccination. Assuming, however, the Society will give me credit for being fully alive to these evils of hospitals, and for having used my utmost care to exclude, so far as possible, from my calculations of averages of mortality, all cases affected specially by hospital mischief, as well as other forms of superadded disease, such as phthisis ; the several *idiopathic* inflammations of vital organs, as pneumonia ; puerperal fever —a disease closely allied probably to erysipelas, if not identical with it, &c., &c.

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* Observations on Ochlesis, or the Disorder generated by the accumulation of the Sick, by George Gregory, M. D. "Medical Times," vol. xix., No. 496, p. 481.

A most unfortunate and indirectly fatal complication is gonorrhœa, both in the male and female ; to the latter more especially. From the inability of the patients to use ablution, carefully, themselves to the parts affected once or twice daily, and from the extremely disagreeable nature of this duty for others to perform for them, the parts are not always kept properly clean, the consequence is they are very apt to become gangrenous ; absorption of the gangrenous matter ensues, which is followed by pyæmia, phlebitis, the formation of large abscesses all over the body, in short, the usual train of evils produced by the absorption of a morbid animal poison : these cases have been included, of course, in the returns under the head of gangrene, but they would not have arisen had it not been for the gonorrhœa. Allowances having been thus made, the patients are described, as far as it is, perhaps, possible to describe them, as suffering from small-pox only, as much uninfluenced by other diseases as the same number of cases would be if taken from private

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[†] Cases of Hospital Gangrene, and of diffuse Inflammation of the Cellular Membrane, which occurred in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in December, 1845, and January, 1847, by Holmes Coote, Esq., and Luther Holden, Esq. "Lancet," 1847, vol. i., p. 441. The Nature and Treatment of Erysipelas, being the subject for the Jacksonian Prize for the year 1849, by Peter Hinckes Bird, Esq. MS. Library of thè College of Surgeons.

and parochial practice, where the accommodation for the sick is often anything but favorable for their recovery, except in selected cases, which, of course, would not apply to the community at large, as this question ought to be applied, any more than hospital cases, so that when the remaining evils between hospital and private and parochial practice have been relatively balanced, the results would be, perhaps, nearly the same.

Viewing the question, then, as it actually occurs in practice, and to simplify and enable me to make my report on this large number of patients, 5,982, as clear and concise as appeared to me to be possible, they have been arranged annually for sixteen years on one systematic plan, and from these annual and other tables, altogether eighty-seven tables, the whole have been combined, and finally formed into a series of six tables, comprising, it is hoped, most of the principal points of interest in the inquiry.

Of the series, the first table shows the number of patients admitted at the hospital in each year, distinguishing males from females, whether vaccinated or otherwise, and gives the outline of the disease under which each was suffering. It includes 185 cases of febrile diseases, principally eruptive, but not variolous, although sent to the hospital as such, and furnishes the result of the whole, with the rate per cent. of mortality.

The second table gives an analysis of all the cases of small-pox, viz. 5,797, classed under nine different headings, the form of the disease in each case, and the result, with the rate per cent. of mortality under each division.

The third table gives the ages of the unprotected patients, and the rate per cent. of mortality, calculated at different periods of life, for every five years up to thirty, and every ten years afterwards.

The fourth table further exhibits, separately, the leading particulars of 3,094 cases of small-pox after vaccination, showing, from a careful examination of each patient, the number and character of the vaccine cicatrices, the form of the variolous disease, and the result, with the rate per cent. of mortality from small-pox, after deducting the cases of superadded disease. It also shows the rate of mortality from small-pox in patients having one vaccine cicatrix, particularizing whether good or indifferent, and the average; as well as with two, three, or more cicatrices; and of those reported to have been vaccinated, but who were without any cicatrix.

The fifth table shows, in quinquennial periods, the ages of the vaccinated patients when attacked by small-pox; *where* they were vaccinated, and the rate of mortality.

And the sixth table states, in periods of five years, the ages of the patients at the time they were vaccinated, who have subsequently been admitted with small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital.

There is probably no subject in the whole range of medical science to which the numerical method of investigation is more applicable than to the results obtained, and the effect produced, on life by vaccination. At the present day it is unnecessary for me to dwell on its advantages over other modes of inquiry. It has, fortunately for the advancement of our art, taken the place, in a great measure, of hypothesis and mere opinion, which was of but little value, for the most part, on subjects of inquiry like the present, unsupported by any documentary evidence, compared with the exactness we arrive at by arranging and classifying a large number of kindred cases, and drawing our deductions from the whole. Much the same impression might have been, and doubtless was, often left on a careful, observant mind, but then other persons could not have been equally satisfied that the deductions drawn were the correct ones, as they can be when the cases and the particulars are placed numerically before them, and from which each inquirer can form his own opinions. The tables which I have thus arranged, and now present to the society, contain information which has occupied a portion of every day in collecting for sixteen years, and which may be combined and studied in a variety of ways. On some of the leading features of each table I will proceed to offer a few comments, taking them in the order of succession.

TABLE I.

Summary and General Classification of the patients admitted annually at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, during a Period of Sixteen Years, from 1836 *to* 1851, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	Number of patients.			Natural small-pox.		Small-pox after small-pox.		Small-pox after vaccination with and without cicatrices.		Small-pox after vaccination or inoculation.		Febrile diseases, principally eruptive, but not variolous, although sent to hospital as such.		RESULTS.					
															Died.				Rate per cent. of mortality.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Discharged.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Affected by super-added disease.	
1836	215	114	329	185	70	1	......	131	12	......	......	12	2	245	59	25	84	4	25·53
1837	156	95	251	142	44	......	......	97	1	......	......	12	1	205	31	15	46	5	18·32
1838	424	288	712	387	155	......	......	306	33	......	......	19	....	524	117	71	188	30	26·40
1839	102	53	155	61	22	......	......	83	4	1	1	10	....	128	16	11	27	1	17·41
1840	186	141	327	189	87	3	......	124	8	......	......	11	....	232	52	43	95	5	29·05
1841	209	148	357	189	64	2	1	151	10	......	......	15	....	282	51	24	75	5	21·00
1842	91	64	155	77	30	2	......	62	4	......	......	14	....	121	23	11	34	4	21·93
1843	92	68	160	77	27	2	......	69	......	......	......	12	....	133	21	6	27	3	16·87
1844	391	256	647	302	117	4	3	337	30	......	......	4	1	496	87	64	151	18	23·33
1845	240	144	384	137	63	4	......	227	15	......	......	16	1	305	54	25	79	3	20·57
1846	96	56	152	57	22	2	......	88	7	......	......	5	....	123	17	12	29	2	19·07
1847	270	191	461	167	50	8	3	275	28	......	......	11	....	380	49	32	81	10	17·57
1848	449	247	696	254	103	4	2	428	63	......	......	10	....	528	99	69	168	39	24·13
1849	123	77	200	71	22	4	......	115	11	......	......	10	....	167	22	11	33	5	16·50
1850	199	115	314	129	42	2	......	174	16	......	......	9	....	256	43	15	58	3	18·47
1851	438	244	682	230	78	9	......	427	26	1	......	15	....	578	64	40	104	9	15·24
TOTALS.	3681	2301	5982	2654	996	47	9	3094	268	2	1	185	5	4703	805	474	1279	146	21·38

TABLE I.—The numbers admitted each year will be found to have fluctuated considerably, of course, in an hospital devoted to the reception of patients suffering from a disease liable to great variation from its epidemic character; so much so that during some years the admissions have been four or five times more numerous than in others. The total difference in the admission of males and females has been as three to two, three males to two females; the rate of mortality has been nearly the same, less by one per cent. only in females than in males. The average annual mortality has been 21 per cent., ranging between a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 29. And it will be found generally to have been greater in epidemic times, owing partly to the greater severity of the disease, and partly, probably, to the evil influence of collecting together, in a space too limited for them, a large number of sick persons. This will be rendered visible by observing the diminished mortality which has already taken place, during a severe epidemic since the new hospital at Highgate Hill has been in use, which is placed in a more healthy situation than the old hospital at Battle Bridge was, and where the space for patients is much larger, upwards of 2,000 cubic feet being allowed for each. The general sanitary arrangements are also much better. The new hospital came into use in July, 1850.* It ought, however, to be stated, that on three different occasions, during the epidemics of 1838–44–48, when it was impossible to receive, for want of room, all the applicants for admission, and in order to afford as much assistance to the public as possible, severe cases only were admitted, and many mild cases, after vaccination, recommended to find accommodation elsewhere. In this way the mortality at the hospital was necessarily increased, rendered greater per cent. than it would have been had all the applicants been admitted indiscriminately. It has, besides, frequently come to my knowledge at other times, that a severe case has been sent to the hospital, whilst a mild case or two, in the same house, has been kept at home. This is only what might

be expected, but it helps to account for the increased mortality there may be per cent. in hospitals from any given disease, over the mortality per cent. from the same disease amongst the public at large in private houses.

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* After having given considerable attention to the subject for several years, I have observed that the cubical space allowed for patients with small-pox, and like diseases, such as typhus, scarlatina, &c., should not be less than 2,000 cubic feet for each patient.

185 cases of febrile diseases, not variolous, have been admitted in the sixteen years, and about twice as many were seen on their arrival by the medical officers of the hospital prior to admission, and were not received; but as this does not in any way alter the order of frequency in which errors of diagnosis occurred with regard to the several mistaken diseases, it will probably be interesting to the Society to know the diseases which have been most commonly mistaken for small-pox. When arranged, they come under 21 different heads; but, as may be supposed, some diseases have misled much more frequently than others. Of the 185 cases, 50 were measles, 33 lichen febrilis, 30 varicella vera, 27 fever, making 140 of the 185. The next disease in order of frequency is urticaria, of which there were eight cases. It will, therefore, be seen that measles, lichen, varicella, and fever, have led to mistakes much more frequently than any other diseases. Of the cases of fever, a few arose, in my opinion, from the affection of variola in vaccinated individuals which terminated in two or three days with the initiatory fever, but without the formation of the characteristic variolous eruption.

TABLE II.

Analysis of the Cases of Small-pox admitted at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from 1836 to 1851, inclusive.

PATIENTS ADMITTED WITH SMALL-POX.	Number of Patients.	FORMS OF THE DISEASE.												RESULTS.			
		Eruption, regular or unmodified.						Eruption, irregular or modified.									
		Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct.	Died.	Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct and varicelloid.	Died.	Discharged.	Died.	Died, affected by superadded disease.	Ratio per cent. of Mortality from Small-pox after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.
1. Unprotected	2654	1821	936	597	51	167	8	17	1	17	..	35	..	1658	996	81	35·55
2. After natural Small-pox	14	3	....	2	..	....	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	14	....	......	....
3. After inoculated Small-pox	27	10	5	2	1	....	..	4	1	4	..	7	..	20	7	1	23·07
4. After Vaccination and Small-pox	5	2	2	....	..	....	..	1	..	....	..	2	..	3	2	......	Too limited for averages
5. After Vaccination, or Inoculation, and Small-pox	1	1	....	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	1	....	......	
6. After Vaccination or Inoculation	2	2	1	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	1	1	......	
7. After Vaccination, with cicatrix or cicatrices	2787	428	153	232	6	89	..	486	24	416	3	1136	5	2596	191	47	5·25
8. Stated to have been vaccinated, but have no cicatrix	290	138	67	33	1	16	1	42	5	20	..	41	..	216	74	14	21·73
9. Stated to have been vaccinated, but particulars of cicatrix not recorded	17	4	2	2	1	3	..	1	..	....	..	7	..	14	3	2	6·66
TOTAL	5797	2409	1166	868	60	275	9	554	31	460	3	1231	5	4523	1274	145	19·97

TABLE II.—Of the 5,797 cases of small-pox, 2,654, or 45 per cent., were unprotected; 47 cases, or less than 1 per cent., were, after a previous attack of small-pox, or small-pox inoculation; 3,094 cases, or 53 per cent., were after vaccination.

69 of the unprotected patients had the eruption modified as it is by vaccination, although it could not be ascertained that any of these patients had ever undergone vaccination. They were examples of mild natural small-pox, such as have, no doubt, occurred, at all periods, to a few favored individuals, and in which, fortunately for the objects attacked, the disease leaves no trace behind. Some of the cases occurred in little children, whose mothers were at the hospital with them, and by whom it was perfectly well known that no vaccination had ever been attempted. After making allowance in the unprotected for those who died affected by superadded disease, which was about two per cent., there died 35½ per cent. of small-pox.

14 patients had small-pox, after a previous attack of natural small-pox, and not one died. 27 patients had small-pox after having been some years before inoculated for small-pox, and they died at the rate of 23 per cent.

2,787 bore marks of having been previously vaccinated; and, after deducting the cases affected by superadded disease, which amounted, as in the unprotected, to 2 per cent., there remained a mortality of 5¼ per cent. from small-pox.

TABLE III.

Ages of the unprotected PATIENTS, *admitted with Small-pox, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from* 1836 *to* 1851, *inclusive, with the rate per cent. of Mortality, calculated at different periods of life.*

DATE. 1836—1851.	AGE IN YEARS.												TOTALS.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70—80	80—90	
Patients..........................	356	334	270	571	669	270	154	18	8	2	1	1	2654
Deaths........................	181	91	62	154	274	124	89	13	5	1	1	1	996
Per-centage of Deaths..........	50	27	23	26	40	45	57	69		75			37

Table III.—Natural small-pox will be seen to be a most fatal disease at all periods of life; the most so in infancy and advanced life; the least so from 10 to 15 years of age; under 5 years it is 50 per cent.; still greater, however, under two years; the mortality after the age of 20 rises suddenly, and increases gradually; at 30 it exceeds the mortality of infancy, and after 60 hardly any escape.

TABLE IV.

Analysis *of the Cases of Small-pox after Vaccination, admitted at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from* 1836 *to* 1851, *inclusive, showing, from a careful examination of the Cicatrices, the relative amount of security given by the number of vesicles produced at Vaccination; and, judging from the character of the Cicatrices, the probable state of activity and efficacy of the Lymph used for Vaccination.*

Patients admitted with Small-pox.	Number of Patients.	Character of the Cicatrices.	Cases.	Forms of the Disease.														Results.				
				Eruption unmodified in 945 cases.							Eruption modified in 2,149 cases.											
				Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct.	Died.	Number of unmodified cases.	Confluent.	Died.	Semi-confluent.	Died.	Distinct and varicelloid.	Died.	Number of modified cases.	Discharged.	Died.	Died affected by superadded disease.	Rate per cent. of mortality from Small-pox, after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.	
1. Having one vaccine cicatrix	1357	good	768	107	34	72	2	30	..	209	131	5	133	1	295	2	559	724	44	12	4·23	7·57
		indifferent	589	168	68	57	1	26	..	251	110	11	80	..	148	1	338	508	81	12	11·95	
2. Having two vaccine cicatrices	888	good	608	66	20	44	2	12	..	122	115	4	91	..	280	1	486	581	27	11	2·68	4·13
		indifferent	280	51	21	31	1	9	..	91	43	3	40	1	106	..	189	254	26	6	7·29	
3. Having three vaccine cicatrices	274	good	187	13	5	12	..	6	..	31	22	1	34	..	100	1	156	180	7	4	1·63	1·85
		indifferent	87	7	3	7	..	5	..	19	17	..	11	..	40	..	68	84	3	1	2·32	

4. Having four or more vaccine cicatrices..........	268	good	202	10	2	9	..	1	..	20	38	..	22	..	122	..	182	200	2	...	0·99	0·74
		indifferent	66	6	....	....	..	....	..	6	10	..	5	1	45	..	60	65	1	1	0·00	
5. Stated to have been vaccinated, but having no cicatrix................	290		290	138	67	33	1	16	1	187	42	5	20	..	41	..	103	216	74	14		21·73
6. Stated to have been vaccinated, but particulars of cicatrix not recorded......................	17		17	4	2	2	1	3	..	9	1	..	....	..	7	..	8	14	3	2		6 66
TOTAL....................	3094		3094	570	222	267	8	108	1	945	529	29	436	3	1184	5	2149	2826	268	63		6·76

NOTE.—Small-pox has prevailed extensively in London since the date of this communication, and I have been favored by Mr. Marson with the following particulars:—In the 5 years, 1852 to 1856, inclusive, 2,253 patients have been admitted with small-pox after vaccination, into the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London. Of these, 355 had each four or more vaccine cicatrices, 3 of them have died, 1 from small-pox, and 2 from superadded disease, wholly independent of small-pox; so that we may fairly say, deducting 2 cases, of 353 patients, having four or more vaccine cicatrices, 1 only has died of small-pox. This number, added to the published cases, makes 620, followed by 3 deaths, rather less than *half of one* per cent.—J. S.

TABLE IV.—3,094 patients with small-pox reported themselves to have been vaccinated at some period of their lives. Patients were never entered in the register as vaccinated unless the account of the vaccination was a tolerably clear one, either from the patient's own recollection, or the account received of it from his or her friends—their belief that it had taken effect properly, and their trusting to it as their protection against small-pox. The only exceptions to this statement were: 1st. Those who had the usual vaccine cicatrices on their arms, but knew nothing of having been vaccinated. 2d. Patients who were admitted while under vaccination; they were considered, at whatever stage the vaccination had arrived, as unprotected, and entered accordingly. Of the whole 3,094 cases after vaccination, with or without cicatrices, there died, after deducting the cases of super-added disease, 6¾ per cent. 945 of the vaccinated cases were unmodified, and 2,149 modified. Of the 945 unmodified cases there died 231, or 24 per cent., by which it will be observed that there is a difference of one-third in the mortality between these cases and the unprotected cases; therefore, although the eruption was not recorded in the register as modified or mitigated, the constitution must have received a protective influence, as regards fatality, to the amount of one-third, or else there would not have been this difference in the number of deaths. Many cases were not entered as modified, though in my opinion at the time, they would have been more correctly so entered; that opinion is sustained by the mortality, which would have been greater but for the disease having been influenced by vaccination.

1,357 patients had one vaccine cicatrix, and of these there died, with a good cicatrix, 4¼ per cent.; with an indifferent cicatrix just upon 12 per cent., the average being 7½.*

888 patients had two cicatrices, and there died, with good cica-

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* A good vaccine cicatrix may be described as, distinct, foveated, dotted, or indented, in some instances radiated, and having a well, or tolerably well, defined edge.

An indifferent cicatrix, as, indistinct, smooth, without indention, and with an irregular and ill-defined edge.

trices, 2½ per cent.; with indifferent cicatrices, 7¼ per cent.; the average being a little over 4 per cent.

274 patients had three cicatrices, the mortality being, with good cicatrices, 1½ per cent.; with indifferent cicatrices, 2¼ per cent.; average, 1¾ per cent.

268 patients had four or more cicatrices, and there died with good cicatrices just under 1 per cent.; with indifferent cicatrices none, the average being only ¾ of 1 per cent. There is a difference in the last statement between the mortality of those having good and indifferent cicatrices that does not accord with the previous results; but all candid minds will readily be convinced that the average would have been preserved had the numbers been greater to have calculated from, for when all the numbers are taken together, there died, with good cicatrices, 3·04 per cent.; with indifferent cicatrices 9·77 per cent. Then, again, as regards the number of cicatrices, there died with one and two cicatrices 6·21 per cent.; with three, four, or more cicatrices, 1·30 per cent.

The danger from small-pox arises in the great majority of instances solely from the quantity of eruption—from the extensive interruption and destruction of the functions of the skin produced by the pustules, in much the same way as from a severe burn or scald. Death may take place, and commonly does take place, without any perceptible disease of the internal organs essential to life, excepting the pustules on the air-passages and congestion of the lungs, the latter being produced by the additional duty thrown upon them, as occurs whenever the healthy functions of the skin are interrupted. Knowing this—that the danger arises principally from the quantity of eruption—we may examine the question in another light. By referring to Table IV., it will be seen that, of 2,245 patients with one and two vaccine cicatrices, 392, or 17½ per cent., had small-pox in a confluent unmodified form. Whilst of 542 patients with three, four, or more cicatrices, 36, or 6½ per cent. only, had the confluent unmodified disease. Again: 1,765 patients had *good* cicatrices, of whom 196, or 11 per cent., had the confluent unmodified disease; whilst of 1,022, with *indifferent* cicatrices, 232 or 22 per cent., just double the per centage of the above, had it in the unmodified form. Test the question in which way soever we will, the result is in favor of producing four vesicles, at least, at vaccination, with lymph that leaves good permanent cicatrices.

290 patients reported themselves vaccinated, but had no cicatrices, and they died at the rate of 21¾ per cent., which teaches us the important fact, that the mortality from small-pox is more than four times as great in persons who, though believing themselves protected by vaccination, are without cicatrices, as it is in those who bear vaccine cicatrices. Practically, this is a point of very great importance, and persons so circumstanced as to have no cicatrix should be revaccinated, if young, upon attaining puberty, or at any subsequent period, without delay. 17 patients were entered as vaccinated, but the particulars of the cicatrices have been omitted in the register. These cases occurred in 1836–7–8. The collected number ought to have been rather larger. In making the tables, the cases were arranged yearly from 1851 to 1832, and one or two patients some years were found to have had the particulars about the cicatrix omitted. The numbers being unimportant, they were incorporated, for the sake of simplicity, with the list of cases without cicatrices; but when so many as 17 were found in three years, it was thought to be better to give them a separate heading. The total number of cases, however, so added, to the list without cicatrices, did not exceed 20, and, so far as it goes, makes the per centage of deaths of the class without cicatrices rather less than it ought to have been.

TABLE V.

Ages *of the Patients admitted with Small-pox after Vaccination, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from* 1836 *to* 1851, *inclusive; and where they were vaccinated, so far as could be ascertained.*

Where Vaccinated.	Number of Patients.	Ages of the Patients.																				Results.			
		0–5		5–10		10–15		15–20		20–25		25–30		30–35		35–40		40-50		50-60					
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Died.	Died affected by superadded disease.	Rate per cent. of mortality from small-pox, after deducting entirely the cases affected by superadded disease.
Vaccinated at the stations of the National Vaccine Establishment, or at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, or at the stations of the Royal Jennerian Society in London.	155	2	..	12	3	33	4	68	4	24	..	11	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	142	13	4	5·96
Vaccinated in the Metropolis, but not at the Public Vaccine Institutions, so far as could be ascertained.	370	5	2	29	3	76	1	135	7	77	5	26	3	13	1	3	..		1	..	..	347	23	5	4·93
Vaccinated in the Provinces of England and Wales	1987	.	..	8	1	62	3	528	29	753	72	363	34	153	17	74	18	44	7	2	1	1805	182	42	7·19
Vaccinated in Scotland	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	36	2	15	2	7	..	4	.	1	..	..	..	74	5	2	3·89
" in Ireland	35	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	2	13	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	....	5·71
" in Foreign Countries	279	..	..	2	..	6	1	47	1	103	6	80	13	19	1	16	2	6	1	..	..	254	25	6	6·95
Not known where Vaccinated	189	..	..	5	..	21	1	64	5	52	8	29	2	13	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	171	18	4	7·56
Totals	3094	7	2	56	7	206	10	866	49	1058	93	526	55	210	21	102	20	61	10	2	1	2826	268	63	6·76

TABLE V.—But few patients under 10 years of age have been received with small-pox after vaccination. After 10 years the numbers begin to increase considerably, and the largest admitted are for the decennial period from the age of 15 to 25; and, although progressively diminishing, they continue rather large up to 30; and from 30 to 35 they are nearly the same as from 10 to 15; but, as in the unprotected, at this period of life, the mortality is doubled, showing the cause to be, probably, as much or more depending on age and its concomitants, as on other circumstances. In still further advanced life, the rate of mortality will be seen to increase also, as in the unprotected state; but that this tendency may be, in a considerable degree, counteracted, there is but little doubt, by giving more attention than has hitherto generally been given to the perfection of the process of vaccination.

155 patients are reported to have had Small-pox after having been vaccinated at the public vaccine institutions of London.

370 had been vaccinated in the metropolis, but not at the public vaccine institutions, so far as could be ascertained.

1,987 patients were stated to have been vaccinated in the provinces of England and Wales.

79 in Scotland.

35 in Ireland. Only two a year. This is a very remarkable circumstance, when we bear in mind the large mass of Irish population resident in this metropolis, besides those here for a short time every year.

279 had been vaccinated in foreign countries; this number also includes a few, but very few, vaccinated in the British colonies.

189 did not know where they had been vaccinated. They were English, and principally country people.

The question, then, as regards the place where the vaccinations were performed, of the patients subsequently admitted with small-pox at the Hospital, stands, collectively, per cent., thus:

Vaccinated at the Public Vaccine Institutions of London.	5 per cent.
" in the Metropolis, but not at the Vaccine Institutions, so far as could be ascertained,	11 "

Vaccinated in the Provinces of England and Wales....	64	per cent.
" in Scotland....................................	2	"
" in Ireland.....................................	1	"
" in Foreign countries........................	9	"
Not known where vaccinated.........................	6	"
	98	"

The remaining 2 per cent are made up of fractions of the above.

TABLE VI.

AGES *of the Patients at the time they were Vaccinated, who were subsequently admitted with Small-pox, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, London, from* 1836 *to* 1851, *inclusive.*

DATE OF ADMISSION WITH SMALL-POX. 1836—1851.	AGES IN YEARS WHEN VACCINATED.										TOTAL.
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	Ages when vaccinated not stated.	
Patients	2794	101	64	17	6	......	......	......	1	111	3094

TABLE VI.—Of the 3,094 patients admitted with small-pox after vaccination, 2,794, or 90 per cent., had been vaccinated when under five years of age.

My opportunities of examining, with regard to previous vaccination, the foreigners admitted with small-pox at the hospital, and comparing them with each other, and with the same class of persons in this country, have led me to the conclusion that vaccination is performed in the best manner, generally, by the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians, and Germans, judging them by the standard shown in Table IV to afford the most effectual security; then come the Italians, and, from the few I have seen, the Spaniards; then the Scotch; then the Irish; and lastly, the English and French. The French who have been admitted as patients at the Small-pox Hospital appear to have been very indifferently vaccinated; they have been but few, it is true, and these few may have been of the few badly vaccinated in France.

It will be observed, that two-thirds of the whole number admitted with small-pox after vaccination had been vaccinated in the provinces of England and Wales. By "provinces," meaning the whole of England and Wales, except London, and the area included in the metropolitan district. I am most anxious to draw the attention of my professional brethren in the country to the above fact; and amongst that enlightened community, the feeling can scarcely fail to be otherwise than general, that there must exist some grave and lamentable evils (more especially affecting the humbler classes) connected with the circumstances under which vaccinations in country districts are performed. The details recorded in this paper may be urged as calling upon those of our provincial brethren, whose position and ability give them influence, to lend their aid in tracing the evil to its root, and using their endeavors to remove a stigma which, whatever may be its origin, is too likely to be shared by themselves with less skillful, less conscientious, and less scrupulous men. Some reasons may, perhaps, be assigned for a large number of persons in country districts being imperfectly vaccinated, but there can be no justifiable reason why the rural inhabitants of England and Wales should be far less well vaccinated than are the rural inhabitants of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia. That they are so, I know to be a fact, from the opportunities presented to me of observing large numbers of Germans more especially, who, from the efficient way in which they have been vaccinated, have had small-pox usually in the light varicelloid form. The subject is a delicate one to allude to—to point out defects is always painful; but the vital importance of the subject, as affecting the health and lives of thousands, will be my excuse for the remarks now made, and for further calling attention to Table V, and the collected per centages at page 21. When so many of the lives of our patients are at stake, to say nothing of minor though still grave evils, that may be prevented by greater care and better management—it becomes a positive duty to express our opinions as strongly as may be consistent under the circumstances; to make, at least, an appeal to the profession, which will, no doubt, be promptly responded to by a more careful performance of an operation which, though of minor importance in itself as a surgical operation, is of most serious importance in its consequences, as affecting health and life. If the great discovery of Dr. Jenner can avert, as I have shown it can, when effectually carried out, the serious results of this terrible disease, it is surely desirable to be aware of any facts which might point out the means and the necessity of performing the operation in a more complete manner. With good lymph and the observance of all proper precautions, an expert vaccinator should not fail of success in his attempts to vaccinate above once in 150 times; yet a large number of those who take upon themselves the duty think they do well if they succeed, however imperfectly, five times out of six. Patients often present themselves with small-pox at the hospital, who state they have been cut five, six, or eight times, or more, for cow-pox, without effect. This is a great evil. It would happen but rarely in careful hands. Such persons think it is of no use having the operation tried again, that it will not take effect if they do, and ultimately they are attacked by small-pox, and perhaps die: whereas, had they fallen into the hands of a good vaccinator, their lives would most likely have been saved. Instances of the above kind are of frequent occurrence at the Small-pox Hospital.

In December, 1836, a woman, æt. 54, and her son, æt. 15 years, were admitted with small-pox, and died in the course of five days; their daughter, a young woman, died of small-pox at their house in Hull street, City Road, the day before the mother died at the hospital. All these poor people had been vaccinated three years previously, at a parish vaccination, at a village church in Suffolk, and bore marks of the vaccination. Now, knowing what we do of the protective powers of vaccination, it is almost impossible to suppose otherwise than that these poor people had been vaccinated with improper lymph. They, however, believed they had been efficiently vaccinated, and trusted to it for their security against small-pox. These three lives fell a sacrifice, most likely, to mere carelessness.

The mortality alone, severe as it is between the indifferently vaccinated and the well vaccinated patients, is not the only evil result to be regretted of bad vaccination. Proportionate to the mortality has been the severity of the disease in those who escaped death ; damaged health and disfigurement for life, is frequently the lot of those who have small-pox after having been vaccinated imperfectly in but one place ; thus bringing on vaccination discredit, which is in no way due to it intrinsically, but is owing solely, with but very few exceptions indeed, to the want of proper knowledge of the subject, and of the necessary care with which the operation has been conducted.

Great judgment and caution should be used in the selection of vaccine lymph ; in this lies one of the principal causes of failure in vaccinating, and subsequent insecurity of the individual, even when the vaccination does take effect. This advice is offered after seventeen years of constant practice of vaccination, and after the experience acquired by vaccinating between forty and fifty thousand persons. Lymph for use is in its best state on the seventh day of the progress of the vesicle it is taken from—the day week from the vaccination. It should be taken when the vesicles are plump, and just before the formation of the areola. Under no circumstances should it be taken for use later than twenty-four hours after the areola has begun to form. If this rule were invariably observed, there would be, as I believe, but very few cases of severe small-pox after vaccination. At this stage of the progress of the vesicle the lymph is in the state most certain of taking proper effect, and of leaving the best cicatrices, indicative of its efficacy, a result shown in the accompanying tables to be of the greatest importance to individual security, in case of small-pox occurring in after life. A serious error in vaccinating is the use of blunt lancets—lancets unsuitable for other purposes. It is impossible to have a lancet too sharp for vaccinating ; the sharper the lancet, the more perfect the success of the operation, even in good hands.

Mode of conveying lymph.—A convenient way, in practice, of conveying lymph about for use, is in stoppered bottles, the stopper on which the lymph is placed, and kept fluid, being ground flat, and projecting into the bottle. The lymph ought not, however, to be kept in this way above twenty-four hours in warm weather, or forty-eight in cold. Like all other moist animal matter, it soon begins to undergo chemical changes which render it unfit for use. When it has become putrid, or even putrescent, it will produce the fatal results which are well known to follow inoculation with decaying animal matter. Much the same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the lymph preserved in capillary tubes, as to that preserved in bottles.

Mode of vaccinating.—The arm to be operated on should be firmly grasped by the left hand of the operator, so as to make the skin tense, then, the lancet being already charged, with the right hand the lymph should be introduced by a puncture of a valvular shape, from above downwards, so managed that the lymph at each puncture may gravitate into the wound. In this way the lymph may be introduced in five punctures—the number I recommend—from half to three-fourths of an inch apart, without recharging the lancet; the skin being kept tight all the while, until the lymph has been introduced, care being taken that the punctures are not bruised, as too frequently happens by undue use of the lancet. It then matters not how much the wounds may bleed, as the bleeding will not interfere with the success of the operation.

Mode of preserving lymph.—By far the best way of preserving vaccine lymph, and also of transmitting it to a distance, is on ivory points. They should be *well* charged, not simply touched; the quantity allowed to dry should be about equal in its wet state to half a drop: when the charged points are required for use, they should be lightly dipped in water, and placed for a few minutes on the edge of a book, so that the lymph may have time to become soft, much as it was when taken from the vesicle. Then, after making a puncture with a lancet, the ivory point may be inserted into the arm, and kept there with the thumb for a short time; or the moistened lymph may be scraped off the point, and at once inserted with the lancet. Several little niceties are required in vaccinating with preserved lymph, which are not generally so much attended to as they deserve to be, in order to insure perfect success.

Revaccination.—For many years past I have practiced revaccination extensively on persons applying for the purpose at the vaccination room; on the servants and nurses of the hospital, on persons coming to visit their friends, patients in the hospital, and, lately, on the numerous workmen employed in building the new hospital. The effect produced by revaccination sixteen or seventeen years ago was, with some few exceptions, nothing more than a little irritation, or at most an abortive vesicle with irregular areola. But, during the last three or four years, I have seen a great many persons, on whose arms the vesicles produced by revaccination have been quite, or nearly perfect, even on those who bore good cicatrices from the first vaccination. I have always revaccination after puberty, principally for this reason, it gives those who have been indifferently vaccinated in infancy another chance of being protected. Probably it does not afford the same amount of protection that the first vaccination, well performed, does. The great object to aim at is, to vaccinate *well* in infancy, this should be looked upon as the sheet anchor; and, therefore, a careless vaccination should be deprecated at all times, practiced under the belief that, if it fails to take effect properly, it will be of no consequence, as the operation can be repeated. By such proceeding the vaccination often takes effect badly, and will never afterwards take effect properly, and yet the individual may take small-pox severely. This should be viewed as, unfortunately, one of the imperfections in the practice of vaccination, but the knowledge of it teaches us the paramount importance of paying the strictest attention to the mode of performing the *first* vaccination.

In 1838, small-pox attacked the children in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and one or two a week, for three or four weeks, sickened with it, when Dr. Babington,[*] physician to the Asylum, requested me to revaccinate the whole of the inmates, about 260. I did so. Four days afterwards, another child was attacked, who had received the infection of small-pox before he was revaccinated, but from this date the disease was arrested in the establishment. Some months subsequently, a servant, who had come fresh into the Asylum, had small-pox, but the disease on this occasion did not spread to the other inmates.

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[*] For an account of two similar occurrences and results, see a paper, entitled, Cases of Small-pox which occurred in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with an account of the Revaccination of all the Children in that establishment, by Dr. Babington, "Guy's Hospital Reports," vol. i. p. 159.

For upwards of seventeen years of my connection with the Small-pox Hospital, not one of the servants or nurses of the hospital has been attacked by small-pox, although vaccination has been the only protection of many of them; but I have always revaccinated them on their first coming to live at the hospital.

On rebuilding the hospital lately, a large number of workmen were employed for several months after the arrival of the patients; most of these workmen consented to be revaccinated, two only were attacked by small-pox, but *they* were amongst the few who were *not revaccinated*.

The inferences deducible from the foregoing facts and statements are:

1. That natural small-pox destroys about one-third of all whom it attacks.

2. That small-pox after small-pox is of comparatively rare occurrence in a population who owe their protection in large numbers to having gone through the natural or inoculated disease. That a second attack of natural small-pox, as well as being rare, is probably not often fatal, and that protection seems to be the law. That after inoculated small-pox, an attack of small-pox has more frequently led to fatal results, but there is reason to presume that the virus used for inoculation, like a very great deal of the lymph used at the present day for vaccination, was often taken at too advanced a stage of the disease, and thus did not afford the full measure of protection it was capable of affording if taken at a proper time. That when the disease does occur it is sometimes modified, as it is after vaccination, and that the modification presents the same characters. That second attacks of small-pox are further presumed to be of very rare occurrence, as there is no instance recorded of a person admitted with small-pox a second time at the Small-pox Hospital, although the hospital has now been

founded 107 years. That, as upwards of 20 different diseases are known by the author to have been mistaken for small-pox during the last sixteen years, and sent as such to the Small-pox Hospital, it may be fairly assumed that many of the cases reported amongst the public, during the last quarter of a century, as second attacks of small-pox have been, either in the primary or secondary instance, no small-pox at all. That small-pox does, however, occur a second time there can be no reasonable doubt, and one of the circumstances that seems to predispose the constitution to receive a second attack of the disease is, as after vaccination, exposure for a time to great change of climate either hot or cold.

3. That vaccination performed in infancy affords almost complete protection against the fatality of small-pox to the period of puberty. That a variety of circumstances conspire to make it almost impossible to ascertain exactly in what proportion to the vaccinated cases of small-pox do subsequently occur, or might occur, if all persons lived to an advanced age; in illustration of which it may be stated that a woman 83 years of age was admitted at the hospital in 1844, with severe confluent natural small-pox, of which she died, who had nursed her own children and her grand-children with the disease, and had otherwise been exposed often to variolous infection, but never took it before. That of the small proportion to the great mass protected by vaccination, who do unfortunately take small-pox in after life, of those who have been vaccinated indifferently in but one place, about 12 per cent. die; but that of those who have been well vaccinated in four places or more, the proportion of deaths is less than 1 per cent.; so that by careful management the protection to life may be rendered all but perfect.

4. That, as a matter of safety, it is well for all persons who were vaccinated in infancy to be revaccinated at puberty, this measure being more especially requisite for those who were either indifferently or doubtfully vaccinated in infancy, and still more especially neccessary for those who, though vaccinated, have no cicatrix remaining. Finally, as a matter of precaution, it is desirable that all persons should be revaccinated, on small-pox existing in the house where they

are residing; a precaution, however, that will cease to be necessary to advise when all persons have the benefit of proper and efficient vaccination.

A circumstance has come to my knowledge in prosecuting this inquiry, which, in conclusion, I beg to submit to the Society; and, although its bearing is not so rigidly precise as the rest of this communication, the point it conveys is of an important character, substantially true, I believe, and proper to be brought forward on this occasion, as showing, on a large scale, the protective powers of vaccination. Already it has been stated that, in sixteen years 155 patients, with and without vaccine cicatrices, or about 9 a year, have been admitted with small-pox at the Small-pox Hospital, who were reported to have been vaccinated at the public vaccine institutions of London. In an Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee o the House of Commons on the Vaccine Board, in 1833,* there are some official returns for the previous five years of the numbers vaccinated annually at the different stations of the National Vaccine Establishment, at the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital and at the stations of the Royal Jennerian Society in London, which, together, will be found to amount to 102,114; this, divided by 5, gives an average of 20,422 as vaccinated yearly. About the same numbers had been vaccinated at these institutions for several years before the returns were made, were continued, somwhat increased, for several years later, until after the time of passing the Vaccination Act in 1840, and, with perhaps some slight diminution of late years, have been continued ever since. These persons so vaccinated were, for the most part, poor persons, and also, for the most part, stationary, living too in a town where small-pox is never absent, and, in case of being attacked by it, likely to apply for admission at the Small-pox Hospital, the only place in London for the reception of small-pox patients; yet the numbers admitted with small-pox, who had been vaccinated at these public vaccine institutions, have amounted but to a fraction over 9 a year, or 1 to 2,108 vaccinated; and the deaths from small-pox but to 1 in 36,305 vaccinated.

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* Report from the Select Committee on the Vaccine Board, with the Minutes of Evidence, and an Appendix, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 28th August, 1833, Appendix A, B, C, pp. 137, 141, 149.

This may be truly designated one of the triumphs of medical science; a result more favorable and gratifying could hardly have found a place in the most sanguine and philanthropic hopes of the humane and illustrious Jenner.

H

On the present DEATH-RATES of LONDON, at different ages and from different diseases, as compared with the corresponding Death-rates at the end of the Seventeenth, and in the middle of the Eighteenth, century: By Dr. GREENHOW, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Thomas' Hospital, Physician to the Western General Dispensary.

I believe there is no good reason for supposing that vaccinated persons, because they are less susceptible of small-pox, are therefore more liable to be attacked by other diseases, either of an infective or constitutional character. It has, indeed, been asserted, that the comparative immunity from small-pox produced by vaccination has been counterbalanced by a greater prevalence and fatality of other diseases, and particularly of fever, phthisis, and strumous affections. This assertion is, however, totally without the support of facts; for, both the mortality from all causes, and the mortality occasioned by each of these diseases, have largely diminished since the period when the prevalence of small-pox was unchecked by preventive measures. This opinion of mine is founded upon a careful examination of the London bills of mortality, and a comparison of the average death-rates from all causes, and from each of these specified causes, calculated over three periods of ten years each, viz.: From December 14, 1680, to

December 16, 1690,* previous to the introduction of inoculation, from December, 1745, to December, 1755,† and again, for the ten years from 1846 to 1855, inclusive, during which vaccination has been in general use.

The facts are shown in the accompanying table, in reference to which, however, it is necessary to explain that, whilst it is as nearly as possible correct in respect of the general mortality of the third period, the present death-rates from fever, diseases of the chest, and strumous affections, are somewhat over-rated in comparison with the same classes of disease in the earlier periods. On the other hand, both the general and particular death-rates of the ten selected years of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are under-estimated, from the circumstance that the bills of mortality took cognizance only of interments in parochial burial-grounds within the limits of the metropolis; no account being taken of the deaths of persons buried in parish cemeteries adjacent to London, or in the extra-parochial burial-grounds of St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Temple, the Rolls, Lincoln's Inn, St. Peter's in the Tower, the Charter House, or the hospitals. For the same reason, the deaths of many dissenters, Jews, and Roman Catholics, who were buried in sectarian places of sepulture, must have been omitted from the returns.

The population of London, in 1685, was estimated by King at 530,000—an estimate which is considered to have been a very near approximation to the truth. The deaths at that period, and for long afterwards, considerably exceeded the births; or, to speak more properly, the baptisms fell short of the burials by about one-third.‡ The population of the metropolis is, therefore, supposed to have been very stationary for a long period; the immigration into it from rural districts and provincial towns having done little more than compensate for the loss sustained by the excess of deaths over births. The correctness of this opinion is in a great measure confirmed by the fact, that the population of London, within the old bills of mortality, amounted, in 1801, to only 742,625 persons, showing an increase of little more than forty per cent. during the one hundred and sixteen years that had elapsed since the date of King's computation, although there is no doubt that the population had latterly increased directly, as well as by its growth from external sources.

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* This period was chosen because it corresponds with King's calculation of the population of London, and because small-pox (the mortality from which increased after the introduction of inoculation) was uninfluenced in its course by any artificial interference.

† The Companion to the Almanac for 1828 contains a computation of the London population for 1750, which has been used for the present purpose.

‡ The old bills of mortality referred only to funerals and baptisms performed at parish churches. There was no proper registration of births and deaths until the passing of the present Registration Act. The christenings were in excess of the burials thrice only during he 18th century; namely, in 1790, 1797, and 1799.

By some authorities the death-rate of London far onwards in the eighteenth century is said to have been as high as 500 per annum out of every 10,000 inhabitants. Assuming the correctness of King's estimate of the population in 1685, the annual average death-rate of London within the bills of mortality for the ten years, 1681 to 1690, inclusive (calculated upon the number of funerals recorded in the weekly bills), appears to have been 421 in the 10,000. For the reason already assigned, this estimate is probably a good deal under the truth. Its inaccuracy is augmented by the fact that a considerable infusion of healthy persons, at the least fatal period of life, annually poured into the metropolis in pursuit of the more lucrative occupation therein procurable. These sources of inaccuracy, however, since they tend to lessen the death-rates of that period, do but lend additional force to the fact that the present death-rate is only 250 in the 10,000; or, if corrected so as to include only the district comprised within the old bills of mortality, about 260 in the 10,000; showing a decrease in the general death-rate of, at the least, 160 persons out of every 10,000, annually, since the close of the seventeenth century. In other words, if the mortality within the limits of the metropolis, as defined in the baptismal and mortuary returns of the seventeenth century, were now equal to its mortality one hundred and sixty-five years ago, London would be sustaining an annual loss by death of more than 25,000 persons over and above the number of those who, in our time, compose its list of dead. Or, if the present mortality within the limits of the Registrar General's weekly returns were equal to that of the metropolis of the seventeenth century, the gross annual loss would be raised by the addition of upwards of 40,000 deaths. The deaths would thus again exceed the births; and, as in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the population of London could only be maintained by the immigration of persons from the rural districts. The public health of London, as indicated by the rate of mortality, has therefore improved in the proportion of 26 to 42 since the close of the seventeenth century.

The general death-rate of the middle period selected for this comparison (1746–55), 355 in the 10,000, occupies just that intermediate place in point of numbers, between those of 1685 and 1851, which it does in regard to time. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed, that the improved state of the public health has been a gradual process, keeping pace with the general progressive improvement in the habits and circumstances of the people.

The improvement in regard to the special diseases asserted to have taken the place of small-pox, is, with the exception of pulmonary affections, still more remarkable; and even the latter, although more dependent on climate than most diseases, have become less fatal during the last century and a half. The annual average mortality from the causes classed in the old bills of mortality, as "consumption and tissick," "pleurisy," and "cold and cough," which together correspond with "phthisis," and diseases of the organs of respiration, in the present weekly bills, during the ten years extending from 1681 to 1690, was 69·3 in the 10,000. This is, however, an inadequate estimate, since upwards of 1,000 deaths annually were attributed to old age, many of which would in our day have been unquestionably referred to affections of the chest; for, while comparatively few persons die of natural decay, a large number of aged persons perish from attacks of pneumonia or bronchitis. The increased death-rate from diseases of the chest in the second period is, perhaps, partly owing to the reference of many deaths, which had been classed as fever at the former period, to their proper place in this division. Epidemics of pulmonary disease appear also to have existed in two out of the ten selected years, for the mortality from this cause was largely in excess both in 1746 and 1749. Alvine flux, a disease closely resembling, if not identical with, the cholera of the present century, was exceedingly fatal in the concluding years of the seventeenth century. The average mortality it produced between 1680 and 1690 was about 2,500 annually; and no doubt, many of its victims were previously suffering from chronic affections, among which diseases of the chest would form a large section. The mortality from flux rapidly and progressively decreased in the eighteenth century, so that the annual average mortality occasioned by it fell from upwards of 1,000 in the first ten years of the century to only 110 for the ten years, 1746 to 1755. The immediate consequence of this improvement in the public health would be the reference of an increased number of deaths to the various chronic affections which had previously furnished victims to the flux, among which, as I have already said, pulmonary affections would occupy a prominent place.

During the ten years of the present century that have been selected for the purpose of this comparison, the deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration and from phthisis (which, to obviate all doubts as to diagnosis, are thrown into a single class) have annually been at the rate of 68·2 in the myriad. It is, however, probable that a large proportion of the deaths which are now referred to pneumonia, and, perhaps, even some of the more rapid cases of phthisis, would have formerly been attributed to fever, on account of the pungent heat of the skin by which these diseases are characterized. If, therefore, the deaths from pneumonia, which are included in the foregoing calculation of the present death-rate from pulmonary affections, be taken from the class of diseases of the chest and transferred to that of fevers, the annual death-rate from diseases of the organs of respiration (exclusive of pneumonia and including phthisis) is reduced from 68·2 to 52·8 in the myriad. Moreover, in thus comparing the death-rates of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries from diseases of the chest, due allowance should be made for the already recited fact, that these affections are very much influenced, both in their prevalence and fatality, by climate and seasonal conditions, which, however much they may vary between particular years, are tolerably constant when the comparison is extended over considerable periods. On this account we ought not to expect the same reduction in the mortality from this cause as from the others presently to be noticed. Furthermore, the larger amount of mechanical impurities inhaled with the atmosphere, the nature of several manufacturing operations, and perhaps, also, the more sedentary habits of many classes of workmen in the present day, all undoubtedly tend to maintain the prevalence, and add to the fatality, of pulmonary diseases. Whatever doubt, therefore, may be entertained as to the amount of diminution in the mortality from pulmonary complaints, it is at least very evident that no increase has been consequent upon the lessened prevalence of small-pox.

The diseases classed in the bills of mortality as "fever," and "spotted fever," were fatal, on an average, to 63·3 persons out of every 10,000 of the inhabitants of London, in each of the ten years between 1681 and 1690. Sixty years later, the average annual death-rate from fever, calculated over the ten years from 1746 to 1755, had fallen to 53·9. In the present day, it is frequently difficult to distinguish between primary cephalic affections and fever, accompanied by cephalic symptoms. It is more than probable that many deaths now correctly referred to disease of the head, as well as certain chest affections, accompanied, as they often are, by an intense and pungent heat of the skin, would be accounted as fever by the unskilled persons who formerly assigned the cause of death. Moreover, no mention is made of scarlet fever, which, although it might occasionally be returned with measles, must likewise have aided to swell the gross annual mortality from fever. To obviate these sources of fallacy, the six diseases—scarlet fever, remitting fever, infantile fever, typhus, cephalis, and pneumonia—have been thrown together to form the class of fever, for the purpose of comparing the present mortality from this cause, with that of the ten years of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The present death-rate of the class of fever thus formed is only 38·5 in the 10,000, showing a diminution of 24·8 since 1685, and 15·4 during the last hundred years, thus unequivocally proving that fever has not usurped the place vacated by small-pox.

The diminution in the death-rate from strumous affections is even larger than that of fever. Excluding the deaths classed under the term "chrysoms and infants," many of which were probably of strumous origin, and which amounted to between two and three hundred annually, upwards of eighty persons in the myriad died in each year, between 1681 and 1690, from the class of strumous diseases formed of the deaths registered under the heads of "convulsions," "rickets," "water-in-the-head," and "evil." Between 1746 and 1755, the annual death-rate of these same diseases had risen to 109·9 per myriad; an increase, perhaps, like that in the class of pulmonary affections, partially caused by the greatly decreased death-rate from alvine flux; but, probably, still more largely occasioned by the diminution in the number of deaths recorded from "chrysoms and infants," and their reference to the head of "convulsions," which increased almost in exact proportion as the other lessened. The analogous diseases, scrofula, hydrocephalus, and convulsions, with the addition of tabes mesenterica, a form of strumous affection which, not being separately mentioned in the older bills, is not comprised in the calculation for the two earlier periods,* are in our time, conjointly, fatal to less than twenty-one out of every myriad of the living population. In other words, scrofulous disease, considered apart from consumption, is nearly three-fourths less fatal now that the deaths from small-pox form but a small part of the gross mortality, than it was anterior to the adoption of inoculation. To revert once more to pulmonary diseases, may not this very large diminution in the number of deaths from the strumous affections of early life be one indirect cause of the maintenance of a large mortality from tubercular phthisis, persons who would formerly have fallen victims to hydrocephalus, convulsions, or rickets, being preserved at the present day until the development of their constitutional malady in the form usually assumed at a later period of life?

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* There can be little doubt that tabes mesenterica existed in the former periods, but that it was referred to some other head, perhaps, accompanied as it is by two such prominent symptoms as large belly and diarrhœa, partly to tympany and partly to flux. There is, perhaps, as little doubt that the same constitutional tendency which at one time becomes developed into a certain form of disease may, under a change of circumstances, assume a different form. It is thus that I would account for the entire disappearance of rickets from the causes of death, the place they formerly occupied being, perhaps, in our time, partly assumed by mesenteric disease. That some such substitution of one form of disease for another really occurs I do not hesitate to believe; but it is rather a conversion of analogous diseases arising from the same constitutional vice into one another than a substitution, and is very different from the substitution of other diseases for small-pox, so unphilosophically, and, as above shown, so erroneously asserted, without, so far as I know the adduction of a single corroborative fact.

Notwithstanding the uncertainties of nomenclature, and the apparent fluctuations between the first and second series of years, it is quite certain that both the general mortality and that from special diseases has very largely declined since the end of the seventeenth and middle of the eighteenth centuries; and that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that any kind of disease has increased *pari passu* with the decrease of small-pox, or the employment of vaccination.

TABLE *showing the average Annual Mortality of London from all Causes, and from Affections of the Chest, Fevers, Strumous Diseases, and Small-pox, in three periods, of ten years each, viz.: from* 1681 *to* 1690, *from* 1746 *to* 1755, *and from* 1846 *to* 1855, *inclusive.*

DATE.	*Population of the Metropolis within the Bills of Mortality.	AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS.						AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 10,000 PERSONS.					
		Average number of deaths in each of the ten years.	†Average annual number of deaths from Pulmonary affections, including Pneumonia.	Average annual number of deaths from Pulmonary affections, exclusive of Pneumonia.	Average annual number of deaths from Fevers.	Average annual number of deaths from Strumous diseases.	Average annual number of deaths from Small-pox.	Death-rate per 10,000 persons, calculated on a ten years' average.	Average annual death rate from Small-pox, per 10,000 persons.	Average annual death-rate from Pulmonary Affections (including Pneumonia), per 10,000 persons.	Average annual death-rate from Pulmonary Affections (exclusive of Pneumonia), per 10,000 persons.	Average annual death-rate from Fevers, per 10,000 persons.	Average annual death-rate from Strumous diseases, per 10,000 persons.
1681–90	530,000	22,362	3,673 (a)	3,673 (a)	3,356 (e)	4,248 (g)	1,664 (i)	421·0	31·39	69·3 (n)	69·3 (n)	63·3	80·1
1746–55	653,900	23,216	4,804 (b)	4,804 (b)	3,526 (e)	7,183 (g)	1,991 (k)	355·0	30·44	73·4	73·4	53·9	109·9
1846–55	2,362,236	59,014	16,131 (c)	12,481 (d)	9,112 (f)	4,886 (h)	799 (l)	249·0 (m)	3·38	68·2	52·8	38·5	20·6

* The population is given according to the estimate formed for the middle year of the series, viz.: King's computation for 1685; a computation published in the "Companion to the Almanac" of 1828 for 1750; and the census of 1851. King's calculation is considered to have been a very fair approximation; but, if in error, it was rather in excess of numbers than the contrary. The estimated population of 1750 is also probably in excess; for, if we admit King's estimate as correct, it makes the ratio of increase between 1750 and 1801 to have been somewhat less than that between 1685 and 1750, which is unlikely, seeing that the proportion of deaths to births was constantly decreasing during the latter portion of the 18th century.

† Upwards of 1,000 deaths annually are set down as caused by "Old Age." Undoubtedly many of these would now find a place under Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

(*a*) "Consumption and Tissick," "Pleurisy," and "Cold and Cough."

(*b*) "Consumption," "Cough," "Asthma and Tissick."

(*c*) Diseases of the respiratory organs and Phthisis.

(*d*) Phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs, minus Pneumonia.

(*e*) Consisting of the articles "Fever," and "Spotted Fever," therefore probably including Scarlet Fever, and cases of cerebral and pulmonary disease, attended by much heat of skin.

(*f*) Comprising Scarlet Fever, Remitting Fever, Infantile Fever, Typhus, Cephalitis, and Pneumonia.

(*g*) "Convulsions," "Rickets," "Water in-head," and "Evil."

(*h*) Scrofula, Tabes-mesenterica, Hydrocephalus, and Convulsions.

(*i*) In three of these years Small-pox greatly exceeded the average.

(*k*) In four of these years Small-pox greatly exceeded the average.

(*l*) In four of these years the average was greatly exceeded, and in 1848 more than doubled.

(*m*) The death-rate of the portion of the present metropolis comprehended within the limits of the old Bills of Mortality is somewhat higher, being nearly 260 in the 10,000.

(*n*) Pneumonia is not distinguished as a separate disease in the old bills. It has been excluded in the second calculation, under the belief that it would formerly be set down as "Fever."

Another assertion which has been made in reference to the employment of vaccination as a prophylactic of small-pox is, that, although the practice of vaccination has tended to prevent death in early life, this advantage has only been temporary, and has been more than counterbalanced by the increased number of deaths at a later period; and that, viewed as an economical question, the result has been to add to the public burdens, by lengthening the existence of a class of lives that cost the community much, but are cut off as soon as they reach the productive period of life, and before they have contributed their proportion towards the common stock. Even if this were true, it would be but a questionable argument against vaccination, for vaccination would be a great boon if it led to the prolongation of life only for a brief space; and especially if, in consequence of its use, the feeble members of the community were cut off by non-contagious, less loathsome, and, to those who survive, less disfiguring diseases than small-pox. Fortunately there is no difficulty in disproving this mischievous assertion, which, like that already disposed of, is untrue, and has been apparently made without any investigation of the real facts. For this purpose, it is necessary to compare the mortality at different periods of life, anterior and subsequent to the introduction of vaccination. I have accordingly selected four periods of ten years each, during the last and present centuries, for this comparison. Commencing with 1728, being the first year in which the ages of the dead were published in the bills of mortality, I have abstracted from the returns the number of deaths at all ages, and at each of the principal periods of life, for the ten years ending at Christmas, 1737. From the data thus obtained, the numbers dying at each period of life, out of every thousand of the dead, have been calculated. Allowing intervals of thirty years to elapse between each series, similar calculations have been made for the ten years between 1768–77, and again, between 1808–17. Lastly, I have made the like calculation for the ten years from 1842 to 1851, inclusive, being compelled to take these particular years instead of allowing an interval of thirty years to elapse, because the periods of life at which deaths have taken place are differently arranged in the Registrar-General's reports since 1851.

The accompanying table, which exhibits the results of this investigation, together with the principal data upon which they are founded, incontestably proves that the ages of the dead in London do not afford the semblance of support to the alleged statement. The facts shown by the table are indeed just the reverse of the assertion; for it is evident that, whilst there has been a large diminution in the mortality at the early periods of life, there has likewise been a large increase in the number of deaths at the more advanced age of sixty years, and upwards, since the introduction of vaccination. Thus, we learn from the table, that whilst the deaths of children under five years of age have fallen from 474 to 399, or nearly one-sixth out of every thousand deaths at all ages, during the interval between 1737 and 1842, those of persons who have survived to the age of sixty, and upwards, have, during the same period, risen from 121 to 203, or in the proportion of ten to six. Again: the deaths below the age of twenty have fallen from 541 out of each thousand deaths, during the ten years comprised between 1728–37, to 485, in the ten years 1842–51, or about one-ninth. As might have been anticipated, the variations in the middle period of life, between the ages of twenty and sixty, have been less; the changes have also been less constantly in one direction, but the fluctuations have been small, and lend no support to the opinion that the diminished number of deaths anterior to the age of twenty has been attended by an increased mortality in early manhood. It must, moreover, be recollected that the figures in the table do not represent death-rates, and that a diminished number of deaths at the early period of life necessarily increases the proportion of deaths at the subsequent ages. If, therefore, whilst the value of life under twenty years of age had improved as much as it has during the period over which this investigation has extended, the expectation of life to persons that should attain the age of twenty had remained stationary, the result of the lessened fatality of early life would have shown itself in a table of this kind by a large increase in the proportion of persons dying between the ages of twenty and sixty. The truth, however, is, as we have seen, that, whilst the fatality of early life has been steadily diminished, the number of persons who attain to a good old age has as regularly increased; for, whereas the deaths of persons aged sixty years, and upwards, during the decennium 1728–37, fell short of one-eighth of the entire mortality, the deaths of the same class in the decennium 1842–51 exceed a fifth of the whole number of deaths.

In truth, from the two main facts set forth in this paper—the diminished death-rate of several diseases, and the increased value of life in the present day—we might, with reason, turn the tables on the opponents of vaccination, and infer that, apart from the prevention of small-pox, vaccination has been a great blessing to the human race, since the diminished mortality from strumous affections, and, perhaps from some other diseases, is partly to be ascribed to the greatly lessened prevalence of so powerful a cause of their development as this formidable exanthem must have been in those who recovered from the immediate attack.

TABLE *showing the total Mortality of London, the total number of Deaths at four several periods of Life, and the proportion of Deaths to* 1,000 *deaths at all ages, at each of these periods, for four series of ten years each, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.*

DATE.	Total number of Deaths in each period of ten years.	TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AT EACH PERIOD OF LIFE IN TEN YEARS.				COMPOSITION OF EVERY 1,000 DEATHS, ACCORDING TO AGES OF THE DYING.			
		Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 and 60.	60, and upwards.	Under 5 years.	Between 5 and 20.	Between 20 & 60.	60, and upwards
1728–37	267,150	126,744	18,017	90,004	32,385	474	67	338	121
1768–77	221,189	102,213	16,639	72,670	29,667	462	75	329	134
1808–17	188,814	74,940	14,044	65,864	33,966	397	74	349	180
1842–51	532,260	212,740	45,511	116,052	107,957	399	86	312	203

The following is the exact condition of the weather, each day, in 1861 and 1862; also the temperature, evaporation, height of barometer, and the direction of the wind at two o'clock, P. M.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* JANUARY, 1861.

			TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JANUARY.	TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	T	Fine all day	32	4	30·22	W.
2	W	Fine; cloudy P. M	36	4½	30·14	W.
3	Th	Rain A. M	35	4	29·80	N. E.
4	F	Overcast, and light snow A. M.; clear midday, and late P. M	33	3	29·80	N.W.
5	S	Cloudy A. M	33·5	5	....	N.W.
6	Su	Clear A. M., light rain in the evening	36	4	30·20	S. W.
7	M	Fog A. M., very light rain in the evening	48	4½	29·70	S.
8	T	Fog A. M., midday clear	35	6	29·90	S. W.
9	W	Snow P. M	33	1½	29·80	N. E.
10	Th	Clear P. M	34	6	29·60	W.
11	F	Snow P. M	21	3	30·00	W.
12	S	Snow early A. M.; clear P. M.; temperature 25 degrees at noon, 2 degrees at midnight; coldest night and day since 11th January, 1859	20	3½	29·80	N. E.
13	Su	Fine day	8	2	30·40	N. W.
14	M	Snow, hail, and rain, P. M	24	1½	30·30	N. E.
15	T	Cloudy all day	36	.....	29·75	W.
16	W	Rain A. M	36	5	29·40	N. E.
17	Th	Light fog A. M	45	6½	29·80	S. W.
18	F	Snow and rain P. M	32	1	30·00	S. W.
19	S	Fog A. M., cloudy P. M	45	6	29·60	N. W.
20	Su	Wind fresh, and cloudy P. M	32	8	29·75	N. W.
21	M	Fresh wind P. M	34	6	30·00	N. by E.
22	T	Fresh breeze all day	28	5	30·40	N. E.
23	W	Wind fresh A. M., cloudy P. M.	28	5	30·57	N. E.
24	Th	Snow storm, commenced at 4 A. M., rain and thaw at night	38	1	30·00	N. E.
25	F	Cloudy	37	3	29·85	N. W.
26	S	Snow P. M	30	1	30·05	W.
27	Su	Light snow A. M., clear P. M	33	4	29·95	S. W.
28	M	Light snow from 10 to 12 A. M	36	5	29·85	W.
29	T	Clear P. M	40	6	29·70	S.
30	W	Flurry of snow at 10 A. M	30	4½	29·75	W.
31	Th	Fine day	30	5	30·00	W.

Number of dry days was 20; rainy, 4; snowy, 6; cloudy, 14. The lowest temperature was on the 13th, the highest on the 17th and 19th. The mean was 28 degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* JANUARY, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JANUARY.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	W	Fine day, sky variable, gale in the evening...	53	9	29·51	S. W.
2	Th	Fine day, gale A. M.	28	6½	29·87	N.W.
3	F	Fine all day, wind fresh	24	6½	30·06	N.W.
4	S	Wind early A. M., weather cloudy A. M.	25	6½	29·91	N.W.
5	Su	Fine	22	5	30·07	N.W.
6	M	Snow storm commenced at 1½ A. M.; 5 inches fell on a level	22	3	29·70	N. E.
7	T	Variable	34	4	30·10	N.W.
8	W	Fog at sunrise, day clear	30	4½	30·51	W.
9	Th	Clear early A. M., fog late at night	38	3	30·10	S. W.
10	F	Fog A. M., after midnight, and after 3 P. M...	39	2	30·00	S. E.
11	S	Clear A. M., sleet and snow P. M.	34	6	30·14	S.
12	Su	Fog and light rain	40	1	29·61	S. W.
13	M	Fresh wind A. M., and cloudy P. M.	27	.....	30·24	W.
14	T	Wind fresh P. M.	22	5	30·65	N. W.
15	W	Snow early A. M., three-quarters of an inch sleet A. M., rain P. M.	34	1	29·94	N. E.
16	Th	Clear	36	5	30·31	N.
17	F	Cloudy	32	3	30·40	S. E.
18	S	Rain commences 9 A. M., continuing all day; fog late	40	½	30·00	S. E.
19	Su	Light rain all day, fog late P. M.	33	1	29·80	S. E.
20	M	Rain storm all day	33	1½	29·77	N. E.
21	T	Wind fresh late P. M., with snow	31	4	30·00	S. W.
22	W	Snow early A. M.	35	3	30·00	W.
23	Th	Variable sky midday	38	4	30·00	N.
24	F	Barometer nearly stationary for the previous 4 days, followed by a remarkable gale at 8 P.M.; commences with hail	31	2	30·00	N. E.
25	S	Rain from 5 to 7 P. M.	36	½	29·40	N. E.
26	Su	Fresh wind all day	32	5	30·06	N. W.
27	M	Fresh wind all day	35	5	30·35	W.
28	T	Snow storm, commences at 3 P. M.	29	4½	30·30	S.
29	W	Rain and sleet early A. M., fog on river P. M..	35	1	29·90	N. E.
30	Th	Clear late P. M., rain A. M., clear afternoon....	40	½	29·90	N. E.
31	F	Dryest day of the month, excepting the 1st....	34	8	30·27	S. W.

Number of dry days was 18; rainy and snowy, 13; cloudy, 20. The lowest temperature was on the 5th, the highest on the 12th. The mean was 28½ degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* FEBRUARY, 1861.

			TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	FEBRUARY.	TEMPERATURE. DEG.	EVAPORATION BELOW. DEG.	BAROMETER. INCHES.	WIND.
1	F	Was mild and pleasant	35	6	30·05	S. W.
2	S	Clear, and very mild for the season	50	2	29·55	S. W.
3	Su	Cloudy in the morning	40	8	30·15	N. W.
4	M	Clear and mild	34	6	30·20	N.
5	T	Clear and mild, variable, light wind	40	6	30·10	N. E.
6	W	Mild, and warm for the season	40	7	29·70	S. W.
7	Th	Very high wind; grew intensely cold. The thermometer fell 60 degrees in 12 hours, barometer rose an inch	50	6	29·30	S. W.
8	F	Very high wind, continued cold; was the coldest day of the year	7	3	30·45	W.
9	S	Grew more temperate, yet cold	30	6	30·55	S.
10	Su	Cloudy and cold	48	7	30·40	S. W.
11	M	Sky variable	56	7	30·20	S. E.
12	T	Wind and sky variable	60	2	29·60	S. W.
13	W	Cloudy	56	10	30·00	S. W.
14	Th	Variable sky, with indications of rain	45	6	30·10	N. E.
15	F	Cloudy A. M., variable P. M	38	1	29·35	N. E.
16	S	Indications of rain. Thunder storm in the evening with a heavy fall of rain	47	8	29·70	S. W.
17	Su	Morning clear, warm all day, and very pleasant	46	10	29·50	S. W.
18	M	Clear, warm, and pleasant in the A. M., grew colder P. M	46	7	29·65	S. W.
19	T	Clear and pleasant	44	8	29·85	S. W.
20	W	Rain and snow in the A. M.; clear and pleasant at noon, evening cloudy	52	9	29·70	S. W.
21	Th	Clear morning, snow storm at 10 A. M., clear P. M	42	7	29·60	W.
22	F	Clear and warm A. M., wind rose and became cool in the P. M., evening cloudy	42	8	30·05	N. W.
23	S	Sky variable all day, warm for the season	44	7	29·70	N. E.
24	Su	Cloudy at intervals, high wind, grew cool towards evening	40	8	....	N. W.
25	M	Cold and clear A. M., clear all day, grew warmer	43	8		
26	T	Cloudy and warm, warm for the season	50	7	....	S. W.
27	W	Clear and warm, warm for the season	60	9	....	S. W.
28	Th	Clear and warm, very warm for the season	68	9	....	S. W.

The temperature was lowest on the 8th; highest, on the 28th. The mean was 37 degrees. The number of dry days was 24; rainy, 2; and cloudy, 11.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* FEBRUARY, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	FEBRUARY.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	S	Cloudy, with snow at night..................	31	3	30·10	N. E.
2	Su	Wind fresh A. M............................	32	6	30·30	W.
3	M	Variable....................................	25	2½	30·28	N. E.
4	T	Hazy at sunrise, light snow P. M	32	03	30·00	N.
5	W	Very fine day...............................	30	8	30·30	W.
6	Th	Wind changed A. M. to south-east, light rain at P. M., clearing late at night................	42	4	29·90	S. E.
7	F	Fine and mild...............................	44	8	29·87	W.
8	S	Light snow in the evening...................	38	6	30·00	S. W.
9	Su	Variable sky A. M..........................	35	7	29·89	W.
10	M	Wind light, very light snow in the evening....	30	8	30·10	N. W.
11	T	Cloudy P. M................................	40	6	29·80	N. E.
12	W	Very mild and clear.........................	42	7	29·84	N. E.
13	Th	Very mild and clear.........................	42	8	29·97	S W.
14	F	Fog A. M. with very light rain, cloudy A. M., variable P. M.............................	42	7	29·90	N. E.
15	S	Snow storm at noon, lasting six hours.........	23	2	30·00	N. E.
16	Su	Clear A. M., variable P. M., hazy late.........	29	7	30·30	N. W.
17	M	Hail and rain P. M.........................	29	2	30·35	......
18	T	Light rain A. M., variable P. M., clear late....	40	7	30·00	S. W.
19	W	Hazy at sunrise, variable A. M., at 3 P. M. snow, rain, and lightning; evening, barometer fell four-fifths of an inch....................	40	4	30·10	N. E.
20	Th	Rain early A. M. and P. M., with fresh wind...	38	6	29·84	N. W.
21	F	Clear A. M., wind fresh, hazy at noon, variable P. M., cloudy at night....................	34	6	30·24	S. W.
22	S	Very light rain A. M., variable at noon, clear P. M.....................................	41	5	29·80	W.
23	Su	Very light rain A. M., sunshine 9 A. M., fog P. M.	41	3	29·74	S. W.
24	M	Fog and light rain A. M., the lowest point of the barometer for the month (29 inches) was on this day, at the time of the highest range of the thermometer...........................	45	3	29·10	E.
25	T	The highest point of the barometer and the lowest, and the lowest temperature; this state of the air preceded and accompanied a change and tempest which lasted six hours.........	30	8	30·27	N. W
26	W	Variable A. M., cloudy P. M.................	37	4	30·04	S. W.
27	Th	The hardest snow storm of the season, 6 in. upon a level, commenced 2 P. M., lasted 12 hours.	36	3	29·51	W.
28	F	Fresh wind all day..........................	30	6	29·64	W.

The temperature was lowest on the 25th; highest, on the 24th. The mean was 30 degrees. The number of dry days was 20; rainy and snowy, 8; and cloudy, 16.

A Table *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* **March,** 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	MARCH.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	F	Clear and very warm, high wind, rain in evening.	64	11	....	S. W.
2	S	Cloudy A. M., warm, clear P. M.	68	10	....	S.
3	Su	Clear and warm all day	72	8	29·45	S. W.
4	M	Cloudy A. M., clear at 11 A. M., cool P. M.	64	12	29·60	N.W.
5	T	Cloudy morning, with high wind, clear and cool P. M.	50	12	29·80	N.W.
6	W	Clear and cold, high wind all day	40	9	29·70	N.W.
7	Th	Very cold, strong wind	27	5½	30·30	N.W.
8	F	Clear and cold A. M., cloudy and warmer P. M.	38	5½	30·35	E.
9	S	Cloudy and rain, with high winds	47	1	29·25	S. E.
10	Su	Cloudy A. M., and cool	44	4	29·80	S. W.
11	M	Clear, cool, and pleasant	39	8	30·15	W.
12	T	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.	45	4	30·00	S. W.
13	W	Cloudy and damp A. M., clear P. M	50	2	29·80	W.
14	Th	Cloudy and damp A. M., warm	27	2	30·05	N. E.
15	F	Cloudy, light fall of snow	34	5	29·70	N.
16	S	Cloudy, light fall of snow	42	6	29·45	S. W.
17	Su	Cloudy, very cold	40	10	29·85	
18	M	Clear and cold	24	5	30·25	N.W.
19	T	Cloudy, with snow fall	22	3	30·10	N.
20	W	Clear and cold	35	6	30·17	S. W.
21	Th	Cloudy, heavy fall of snow, with rain	34	½	29·47	W.
22	F	Cloudy A. M., snow	42	4	29·70	N.W.
23	S	Clear and warm, snow melting fast	46	6	30·00	W.
24	Su	Cloudy and cool, little snow remaining	48	7	29·65	N.W.
25	M	Clear and pleasant	46	6	30·20	S. W.
26	T	Cloudy and warm, appearance of rain	56	5	29·85	S. E.
27	W	Rain, thunder and lightning	55	1	29·60	S. W.
28	Th	Cloudy	55	10	30·10	S. W.
29	F	Clear and pleasant, high winds	54	7	30·10	S.
30	S	Cloudy and warm	64	13	29·65	W.
31	Su	Clear, cool, and high winds	50	12	30·30	W.

Number of dry days was 24; rainy, 4; snowy, 3; cloudy, 9½. The temperature was lowest on the 7th and 8th; highest on the 2d and 3d, and the mean was 40 deg.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* MARCH, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	MARCH.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	S	Clear, fresh winds all day	24	4	29·70	N.W.
2	Su	Clear A. M., variable P. M.	27	3	29·90	W.
3	M	Hard rain, hail, and lightning; amount of rain on 3d and 4th, 0·91 inch	33	1	29·50	N. E
4	T	Wind fresh the most of the day, very hard rain early A. M., barometer 29·20 inches	31	2	29·60	N.W.
5	W	Variable A. M., with light fog, light snow storm commenced with change of wind, at 2 P. M., lasting with light until midnight	31	1	29·60	N. E.
6	Th	Variable, clear late P. M.	27	4	29·65	W.
7	F	Clear all day, fresh wind A. M.	33	4½	29·64	W.
8	S	Clear all day	35	4	29·81	W.
9	Su	Hazy P. M.	37	3	30·24	S.
10	M	Variable A. M., light rain P. M.	40	2	29·84	S. E.
11	T	Fresh wind	40	3	30·02	N.W.
12	W	Variable A. M., clear P. M.	43	5	30·07	N.W.
13	Th	Variable A. M., light rain P. M.	35	1	30·10	N.E.
14	F	Light rain A. M. and late P. M.	35	1	30·10	N.E.
15	S	Rain all day, about ½ an inch	33	1	29·60	N.E.
16	Su	Light rain A.M., light snow P.M., barom. 29·11	33	2	20·40	N.E.
17	M	Cloudy A. M., clear late P. M.	35	4	29·70	W.
18	T	Fresh wind, day very dry	38	4	30·10	N.W.
19	W	Fresh wind, day very dry	30	4	30·7	N.W.
20	Th	Very light rain A. M.	32	4	29·87	N.E.
21	F	Rain storm A. M.	36	1	29·87	N.E.
22	S	Clear late at night	27	2	29·50	N.W.
23	Su	Fog early A. M., clear late at night	36	3	29·54	W.
24	M	Fog early A. M., very light rain at intervals, clear late at night	37	3	29·70	N.W.
25	T	Wind fresh, clear early and late	30	0	29·83	N.W.
26	W	Mostly clear, with blustering winds	35	5	29·94	N.
27	Th	Mostly clear, with blustering winds	29	5	29·99	N.W.
28	F	Mostly clear, with blustering winds	37	5	29·94	N.W.
29	S	Fresh winds, sky variable early and late	31	4	30·00	S.
30	Su	Fresh winds early A. M., sky dark after half-past 1 P. M., hail, rain, thunder and lightning late at night	36	3	29·94	S. E.
31	M	Very light rain early A. M. and late P. M.	40	3	30·00	S. E.

Number of dry days was 25; rainy, and snowy, 5; cloudy, 16. The temperature was lowest on the 1st; highest on the 30th, and the mean was 37 deg.

A **Table** *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* **April,** 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	APRIL.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	M	Light snow and sleet P. M., wind fresh	43	2	30·30	N. E.
2	T	Very light rain in the afternoon	44	7	30·30	N. E.
3	W	Clear A. M.	39	8	30·10	W.
4	Th	Clear A. M.	47	11	30·20	N.
5	F	Clear A. M	56	15	30·10	N. W.
6	S	Fog A. M., wind light and fresh, same the first six days	48	9	30·25	S.
7	Su	Morning variable, fog early	52	7	30·20	S. W.
8	M	Winds fresh in the afternoon	48	.....	30·20	S. E.
9	T	Variable A. M., wind fresh, midday	50	7	30·07	S. E.
10	W	Wind fresh	56	14	30·00	N. W.
11	Th	Wind fresh	64	16	30·00	W.
12	F	Cloudy in the afternoon	60	8	30·15	S. E.
13	S	Hard rain A. M., and late at night	58	3	29·60	S.
14	Su	Hard rain, early A. M	65	11	29·60	S. W.
15	M	Rain P. M., variable sky during the day	52	8	29·80	S. W.
16	T	Variable wind during the day, very hard rain-storm	45	1	29·45	N. E.
17	W	Heavy rain-storm, early in the morning	50	7	29·25	S. W.
18	Th	Clear A. M., wind fresh, very light rain P. M.	54	9	29·50	S. W.
19	F	Weather variable	54	10	29·50	S. W.
20	S	Wind fresh A. M., cool P. M	54	12	29·80	W.
21	Su	Fresh wind A. M.	62	12	29·87	W.
22	M	Cloudy A. M.	68	8	29·81	S. E.
23	T	Cloudy and very warm	78	13	29·74	S.
24	W	Wind fresh A. M. and P. M., rain in the evening	63	6	29 66	N. E.
25	Th	Rain early in morning, wind fresh all day	66	16	29·80	W.
26	F	Fresh winds	70	14	29·97	W.
27	S	Very warm	74	13	29·74	S. W.
28	Su	Rain in the morning	65	3½	29·44	
29	M	Pleasant	73	18	....	N. W.
30	T	Cloudy, rain at 3 o'clock P. M.	67	11	....	S. W.

Number of dry days was 20; rainy, 6½; cloudy, 10. The temperature was lowest on the 2d and 4th; highest on the 23d and 27th; the mean was 51 degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* APRIL, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	APRIL.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	T	Clear early A. M., day overcast	44	6½	30·15	S. E.
2	W	Rain late P. M., Barometer very high	46	5	30·30	S. E.
3	Th	Rain early A. M., with fog, clear day	62	14	30·00	N. W.
4	F	Fresh wind all day, very dry and cloudy P. M.	59	17	30·10	W.
5	S	Light rain from 11 A. M. to sunset, cloudy A. M., clear late	40	1	29·90	N. E.
6	Su	Fine	53	12	30·00	S. W.
7	M	Ice A. M., at P. M. cloudy	50	11	30·20	W.
8	T	Snow P. M.	33	3	30·00	N. E.
9	W	Snow P. M., with a gale of wind all night	33	3	29·70	N. E.
10	Th	Fine weather, with strong winds prevailing all the week	38	7	29.90	W.
11	F	Fine weather, with strong winds prevailing all the week	52	15	30·20	N. W.
12	S	Fine weather, with strong winds prevailing all the week	55	16	30·30	N. W.
13	Su	Fine weather, with strong winds prevailing all the week	56	13	30·24	N.byE
14	M	Variable all day	60	9	30·24	S.byE.
15	T	Wind fresh during the day, cloudy P. M.	61	8½	30·40	S. E.
16	W	Cloudy A. M., day variable, wind mostly fresh.	62	9	30·30	S. E.
17	Th	Cloudy A. M.	76	10	30·00	S. E.
18	F	Very sultry, light rain P. M.	82	8	29·91	N. W.
19	S	Wind fresh during the day, variable sky P. M., Barometer very high during the day	65	13	30·00	W.
20	Su	Light rain A. M., variable P. M., clear late	46	8	30·00	N.
21	M	Light rain A. M., cloudy, N. E. storm during the night to 4 A. M.	44	2	29·70	N. E.
22	T	Variable, with warm showers	57	4	29·74	N. E.
23	W	Variable in the evening	57	13	30·10	W.
24	Th	Fresh winds and clear	60	14	30·20	N. W.
25	F	Variable morning	54	13	30·26	NbyW
26	S	Fog in the morning	58	10	30·34	S. E.
27	Su	Clear, with fresh winds	57	9	30·20	S. E.
28	M	Cloudy, with light rain P. M.	58	5	30·00	N. E.
29	T	Fog A. M., light rain during the day, clear late P. M	54	3	30·10	N. E.
30	W	Clear late P. M.	63	8	30·9	S. E.

Number of dry days was 24; rainy, 4; cloudy, 12. The temperature was lowest on the 9th; highest on the 30th; the mean was 47 degrees.

A **Table** *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* **May**, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	MAY.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	W	Variable showers and squalls during the day, cold	56	7	29·80	N.
2	Th	Fresh wind, ice formed, cold	47	13	29·84	N.W.
3	F	Fresh wind A. M., rain storm P. M., ice in the evening	46	6	30·01	S.W.
4	S	Clear P. M., rain storms A. M	47	6	29·75	N.
5	Su	Cloudy late P. M	52	6	....	S. E.
6	M	Rain storm	50	½	....	S. E.
7	T	Winds fresh A.M., variable midday, light showers	58	8	....	S. W.
8	W	Wind variable afternoon, clear late in evening	70	10	....	S. W.
9	Th	Wind fresh all day	66	16	....	N. W.
10	F	Wind fresh A. M., rain P. M	65	8	29·81	S. W.
11	S	Wind fresh A. M., variable sky P. M	66	9	29·67	S. W.
12	Su	Cloudy in the afternoon	68	8	29·71	S.
13	M	Storm, thunder and lightning at night	65	5	29·84	S. E.
14	T	Rain early A. M	70	9	29·64	S.
15	W	Calm and pleasant	74	14	29·85	S. W.
16	Th	Calm and pleasant	70	18	29·80	
17	F	Heavy wind all day	60	19	29·81	N.W.
18	S	Heavy wind all day	60	20	30·60	N.W.
19	Su	Sunrise obscured, morning hazy, clear after 8 o'clock, rain late at night	60	9	....	S. E.
20	M	Storm most of the day	55	2		
21	T	Fresh wind all day, light rain in the evening	70	15	....	N.
22	W	Variable afternoon	70	18		
23	Th	Hazy morning, fresh wind midday	65	16	....	N.
24	F	Winds fresh P. M., cloudy late at night	66	15	30·24	S.
25	S	Rain A. M., very heavy showers at 8 o'clock A. M.	66	4½	....	S. W.
26	Su	Tempest from 11¾ P. M. to 2½ o'clock A. M.	84	14	....	S. W.
27	M	Rain, large hail, much lightning and thunder	76	8	29·20	S. W.
28	T	Variable sky A. M., fresh wind all day	66	.....	....	N. W.
29	W	Very light rain early A. M., fresh wind all day.	65	12	....	W.
30	Th	Pleasant	67	14	....	S.W.
31	F	Fresh breeze P. M	78	14	30·27	S.W.

Number of dry days was 25; rainy, 4½; cloudy, 7½. The lowest temperature was on the 2d, 3d, and 4th; highest on the 26th; and the mean was 57 degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* MAY, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	MAY.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	Th	Variable sunrise, rainy day	46	2	30·00	N.E.
2	F	Rain until 4 P.M., fog in the evening	60	2	29·84	S.E.
3	S	Fog A. M., day mostly clear	64	7	29·56	S.E.
4	Su	Fine	66	11	29·87	S.E.
5	M	Variable, shower at 2 P. M.	65	4	29·66	S.E.
6	T	Fresh wind, shower early P. M.	61	4	29·60	W.
7	W	Fine, with fresh breezes	62	11	29·91	N.W.
8	Th	Fine, with fresh breezes	62	11	29·91	N.W.
9	F	Fresh winds early A. M.	83	12	29·96	S.W.
10	S	Hazy P. M., with fresh wind	83	12	29·63	S.W.
11	Su	Fine day, wind fresh A. M., weather hazy P. M.	65	11	30·10	S.W.
12	M	Fine day, wind fresh A. M., weather hazy P. M.	75	14	30·26	W.
13	T	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M., very light rain evening	71	11	29·90	S.W.
14	W	Variable A. M., clear P. M., wind fresh all day.	70	11	30·00	N.E.
15	Th	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M., wind fresh A. M.	70	13	30·13	N.byE
16	F	Fog A. M., clear P. M.	75	11	30·20	S.E.
17	S	Clear all day, wind fresh P. M.	81	10	30·00	S.E.
18	Su	Cloudy P. M., and fresh breezes	78	10½	29·90	S.E.
19	M	Variable, fresh P. M.	80	11	29·73	W.
20	T	Cloudy P. M., at 10 A. M., very light rain	70	10	30·00	S.E.
21	W	Light rain early A. M. and P. M., fog at sunset, light rain late P. M.	60	4	30·00	S E.
22	Th	Thunder, lightning, and rain 3 A.M., sultry, fine evening	81	13	30·00	S.W.
23	F	Rain and tempest at 4 P. M.	83	11	29·80	S.W.
24	S	Mostly clear, clear at 11, fine P. M., evening clear	70	9	30·03	S.
25	Su	Fine day, with fresh winds	68	11	30·00	W.
26	M	Clear, wind fresh at meridian	70	13	30·12	S.W.
27	T	Light rain, ½ inch in all	60	3	29·64	N.E.
28	W	Variable, light rain M., clear late P. M.	68	6	29·70	N.E.
29	Th	Fine day	70	9	29·90	S.W.
30	F	Variable P.M., light rain	68	7	29·50	E.byS.
31	S	Very light rain at 6 A. M., variable sky during the day	69	9	29·84	S.

Number of dry days was 24; rainy, 5; cloudy, 10. The lowest temperature was on the 8th; highest on the 23d; and the mean was 60 degrees.

A **TABLE** ***showing the condition of the weather in each day in*** **JUNE, 1861.**

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JUNE.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	S	Cloudy P. M.	80	14	30·24	S. W.
2	Su	Cloudy P. M.	76	10	30·20	S. E.
3	M	Light rain A. M., rain storm & thunder, late P. M.	75	5	29·74	S.
4	T	Light rain during the middle of the day	78	5	29·81	W.
5	W	Variable all day	66	6	30·11	N.
6	Th	N. E. rain storm A. M., flood at 7 o'clock A. M.	54	2	29·64	N. E.
7	F	Variable all day, rain at 11 o'clock P. M.	71	8	29·81	S. W.
8	S	Rain at 3 and 10 o'clock P. M.	78	6	29·97	N. W.
9	Su	Light rain early A. M.	76	11	29·81	S. W.
10	M	Rain P. M.	80	8	29·84	S. E.
11	T	Hard rain 10 A. M.; severe rain and hail-storm 1 and 4½ P.M., of half an hour's duration each, rain and hail equally divided; hail ¼ to ½ in. diameter; hard rain 5¼ P. M.; clear evening.	80	4	29·77	S. W.
12	W	Fresh wind	86	8	29·71	S. W.
13	Th	Cool and pleasant	80	21	29·91	N. W.
14	F	Evening cloudy	75	12	30·11	S.
15	S	Cloudy and fresh breeze P. M.	86	9	29·85	S.
16	Su	Light shower, with thunder, at 9½ P. M.; hard rain and hail-storm, with thunder and lightning, at 2 P. M.; more rain fell in the northern than southern part of the city	84	4	29·50	N. W.
17	M	Variable wind and sky all day	74	16	29·77	N. E.
18	T	Variable sky	72	11	29·91	S. W.
19	W	Pleasant	76	12	29·84	S. W.
20	Th	Rain early A. M., variable sky during the day	82	15	29·77	N.W.
21	F	Light rain at 11½ A. M., also late in P. M., with thunder and lightning	75	7	29·77	S.
22	S	Calm	80	10	29·71	N. W.
23	Su	Light shower late P. M., wind fresh	84	20	29·70	S. W.
24	M	Wind fresh	75	15	29·91	N. W.
25	T	Wind fresh	80	12	30·05	S. E.
26	W	Shower 8 & 11 A.M., thunder, also late at night.	84	11	30·20	S. E.
27	Th	Wind fresh midday	81	18	30·02	W.
28	F	Variable wind and sky	85	14	29·92	S. E.
29	S	Pleasant	78	13	29·88	S. E.
30	Su	Cloudy afternoon	74	14	29·90	S. E.

Number of dry days was 23; rainy, 6; cloudy, 9. The lowest temperature was on the 5th, 6th, and 7th; highest, the 12th, 15th, and 16th. The mean was 71 deg.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* JUNE, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JUNE.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	Su	Light rain morning and evening, day cloudy and damp	60	4	29·81	S. E.
2	M	Sultry, variable sky during the day	83	8	29·75	S.
3	T	Fog A. M., variable day	84	7	29·95	E.
4	W	N. E. rain storm, very heavy P. M., 5 inches in 12 hours	60	2	29·90	N. E.
5	Th	Rain early A. M., clear late P. M.	68	9	30·00	N. E.
6	F	Fresh winds, variable sky, clear in the evening.	71	10	29·90	S. W.
7	S	Variable, sultry A. M., fresh P. M., with thunder, and lightning late at night	76	15	29·70	E. by S.
8	Su	Rain A. M., wind fresh P. M., cloudy day	59	6	29·92	N. E.
9	M	Variable A. M., clear P. M.	70	11	30·10	S. W.
10	T	Clear A. M., fresh wind P. M., with light rain, thunder, and lightning late P. M.	73	12	30·00	S. W.
11	W	Heavy shower P. M., clear soon after 6 P. M.	73	12	29·80	S. W.
12	Th	Sultry and clear	83	15	29·66	S.
13	F	Sultry, rain and thunder at 4 P. M.; at 6, thunder and lightning	85	15	29·70	S. W.
14	S	Variable, showers evening	85	16	29·81	S. W.
15	Su	Rain A. M., clear P. M.	70	13	29·94	N.
16	M	Fresh wind, very clear and dry day	70	16	30·30	N. W.
17	T	Clear day, fresh winds P. M.	75	16	30·01	S. W.
18	W	Variable A. M., sultry rain,. com. at 8¼ P. M., flood 10 P. M.	80	10	29·70	S. W.
19	Th	Variable sky and dry day	80	13	29·60	S. W.
20	F	Cloudy A. M., clear P. M.	72	7	29·82	S. W.
21	S	Fresh wind A. M., very dry day, cloudy late P. M.	80	17	30·00	S. W.
22	Su	Variable early, fine day	77	16	30·10	W.
23	M	Clear A. M., rain late P. M.	78	13	30·10	S. E
24	T	Light rain all day	60	2	29·90	N. E.
25	W	Light rain early and late, also at 3½ P. M.; day mostly clear	72	9	29·77	W.
26	Th	Variable all day	76	9	29·80	S. W.
27	F	Warm day, variable sky, midday clear, at other times sultry	84	15	29·90	S. by E.
28	S	Most sultry day of the first six months of the year	90	16	29·82	S.
29	Su	Clear A. M., variable P. M.	82	12	29·82	S. E.
30	M	Very light rain A. M., clear P. M.	73	7	29·52	N. E.

Number of dry days was 23; rainy, 5; cloudy, 9. The lowest temperature was on the 16th; highest, the 28th. The mean was 66½ degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* JULY, 1861.

			TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JULY.	TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	M	Rain late P. M.	84	13	29·74	S. E.
2	T	Rain to 7 A. M., wind fresh P. M., sky variable, clear night	70	16	29·93	W.
3	W	Wind fresh early P. M., dryest day of the year to this date	80	20½	30·00	N. W.
4	Th	Pleasant	80	15	30·11	E.
5	F	Wind fresh P. M.	85	18	30·01	S.
6	S	Rain P. M.	82	18	30·00	S.
7	Su	Rain early A. M.	86	13½	29·94	S. W.
8	M	Pleasant	91	15	29·70	S. W.
9	T	Light rain, and lightning evening	90	15½	29·67	S.
10	W	Rain early A. M., light rain P. M.	88	16	29·70	S. W.
11	Th	Pleasant	84	15½	29·80	S. W.
12	F	Fresh wind all day	80	17	30·00	S. W.
13	S	Fresh wind A. M., light rain at noon, and after 7 P. M.	78	13	29·97	S. E.
14	Su	Light rain early A. M., and after 1 P. M. fresh wind	64	4	29·94	N. E.
15	M	Sky variable, fresh wind	75	14	29·86	W.
16	T	Fresh wind A. M., tempest 6¾ P. M., rain in evening	81	16	29·90	S. W.
17	W	Pleasant, fresh wind	86	15	29·96	S. W.
18	Th	Variable sky, and fresh wind	83	12	29·97	S. W.
19	F	Heavy thunder, lightning and rain early A. M.	82	10	29·84	S.
20	S	Thunder and rain at 6 and 7 A. M.	83	11	29·67	S.
21	Su	Variable wind and sky, cloudy P. M.	77	13	29·86	S. E.
22	M	Variable wind and sky A. M., cloudy P. M.	73	9	29·83	S. E.
23	T	Wind and sky variable, cloudy all day	78	13	29·87	N. E.
24	W	Pleasant	78	12	30·06	N.
25	Th	Mild	80	16	30·04	N.
26	F	Light wind A. M.	81	14	30·00	S. E.
27	S	Wind fresh midday	80	16	29·96	S.
28	Su	Wind fresh midday, sky variable, in the evening obscured	77	10	29·94	S. E.
29	M	Rain early A. M., hard thunder with vivid lightning at 9½ P. M.	86	10	29·84	S.
30	T	Rain early A. M., variable sky midday	86	16	29·86	S. W.
31	W	Variable P. M., warm	92	16	29·90	S.

The number of dry days was 25; rainy, 4; cloudy, 8. The lowest temperature was on the 2d and 3d, the highest on the 8th and 31st. The mean was 74 degs.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* JULY, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	JULY.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	T	Fine day	77	13	29·86	N.W.
2	W	Variable early A. M., rain commences at 1 P. M., with a hard rain late at night	69	3	29·86	S. E.
3	Th	Flood early A. M., variable do., clear evening	68	5	30·10	N.W.
4	F	Pleasant day	76	10	30·30	S. W.
5	S	Clear A. M., lurid sky P. M	87	10	30·20	V.
6	Su	Variable at sunrise, very sultry day, cloudy P. M	94	10	29·95	S. W.
7	M	Cloudy P. M., with light rain and lightning	91	14	30·00	S. W.
8	T	Cloudy A. M., with very light rain	87	15	29·70	S. W.
9	W	Variable sky, fresh wind P. M., with light rain at 1 P. M	89	18	29·74	S. W.
10	Th	Cloudy day, light rain at 8 A. M., lurid noon	77	14	29·90	S. W.
11	F	Fine day, with fresh winds	74	14	30·10	N.W.
12	S	Cloudy P. M., lurid noon	82	14	29·84	S. W.
13	Su	Fine day	80	14	29·80	S. W.
14	M	Clear warm day	86	14	29·80	S. W.
15	T	Very sultry, tempest at 6 P. M	90	11	29·86	S. W.
16	W	....	..	..	.....	......
17	Th	Clear, with moderate breezes all day	83	13	29·91	W.
18	F	Moderate breezes all day, with variable sky	74	13	30·00	S. E.
19	S	Fine day	73	13	30·14	W.
20	Su	Cloudy P. M., with light rain, clear A. M	75	8	29·80	S.byE.
21	M	Cloudy all day, with light rain P. M.	70	12	29·75	E.
22	T	Variable	70	8	30·04	S. E.
23	W	Cloudy, with light rain P. M.	68	6	29·94	E.
24	Th	Cloudy, with light rain A. M. and P. M.	70	6	29·80	S. E.
25	F	Sultry, clear P. M.	82	11	29·82	S.
26	S	Sultry, thunder storm after 6½ P. M., during which one inch of rain fell	83	11	29·91	S.
27	Su	Sultry P. M., clear day	82	11	30·00	S. W.
28	M	Sultry A. M., fresh P. M., hottest at noon	80	15	30·01	S. W.
29	T	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M., light rain, thunder and lightning	84	10	29·94	S.byE.
30	W	Rain early A. M., clear day	84	10	29·91	E.
31	Th	Moderate wind A. M., P. M. clear day, variable noon	85	15	30·00	S.

The number of dry days was 27; rainy, 2; cloudy, 13. The lowest temperature was on the 2d, the highest on the 7th. The mean was 71 degs.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* AUGUST, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	AUGUST.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	Th	Wind and sky variable........................	92	13	29·81	S.
2	F	A. M. cloudy, wind and sky variable P. M., warmest week of the year..................	88	10	29·87	S.W.
3	S	A. M. cloudy, wind and sky variable, very warm....................................	94	12	29·90	S.
4	Su	A. M. cloudy, wind fresh in morning, very warm	90	12	29·85	W.
5	M	A. M. cloudy, wind calm, very sultry, a shower at 1 o'clock, P. M..........................	89	8	29·76	S.
6	T	A. M. clear, wind calm, very sultry...........	87	17	29·82	E.
7	W	A. M. clear, wind fresh, cloudy in the afternoon.	77	15	29·94	N.E.
8	Th	A. M. clear, wind light, cl'dy, light rain in ev'ng	65	7	29·90	E.
9	F	A. M. cl., wind light, cl'dy, hard rain in forenoon	70	6	29·88	S.W.
10	S	Very light rain early in the morning..........	86	10	29·74	E.
11	Su	Clear in the morning, cloudy in the afternoon..	84	11	29·84	N.E.
12	M	Rain at 5 o'clock, P. M., thunder and very high wind late P. M............................	73	10	29·87	N.E.
13	T	Followed by heavy rain nearly all day and night. This was the heaviest storm occurring in August for many years; rain fell to the depth of four inches nearly..........................	61	2	29·70	N.E.
14	W	Rain early in morn.; variable in afternoon, cool.	65	13	29·94	E.
15	Th	Cool and pleasant............................	70	13	30·14	S. E.
16	F	Sky variable in the afternoon, strong wind, cool..	75	13	30·24	S. E.
17	S	Light rain in the forenoon....................	72	6	30·13	S. E.
18	Su	Cloudy in the afternoon, pleasant.............	76	10	30·11	N.
19	M	Wind fresh at midday, sky obscured in aftern'on	77	11	30·07	S. E.
20	T	Strong wind all day..........................	75	15	....	S. E.
21	W	Wind fresh during the day....................	73	14	30·30	S.
22	Th	Rain at 7 A. M., with thunder-storm in the P. M.	77	6	29·80	N.W.
23	F	Rain early in the morning....................	75	16	....	N.W.
24	S	Pleasant......................................	76	16	30·07	N.W.
25	Su	Pleasant......................................	78	20	30·10	N.
26	M	Wind fresh P. M., sky obscured................	78	14	30·18	S.W.
27	T	Cloudy forenoon, fresh wind, pleasant.........	75	11	30·16	S. E.
28	W	Cloudy forenoon, light rain at 10 o'clock......	76	6	30·07	S.W.
29	Th	Pleasant, fresh wind..........................	77	8	29·86	S.
30	F	Pleasant, fresh wind..........................	80	11	29·84	N.W.
31	S	Fresh wind in the morning, variable sky midday.	75	15	30·00	N.W.

The temperature was highest on the 3d; lowest on the 13th and 15th. The mean was 73. Number of rainy days was 3; dry, 26; and cloudy, 11½.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* AUGUST, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	AUGUST.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	F	Fresh A. M., clear day	87	15	29·99	W.
2	S	Driest day of the year, high barometer	90	21	30·00	S. W.
3	Su	Very warm A. M., wind changed to S. E (at 11 A. M. cooler), cloudy late	83	13	30·00	S. E.
4	M	Very sultry and damp, shower at A.M. and P.M.	84	06	30·00	S. E.
5	T	Fog A. M., sultry, very hard thunder and lightning at 7½	86	7	29·92	S. E.
6	W	Sultry	84	15	29·96	N.
7	Th	Hazy midday	80	13	30·17	E.
8	F	Very sultry after 10 A. M., variable A. M.	95	13	29·90	S.
9	S	Very sultry, tempest at 6, light shower to 7, variable sky evening	95	13	29·92	S. W.
10	Su	Clear, fresh midday	85	15	29·81	W. by N.
11	M	Fresh, mostly clear	85	13	30·00	E.
12	T	Very sultry at noon, thunder storm at 1½, day variable	78	4	29·91	S. W.
13	W	Clear, fresh A. M., very dry	80	18	30·10	W.
14	Th	Fresh P. M., South-east wind	78	16	30·08	S. E.
15	F	Cloudy P. M., fresh wind P. M.	80	14	29·82	S. W.
16	S	Fine day, fresh, very dry	75	16	30·10	W.
17	Su	Fine, fresh A. M.	73	16	30·24	W.
18	M	Fine, hazy A. M.	72	14	30·10	W.
19	T	Fine, Aurora late at night	80	16	30·03	S. by W.
20	W	Fine	80	16	30·10	S.
21	Th	Fine	84	10	30·00	S. W.
22	F	Rain A. M., sultry	82	6	30·00	S. E.
23	S	Rain A. M., sultry, cloudy all day, clear late	78	4	29·90	S.
24	Su	Pleasant, high barometer	70	11	30·24	N. E.
25	M	Pleasant, high barometer	72	12	30·12	W.
26	T	Light rain A. M., cloudy P. M., fresh wind	72	13	29·91	W.
27	W	Clear	84	14	.....	S.
28	Th	Light rain	80	8	29·80	S.
29	F	Clear most of the day	80	16	30·21	W.
30	S	Clear A. M., variable P. M.	70	14	30·20	S. W.
31	Su	Clear A. M., variable P. M.	76	12	29·90	S. W.

The temperature was highest on the 6th; lowest on the 2d. The mean was 72 degs. Number of rainy days was 2; dry, 28; and cloudy, 6.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* SEPTEMBER, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	SEPTEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	Su	Pleasant	71	16	30·14	N. W.
2	M	Fresh wind and variable sky P. M.	78	16½	30·13	S. W.
3	T	Tempest, thunder, lightning, and rain, 7 P. M.	81	8	30·00	S. W.
4	W	Cloudy early A. M.	80	13	30·00	N. W.
5	Th	Pleasant	73	11	30·07	W.
6	F	Pleasant	71	7	29·77	W.
7	S	Sky obscured early A. M.	79	10	30·01	W.
8	Su	Pleasant	81	12	30·20	S.
9	M	Cloudy A. M.	76	12	30·20	N. E.
10	T	Sky mostly obscured P. M.	70	12	30·24	N. E.
11	W	Hard rain early A. M., and late P. M.; rain at intervals during the day	73	7	29·80	W.
12	Th	Rain early A. M.	80	14	29·80	W.
13	F	Pleasant	80	16	30·05	W.
14	S	Fresh wind at night	76	13	30·21	S. W.
15	Su	Pleasant	78	8	30·06	S.
16	M	Cloudy P. M., wind variable	80	12	30·07	S. W.
17	T	Light rain at 10 A. M., heavy rain afternoon	74	4	29·87	N. E.
18	W	Rain early A. M., clearing late P. M.	65	3	29·82	N. E.
19	Th	Variable sky during the day	73	9	29·93	S. W.
20	F	Pleasant	76	7	29·92	S. W.
21	S	Rain late P. M.	80	8	29·70	S. W.
22	Su	Light rain early A. M., clearing P. M.	63	8	29·74	N. W.
23	M	Pleasant	77	9	29·90	W.
24	T	Pleasant	74	14	30·05	N. W.
25	W	Pleasant	74	12	30·08	S. W.
26	Th	Pleasant	71	8	30·00	S. E.
27	F	Hard rain from 3 to 5 P. M.; heavy wind all night, occasional rain	72	5	29·70	S. E.
28	S	Lunar rainbow at 8 P. M.; high wind	70	11	29·71	S. W.
29	Su	Pleasant	65	11	30·26	W.
30	M	Variable sky P. M.	70	10	30·37	W.

The number of dry days was 21; rainy, 3; cloudy, 6. The lowest temperature was on the 23d, 27th, and 30th; the highest on the 3d and 8th; the mean was 69 deg.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* SEPTEMBER, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	SEPTEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	M	Sultry, ½ inch of rain between 7 and 8. P. M....	80	6	29·71	S. E.
2	T	Fine, with fresh winds........................	63	11	29·73	W.
3	W	Fine, with fresh winds........................	65	15	30·00	N. W.
4	Th	Fine, with fresh winds........................	71	14	30·23	S. W.
5	F	Sultry, and mostly clear......................	76	12	30·11	S. W.
6	S	Sultry, and mostly clear......................	84	9	30·10	S.
7	Su	Sultry, and mostly clear.	86	10	30·05	S.
8	M	Cloudy A. M., sultry day......................	76	10	30·00	S.byE.
9	T	Sultry A. M., fresh wind P. M.................	76	16	30·17	N. E.
10	W	Fine, wind fresh..............................	77	16	30·16	S.
11	Th	Sultry A. M., variable P. M., rain late at night.	73	16	30·27	E.
12	F	Rainy all day, lightning at 2 P. M............	70	3	29·90	......
13	S	Variable, wind fresh...	65	14	30·11	N. W.
14	Su	Variable, wind fresh A. M.....................	70	12	30·27	N. E.
15	M	Variable A. M., cloudy noon, evening variable, light rain late.............................	70	6	30·06	S. W.
16	T	Fresh wind A. M., cloudy all day..............	68	8	30·00	W.
17	W	Light rain A. M., rain at 3 P. M..............	75	4	30·11	S. E.
18	Th	Cloudy nearly all day.........................	80	8	30·00	S. E.
19	F	Sultry, nearly clear all day..................	76	15	29·91	W.
20	S	Clear A. M., cloudy P. M., sultry.............	75	8	30·04	S.
21	Su	Clear all day, fresh wind midday, fine.........	71	15	30·13	W.
22	M	Fine day, with fresh wind.....................	70	14	30·21	W.
23	T	Fine..	71	13	30·17	S. W.
24	W	Mostly cloudy, rain at 4 P. M., of about 10 minutes' duration..............................	65	10	29·90	S. W.
25	Th	Very fine, dry days...........................	70	15	30·04	N. W.
26	F	Very fine, dry days........	72	20	30·11	N.
27	S	Cloudy P. M...................................	70	15	30·10	S. W.
28	Su	Cloudy, light rain A. M.......................	83	5	29·90	N. E.
29	M	Sultry A. M., fog, very dry afterwards.........	71	17	29·90	WbyN
30	T	Fresh wind A. M., very light rain at 1½ P. M...	73	8	30·00	N. W.

The number of dry days was 25; rainy, 2½; cloudy, 12. The lowest temperature was on the 2d; the highest on the 6th; the mean was 68 degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* OCTOBER, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	OCTOBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	T	Fine day	70	12	30·31	S. W.
2	W	Sultry ; clear at 11½ P. M	70	7	30·17	S.
3	Th	Sultry A. M., variable sky afternoon	80	8½	29·90	S.
4	F	Change of wind early A. M., damp in evening	75	14	30·00	S. W.
5	S	Calm, very light rain at 2 A. M	80	6½	29·84	S. W.
6	Su	Wind light, cloudy late P. M	85	10	29·85	S. W.
7	M	Li'ht rain early A. M., clear midday, rain late P. M.	75	11	29·96	N.
8	T	Light rain early A. M., hard rain 10 A. M., blow, clear late P. M	62	7	29·84	N. E.
9	W	Wind fresh	65	12	30·24	N.
10	Th	Light rain early A. M. and late P. M., wind fresh	65	11	30·20	N. E.
11	F	Hard rain early A. M., light rain to 9¾ A. M., sky variable P. M	70	6	29·81	S. W.
12	S	Hard rain early A. M., sky variable	67	9½	29·60	S. W.
13	Su	Very light showers at 7 A. M., ½, and 6 P. M., extending over a very small space of country ; sky variable during the day	59	8½	29·60	W.
14	M	Wind fresh A. M	63	13	29·95	S. W.
15	T	Calm	73	13	30·11	S. W.
16	W	Calm	70	9	30·14	N. E
17	Th	Sky clearing from 2 to 4 P. M	68	4	29·94	N. E.
18	F	Hard rain early, ending at 7 A. M., light shower at noon, sky variable P. M	77	6	29·74	S. E.
19	S	Hard rain from 2¾ to 4¾ P. M., with thunder and lightning between 6 and 7 P. M	75	4	29·74	S. E.
20	Su	Variable sky all day, clear in the evening	68	3	29·97	N. W.
21	M	Fresh wind A. M., cloudy sky P. M	51	14	30·22	N.
22	T	Wind fresh A. M., cloudy P. M., rain late at night	62	10	30·05	N. E.
23	W	Hard rain early, light at 8 A. M., and 3 P. M.	63	9	29·74	S. W.
24	Th	Calm	54	5	30·14	S. W.
25	F	First ice of the season, early A. M., sky cloudy P. M.	50½	12½	30·54	S. E.
26	S	Light rain at intervals during the day, hard late P. M.	58	8½	30·20	S. E.
27	Su	Light rain early A. M., fresh wind all day	58	3	30·19	N. W.
28	M	Pleasant	50	14	30·00	N. W.
29	T	Pleasant	60	11	29·00	W.
30	W	Light rain at intervals all day	59	15	29·44	S.
31	Th	Pleasant	60	10	29·94	S. W.

The number of dry days was 17 ; rainy, 8 ; cloudy, 10. The lowest temperature was *on the 24th* and 28th ; the highest on the 4th and 5th ; the mean was 59 deg.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* OCTOBER, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	OCTOBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	W	Rain	58	2	30·06	N. E.
2	Th	Rain A. M.	62	3	30·10	N. E.
3	F	Rain A. M., clear late P. M.	73	4	30·00	N. E.
4	S	Variable day, light rain A. M.	80	12	30·00	S. W.
5	Su	Fine, wind A. M. fresh	65	14	30·05	W.
6	M	Fresh wind A. M., variable P. M.	65	14	30·20	S. W.
7	T	Sultry; wind A. M. fresh	74	11	30·00	S. W.
8	W	Fine day	83	8	29·94	S.byW
9	Th	Fine day	80	10	29·97	S.
10	F	Rain storm commenced at noon	70	2	29·96	N. E.
11	S	Variable, rain early A. M. and noon	60	4	29·92	N. W.
12	Su	Cloudy all day	60	5	30·00	S. W.
13	M	North-east storm A. M.	52	6	29·90	N. E.
14	T	Variable	60	8	29·92	WbyN
15	W	Clear most of the day, fresh wind A. M., cloudy P. M., with a few drops of rain	60	14	30·00	WbyN
16	Th	Light rain at noon, clear late at night	55	4	30·00	S. E.
17	F	Variable A. M., clear P. M.	67	10	29·90	S. W.
18	S	Fine day	65	10	30·29	S. E.
19	Su	Fine day P. M., rain from 7 to 8, maximum barometer, 30·24; sudden fall, minimum, 29·64	59	10	30·18	S. E.
20	M	Fresh all day	54	13	30·00	N. W.
21	T	N.W., very early at sun-rise, fresh wind all day, clear A. M., cloudy P. M., variable P. M.	63	10	29·80	S.
22	W	Fresh wind all day, variable, barometer very low.	57	13	29·51	S. W.
23	Th	Fresh wind all day	52	13	30·15	N. W.
24	F	Fine day, barometer very high	58	10	30·40	S. E.
25	S	Damp A. M., variable all day	64	8	30·10	S. W.
26	Su	Rain commenced about 11 A. M., cloudy all day, barometer fell very fast	49	3	30·00	N. E.
27	M	Rain most of the day, eastward at 4 P. M., fresh late, barometer very low	42	3	29·60	S. W.
28	T	Day mostly clear	46	8	30·06	S. W.
29	W	Variable	...	...	.....	......
30	Th	Day mostly clear	58	11	30·12	S. W.
31	F	Day mostly clear	62	10	30·11	S. W.

The number of dry days was 19; rainy, 6; cloudy, 14. The lowest temperature was on the 28th; the highest, on the 8th; the mean was 53 degrees.

A Table *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* November, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	NOVEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	F	Fog at sunrise, cloudy P. M.	62	11	30·20	W.
2	S	Fresh wind A. M., light rain after 8 A. M., great storm of wind and rain P. M., rain fall 3·25 inch	53	1	29·51	N. E.
3	Su	Fresh wind A. M., sky variable	61	8	29·57	W.
4	M	Wind fresh, very light rain P. M., sky variable.	55	8½	29·64	N. W.
5	T	Variable, very light rain in the evening	59	8	29·76	S. E.
6	W	Light rain P. M., amount 14-100 inches.	59	6	29·37	S. E.
7	Th	Wind fresh all day	57	12	29 71	W.
8	F	Rain nearly all day and night, after 7 A. M., very hard, sometimes with thunder and lightning.	49	7	29·80	W.
9	S	Calm	47	2	29·55	N. E.
10	Su	Light rain early A. M.	49	11	30·11	W.
11	M	Cloudy A. M., very light rain in the middle of the day	56	7	29·80	S.
12	T	Wind fresh A. M.	54	14	30·15	W.
13	W	Very light rain midday	48	6	29·90	W.
14	Th	Wind fresh A. M	49	9	29·80	W.
15	F	First snow of the season in the city at 4 A. M., depth ½ inch, clear P. M	40	6½	29·60	W.
16	S	Cloudy A. M., wind fresh all day	38	7	29·60	N. W.
17	Su	Fine, with fresh wind	44	9	29 75	N. W.
18	M	Fine, with fresh wind	44	9	29·84	N.
19	T	Fine, with fresh wind	43	9	30·15	N. W.
20	W	Fine, with fresh wind	41	7	30·09	N.
21	Th	Fog A. M	46	8	30·00	W.
22	F	Variable P. M.	45	7	30·07	N. W.
23	S	Clear early A. M. and late P. M., fog at 7 A. M., rain all day, amount of rain 1 inch.	47	2	29·40	S. E.
24	Su	Variable P. M., snow late at night.	45	3	29·71	S. W.
25	M	Snow early A. M., day variable, wind fresh	40	8	29 62	W.
26	T	Sky variable at midday	40	9½	30·07	W.
27	W	Cloudy P. M., with very light rain.	43	7	30·03	S. W.
28	Th	Light fog early A. M., very light rain in the evening	45	7	30·04	S. W.
29	F	Fog A. M., rain during the day.	48	3	29·62	S. E.
30	S	Snow early A. M., with rain, clear P. M., amount of rain 1 inch.	45	9	29·67	N. W.

The number of dry days was 20; rainy, 5; cloudy, 12; snowy, ½. The temperature *was lowest* on the 26th; highest on the 1st; the mean was 43 degrees.

A Table *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* November, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	NOVEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WINE.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	S	Fine	64	10	30·00	S.
2	Su		64	10	29·80	S. E.
3	M	C. A. M., variable P. M., with fresh wind	55	12	29·80	S. W.
4	T	C. F. all day	50	13	30·20	N. W.
5	W	Variable A. M., cloudy P. M.	60	8	30·08	S. W.
6	Th	F. all day, rain early, cloudy nearly all day	43	11	29·83	W.
7	F	Great autumnal storm, extending over the whole country and far at sea ; commenced in Minnesota early on the 6th. Its progress was much more rapid and extensive than usual. Heavy snow commenced falling in New York at 7 A. M., followed by cold sleet P. M.	27	1	29·57	N. E.
8	S	Sleet early A. M., cloudy all day	38	4	29·81	......
9	Su	Return storm with snow, night clear	35	3	29·70	S. E.
10	M	Clear, fresh wind all day	48	10	30·10	W.
11	T	Fog, Indian summer night and day	47	9	30·20	S.
12	W	Very light rain	50	4	29·95	S. E.
13	Th	Rain, P. M. clear, night clear	53	11	30·10	W.
14	F	Clear, P. M. variable, night clear	54	11	30·17	S. W.
15	S	Clear all day, with fresh wind	40	12	30·30	N.
16	Su	Flurry of snow A. M., wind fresh, barometer very high	40	13	30·70	N.
17	M	Light rain A. M., hard rain during the afternoon.	44	10	30·30	N. E.
18	T	Cloudy, wind fresh day time	47	10	30·32	N.
19	W	Fog early A. M. and at sunset, rain during the day	54	3	30·00	S. E.
20	Th	Warm and very damp, rain during the day, barometer very low	60	2	29·60	S. E.
21	F	North-east rain storm	54	1	29·63	S. E.
22	S	Very light rain early A. M., wind fresh all day.	45	10	29·70	W.
23	Su	Very light snow A. M., variable P. M., clear night, fresh wind all day	34	6	29·86	N. W.
24	M	Fine and clear	38	9	30·10	W.
25	T	Hazy early A. M., clear morning ; rain commenced at 5½ P. M., cloudy night	48	9	30·00	S.
26	W	Fog early, a little rain at noon, cloudy all day, rain evening	41	2	29·70	S. W.
27	Th	Fine, fresh wind all day, variable P. M.	40	8	29·90	N by W
28	F	Clear A. M., variable P. M.	43	7	29·70	S. W.
29	S	Fog early, light rain commenced at 11 ; rain P. M.	42	2	29·70	......
30	Su	*Fine day*	42	9	30·00	S. W

The number of dry days was 18 ; rainy, 6 ; cloudy, 17 ; snowy, ½. The temperature *was lowest on the* 7th ; highest on the 1st ; the mean was 40 degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* DECEMBER, 1861.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	DECEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	Su	Cloudy all day	47	8	30·00	S. W.
2	M	Variable A. M., clear P. M.	37	7	29·91	N. W.
3	T	Clear all day, wind fresh	31	6	30·04	N. W.
4	W	Wind fresh A. M., cloudy in the evening	30	5	30·17	N. W.
5	Th	Variable P. M., evening cloudy	43	6	30·24	S. W.
6	F	Clear all day, cloudy in the evening	45	5	30·52	N. E.
7	S	Thick fog all day and night	49	6	30·42	S.
8	Su	Fog A. M.	50	7	30·00	S. W.
9	M	Fog at 7 A. M.	60	8	29·90	S. W.
10	T	Fog till 10 A. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., calm.	59	4	29·90	C.
11	W	Wind fresh, barometer rose nearly ½ inch in the night	44	9	29·94	W.
12	Th	Wind mostly fresh A. M., variable P. M	33	7	30·54	N. W.
13	F	Wind fresh A. M	40	9	30·51	S. W.
14	S	Wind fresh A. M	46	9	30·27	S. W.
15	Su	Wind fresh A. M., gale late P. M.	42	12	30·36	N. W.
16	M	Gale early A. M., sky variable late at night	56	11	29·94	S. W.
17	T	Wind fresh A. M.	46	9	30·24	S. W.
18	W	Fog and calm A. M., cloudy P. M.	46	6	30·00	S. W.
19	Th	Cloudy A. M.	50	6	30·20	S. W.
20	F	Fresh wind all day	46	9	30·07	S. W.
21	S	Fresh wind all day	27	5	30·40	S. W.
22	Su	Cloudy A. M. and P. M., rain storm commenced at midnight	32	4	30·36	S. W.
23	M	Storm all day, snow P. M., gale late at night	36	1	29·40	N. E.
24	T	Gale A. M., fresh wind all day	27	5	29·70	N. W.
25	W	Fresh wind A. M., with variable sky	27½	5	30·14	N. W.
26	Th	Very light rain A. M., cloudy P. M.	31	3	30·37	
27	F	Storm early A. M., fog before sunrise, variable wind all day, cloudy late P. M.	37	5	29·91	W.
28	S	Wind fresh A. M., sky variable midday	27	4	30·23	S. W.
29	Su	Pleasant	29	3	30·00	N. W.
30	M	Cloudy A. M., fresh wind all day	29	5	30·04	N. W.
31	T	Variable sky P. M , clear evening	38	7	30·17	S. W.

Number of rainy days was 3 ; dry, 18 ; cloudy, 13 ; snowy, ½. The lowest temperature was on the 26th ; highest, on the 9th ; mean, 34¼ degrees.

A TABLE *showing the condition of the weather in each day in* DECEMBER, 1862.

DAYS OF MONTH.	DAYS OF WEEK.	DECEMBER.	TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.			
			TEMPERATURE.	EVAPORATION BELOW.	BAROMETER.	WIND.
			DEG.	DEG.	INCHES.	
1	M	Rain early, very light during the day, wind fresh at night, clear late	46	3	29·90	S. E.
2	T	Fine day, wind fresh P. M	39	9	30·04	W.
3	W	Cloudy all day, a few snow flakes and very light rain P. M., clearing late at night	34	4	30·00	N. E.
4	Th	Clear, fresh wind A. M	34	9	30·10	E.
5	F	Hazy early, clear A. M., light rain commenced 2½ P. M., light snow evening	38	4	29·84	E.
6	S	Wind fresh, clear early, variable morning, clear and very cold P. M., barometer very low	21	7	29·47	N. W.
7	Su	Very cold, fresh wind all day	18	5	29·80	W.
8	M	Wind fresh A. M., cloudy P. M	26	6	30·14	S. W.
9	T	Wind fresh A. M., clear day P. M	33	6	30·20	W.
10	W	Wind fresh A. M., clear day P. M	36	8	30·10	S. W.
11	Th	Wind fresh A. M., clear day P. M	43	6	30·07	S. W.
12	F	Wind fresh A. M., clear day P. M	50	9	30·06	S. W.
13	S	Wind south-west early, sky variable A. M., very light rain P M	48	5	30·30	N. E.
14	Su	Fog early, cloudy A. M., clear P. M	52	6	30·05	S. W.
15	M	Fog A. M., sky variable all day	57	7	29·86	V.
16	T	Cloudy sunrise, light hail at 7 A. M., rain afterwards, variable afternoon, clear night, barometer low	46	7	29·50	V.
17	W	Fresh all day, variable midday, clear at other times	38	9	30·51	W.
18	Th	Fresh all day, clear, barometer very high	24	6	30·00	N. W.
19	F	Fresh all day, clear	38	8	30·47	W.
20	S	Fresh all day, clear, barometer fell very rapidly.	13	5	30·41	E.
21	Su	Fresh all day, variable, barom. fell very rapidly	16	6	30·10	S. W.
22	M	Light snow early A. M, variable day	29	4	30·17	V.
23	T	Sleet early A. M., variable day, barometer fell suddenly A. M., and rose as rapidly P. M	44	6	30·40	V.
24	W	Wind fresh A. M., variable day	34	8	30·04	N. W.
25	Th	Cloudy nearly all day, clear late P. M	44	6	29·80	S. W.
26	F	Variable A. M., cloudy P. M., very light rain at 10 A. M. and P, M., day warm and damp	52	3	29·70	S. W.
27	S	Fog early A. M., variable, day warm and damp.	54	5	29·80	V.
28	Su	Variable day, clear night	42	7	30·00	V.
29	M	Fine day	49	9	29·80	V.
30	T	Fog early, cloudy day, rain and snow late	44	7	29·91	V.
31	W	Snow early, cloudy day, light snow P. M., clear late	28	5	....	N.

Number of rainy and snowy days was 5; cloudy, 14; snowy, ¼. The lowest temperature was on the 21st; highest, on the 15th; mean, 37 degrees.

EPIDEMICS.

Preceding all great epidemics, we find, in tracing back history, that some mysterious change in the human system, whether nervous or functional, invariably occurred.

Whether these changes were produced by atmospheric causes, or other subtle influences, we, even at this enlightened period of medical science, are absolutely unable to say with the smallest degree of certainty.

Suffice it, that the fact is so. Thus the "Dancing Mania" was anterior, or at least coeval with the Plague. In reviewing the events of our own time, it appears that in 1812 a radical change took place in the constitutions of the whole people on this continent. Prior to that, blood-letting and depletion were the principal remedies made use of by the army surgeons and others, to cure fevers and other diseases; but at this period certain epidemic influences so changed the type of disease that remedies, before successful, now in almost every case coincided with the disease, and were as certain almost to produce death as they were to cure before this great and inexplicable change. Instead of depletion, supporting means were indicated. Brandy, capsicum, and tonics took the place of blood-letting and antimonials. So sudden and universal was this, that it staggered the regular profession, and while they were pausing, as they do in almost every instance on the introduction of a new epidemic, quackery seized the opportune moment, and Thompsonianism for a while seemed to cast the regular profession in the shade. This system was very successful in many cases (as I have been informed by educated physicians who practiced at that time and since), and after a time was improved and adopted to some extent by the regular profession; but, stimulating and steaming soon appeared not to be the remedies required to combat disease, for the reason that the epidemic influences which first gave rise to it were gradually declining. This peculiar condition existed until the cholera in 1832. This being a new epidemic, different agents were indicated and employed, so that

Thompsonianism and its exciting and stimulating remedies were numbered with the past. The cholera, like the great epidemics of former ages, reappeared at different intervals, and, like them, had its periods of intensity and mildness, until it has in all probability disappeared, never to return again. What new epidemic will arise, and what its peculiar characteristics will be, no one can at this time imagine, but that it will as certainly occur as the earth and mankind exist under the present organism, there is not a doubt.

Thus it is seen, as before remarked, that certain influences, beyond the comprehension of man, exist, and are constantly changing, and with them a corresponding variation in the organism of the human race and disease at different periods. These changes and epidemics are as utterly beyond the control of man as they are his comprehension; they always have existed, and will continue to do so until the extinction of the present race.

Sanitary measures are pre-eminently useful, and the laws of hygeia should be carefully and diligently cultivated among all classes; but to suppose that the highest degree of improvement in them will prevent the return and occurrence of epidemics is as foolish as to suppose that, after the present generation, no more war, or dissension among the human family, will ever exist again. Nor will their cultivation any more arrest the prevalence of seasons of great mortality, than the stringent laws of Boccacio in the days of the Plague of which I speak in another part of this report. These great epidemics generally extend all over the habitable globe. The Plague penetrated the icy regions of Greenland. The cholera was almost, if not in reality, quite equal in extent. The same, as regards extent, applies to seasons of good health, as will be seen by the following table:

YEAR.	NO. OF DEATHS IN ENGLAND.	NO. OF DEATHS IN FRANCE.	NO. OF DEATHS IN LONDON.	NO. OF DEATHS IN NEW YORK.
1851	395,396	799,137	55,488	21,748
1852	407,135	820,737	54,638	20,298
1853	421,097	834,117	60,069	21,137
1854	437,905	992,779	73,697	26,953
1855	425,708	986,833	61,942	21,478
1856	390,506	835,017	57,274	20,102
1857	419,815	842,961	59,103	21,775
1858	449,656	865,251	64,096	22,196
1859	440,781	864,752	62,617	21,645
1860	422,721	827,110	63,100	22,710
1861	421,250	826,710	65,001	22,117

I regret that I am unable to give the exact mortality of our own city for a longer period than 1851. In the above table a corresponding increase and decrease, as the case may be, is conspicuously exhibited in the different places. The years 1854 and 1856 are the most distinct.

The atmospheric phenomena preceding the Black Death, and the Dancing Mania in its various phases, extending through a period of three or four centuries, will permit the presumption that something more than ignorance was the cause of these strange gestures and infatuations. Passing by all scientific research, if we take for an illustration the feelings of an unhealthy person during atmospheric changes, we find them marked definitely, and, in most cases, so sensitive does the nervous system become, that they can foretell the f a storm almost as certainly as the barometer will indicate en exhibit indescribable uneasiness and pain.

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I append a brief history of the "Black Death," and "Dancing Mania," compiled from authentic sources.

"*Plague*"—*Black Death.*

The Black Death, or, as it was called in some countries, the "Great Mortality," was preceded by mighty revolutions in the organism of the earth, of which we have credible information. From China to the Atlantic, the foundations of the earth were shaken, throughout Asia and Europe the atmosphere was in commotion, and endangered, by its baneful influence, both vegetable and animal life.

The series of these great events began in the year 1333, fifteen years before the plague broke out in Europe; they first appeared in China. Here a parching drought, accompanied by famine, commenced in the tract of country watered by the rivers Kiang and Hoai. This was followed by such violent torrents of rain, in and about Kingsai, at that time the capital of the empire, that, according to tradition, more than 400,000 people perished in the floods. Finally, the mountain Tsincheon fell in, and vast clefts were formed in the earth. In the succeeding year (1334), passing over fabulous traditions, the neighborhood of Canton was visited by inundations; whilst in Tche, after an unexampled drought, a plague arose, which is said to have carried off about 5,000,000 of people. A few months afterwards an earthquake followed, at and near Kingsai; and, subsequent to the falling in of the mountains of Ki-ming-chan, a lake was formed of more than a hundred leagues in circumference, where, again, thou-

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Suppose this state of the atmosphere to continue for a series of years, or even months, is it an easy matter to conjecture into what state of nervous excitement it would precipitate the whole human race at this period even? Reason might be dethroned, and we, with all our boasted intelligence, find ourselves repeating the antics of the people of the Middle Ages, and see pestilence as great, or even greater, stalk abroad with equal devastation.

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The signs of terrestrial commotions commenced in Europe in the year 1348, after the intervening districts of country in Asia had probably been visited in the same manner.

On the island of Cyprus, the plague from the East had already broken out; when an earthquake shook the foundations of the island, and was accompanied by so frightful a hurricane, that the inhabitants who had slain their Mahometan slaves, in order that they might not themselves be subjugated by them, fled in dismay, in all directions. The sea overflowed—the ships were dashed to pieces on the rocks, and few outlived the terrific event, whereby this fertile and blooming island was converted into a desert. Before the earthquake, a pestiferous wind spread so poisonous an odor, that many, being overpowered by it, fell down suddenly, and expired in dreadful agonies. This phenomenon is one of the rarest that has ever been observed, for nothing is more constant than the composition of the air; and in no respect has nature been more careful in the preservation of organic life. Never have naturalists discovered in the atmosphere foreign elements, which, evident to the senses, and borne by the winds, spread from land to land, carrying disease over whole portions of the earth, as is recounted to have taken place in the year 1348. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted, that in this extraordinary period, which, owing to the low condition of science, was very deficient in accurate observers, so little, that can be depended on respecting those uncommon occurrences in the air, should have been recorded.

Yet, German accounts say expressly that a thick, stinking mist advanced from the East and spread itself over Italy; and there could be no deception in so palpable a phenomenon.

The credibility of unadorned traditions, however little they may satisfy physical research, can scarcely be called in question when we consider the connection of events; for just at this time earthquakes were more general than they had been within the range of history. In thousands of places chasms were formed, from whence arose noxious vapors; and, as at that time natural occurrences were transformed into miracles, it was reported that a fiery meteor, which descended on the earth far in the East, had destroyed everything within a circumference of more than a hundred leagues, infecting the air far and wide. The consequences of innumerable floods contributed to the same effect, vast river districts had been converted into swamps; foul vapors arose everywhere, increased by the odor of putrified locusts, which had never perhaps darkened the sun in thicker swarms, and of countless corpses, which, even in the well-regulated countries of Europe, they knew not how to remove quickly enough out of the sight of the living. It is probable, therefore, that the atmosphere contained foreign and sensibly perceptible admixtures, to a great extent, which, at least in the lower regions, could not be decomposed, or rendered ineffective by separation. Pursuing the course of these grand revolutions further, we find notice of an unexampled earthquake, which, on the 25th of January, 1348, shook Greece, Italy, and the neighboring countries. Naples, Rome, Pisa, Bologna, Padua, Venice, and many other cities suffered considerably. Whole villages were swallowed up, castles, houses, and churches, were overthrown, and hundreds of people were buried beneath their ruins. In Carinthia, thirty villages, together with all the churches, were demolished; more than a thousand corpses were drawn out of the rubbish; the city of Villach was so completely destroyed that very few of its inhabitants were saved; and, when the earth ceased to tremble, it was found that mountains had been moved from their positions, and that many hamlets were left in ruins. It is recorded that, during this earthquake, the wine in the casks became turbid, a statement which may be considered as furnishing a proof that atmospheric changes, of a character hitherto unknown, had taken place; but if we had no other information from which the excitement of conflicting powers of nature, during these commotions, might be inferred, yet scientific observations, in modern times, have shown, that the relation of the atmosphere to the earth is changed by volcanic influences. Why, then, may we not, from this fact, draw retrospective inferences respecting those extraordinary phenomena? Independently of this, however, we know that, during this earthquake, the duration of which is stated by some to have been a week, and by others, a fortnight, people experienced an unusual stupor and headache, and that many fainted away.

These destructive earthquakes extended as far as the neighborhood of Basle, and recurred, until the year 1360, throughout Germany, France, Silesia, Poland, England, and Denmark, and much further north.

Great and extraordinary meteors appeared in many places, and were regarded with superstitious horror. The order of the seasons seemed to be inverted; rains, floods, and failures in crops were so general, that few places were exempt from them; and though an historian of this century assures us that there was an abundance in the granaries and storehouses, all his cotemporaries, with one voice, contradict him. The consequences of failure in the crops were soon felt, especially in Italy and the surrounding countries, where, in this year, a rain, which continued for four months, had destroyed the seed. In the larger cities they were compelled, in the spring of 1347, to have recourse to a distribution of bread among the poor, particularly at Florence, where they erected large bake-houses, from which, in April, ninety-four thousand loaves of bread, each of twelve ounces in weight, were daily dispensed. It is plain, however, that humanity could only partially mitigate the general distress, not altogether obviate it.

Diseases, the invariable consequence of famine, broke out in the country, as well as in cities; children died of hunger in their mothers' arms; want, misery, and despair were general throughout Christendom.

Such are the events which took place before the eruption of the Black Plague in Europe. Cotemporaries have explained them after their own manner, and have thus, like their posterity, under similar circumstances, given a proof that mortals possess neither senses nor intellectual faculties sufficiently acute to comprehend the phenomena produced by the earth's organism, much less scientifically to understand their effects. Superstition, selfishness in a thousand forms, the presumption of the schools, laid hold of unconnected facts. They vainly thought to comprehend the whole in the individual, and perceived not the universal spirit which, in intimate union with the mighty powers of nature, animates the movements of all existence, and permits not any phenomenon to originate from isolated causes. To attempt, five centuries after that age of desolation, to point out the causes of a cosmical commotion, which has never recurred to an equal extent—to indicate scientifically the influences which called forth so terrific a poison in the bodies of men and animals, exceeds the limits of human understanding. If we are even now unable, with all the varied resources of an extended knowledge of nature, to define that condition of the atmosphere by which pestilences are generated, still less can we pretend to reason retrospectively from the nineteenth to the fourteenth century; but if we take a general view of the occurrences, that century will give us copious information, and, as applicable to all succeeding times, of high importance.

In the progress of connected natural phenomena, from east to west, that great law of nature is plainly revealed which has so often and evidently manifested itself in the earth's organism, as well as in the state of nations dependent upon it. In the inmost depths of the globe, that impulse was given in the year 1333, which, in uninterrupted succession for six and twenty years, shook the surface of the earth, even to the western shores of Europe. From the very beginning, the air partook of the terrestrial concussion; atmospherical waters overflowed the land, or its plants and animals perished under the scorching heat. The insect tribe was wonderfully called into life, as if animated beings were destined to complete the destruction which astral and telluric powers had begun. Thus did this dreadful work of nature advance from year to year; it was a progressive infection of the zones, which exerted a powerful influence both above and beneath the surface of the earth; and after having been perceptible in slighter indications, at the commencement of the terrestrial commotions in China, convulsed the whole earth.

SYMPTOMS.

Few testimonies are presented to us respecting its symptoms, yet these are sufficient to throw light upon the general form of the malady.

The symptoms of this fearful disease, like all others, were not always the same; accordingly we find some patients struck down almost as by lightning and die upon the spot, while others were attacked with violent pain in the head, followed by stupor, finally falling into a deep sleep, losing their speech from palsy of tongue; others remained sleepless and without rest. The tongue and throat were often black and swollen, with blood exuding, the tumefaction being so great that neither drink nor food could be taken, the thirst and suffering continuing without alleviation until terminated by death. Others would be seized with violent inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with a terrible pain in the chest, which would soon be followed with profuse expectoration of blood and pestiferous odor of the breath. Some would have an ardent fever from the beginning, accompanied by an evacuation of blood; these patients usually died in about three days.

When the patient survived the first attack, large buboes in the groin and under the arm, and inflammatory boils all over the body, made their appearance.

In Egypt, the symptoms were inflammation of the lungs, with burning heat, and expectoration of blood, which destroyed quickly and infallibly.

In Florence it commenced, not as in the East, with bleeding from the nose, a sure sign of inevitable death; but there took place, at the beginning, both in men and women, tumors in the groin and in the axilla, varying in circumference up to the size of an egg, and called by the people pest-boils. Then there appeared similar tumors indiscriminately over all parts of the body, and black or blue spots came out on the arms or thighs, or on other parts, either single and large, or small and thickly studded. These spots proved equally fatal with the pest-boils, which from the first had been regarded as a sure sign of death. No power of medicine brought relief—almost all died within the first three days, some sooner, some later, after the appearance of these signs, and for the most part entirely without fever or other symptoms.

So universal was this disease that it even attacked and destroyed large numbers of dumb animals. Thus Boccacio saw two hogs, on the rags of a person who had died of plague, after staggering about for a short time fall down dead, as if they had taken poison. In other places, multitudes of dogs, cats, fowls, and other animals, fell victims to the contagion.

In England a fatal murrain took place among cattle. Wandering about without herdsmen, they died by thousands.

MORTALITY.

We have no certain measure by which to estimate the ravages of the black plague, definitely, for a want of knowledge of the amount of the population; and, moreover, the traditional statements of the amount of this loss are so vague, that there is only room for probable conjecture. I will therefore confine myself to exhibiting some of the more credible accounts relative to European cities, and of some other places, that are regarded by historians as being reliable:

In Florence there died of Black Plague........	60,000
In Venice............................. ..	100,000
In Marseilles (in one month)..................	16,000
In Siena	70,000
In Paris.................................	50,000
In St. Denys.............................	14,000
In Avignon...............................	60,000
In Strasburgh............................	16,000
In Lubeck................................	9,000
In Basle.................................	14,000
In Erfurt, at least......................	16,000
In Weimar................................	5,000
In Limburg...............................	2,500
In London, at least (in 1664)................	[*]68,596
In Norwich...............................	51,100

To which may be added—

Franciscan Friars in Germany................	124,434
Minorites in Italy.........................	30,000

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[*] Equal to more than 600,000 in the present population.

catalogue could be further multiplied, but would still
e picture of the depopulation which took place.
the Venice of the North, which could no longer
hat flocked to it, was thrown into such con-
of the plague, that the citizens destroyed
nzy. Merchants, whose earnings and posses-
ed, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly
carried their treasures to monasteries and churches,
at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the
it only brought them death. They shut their gates; yet,
was cast to them over the convent walls.

In some places the church-yards were soon unable to contain the dead. They were then arranged in layers, by thousands, in large pits, outside the cities.

In Avignon, the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into the river without delay, as the church-yards would no longer hold them.

In many places, it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste.

Morals were deteriorated everywhere, and the service of God was, in a great measure, laid aside. The instruction of the people was impeded, covetousness became general; and when tranquillity was restored, the great increase of lawyers was astonishing, to whom endless disputes, regarding inheritances, offered a rich harvest.

The sittings of Parliament, of the King's Bench, and most of the other courts, were suspended as long as the malady raged. The laws of peace availed not during the dominion of Death.

Kairo lost, daily, when the plague was raging with its greatest violence, from 10 to 15,000. In China, more than 13,000,000 are said to have died. India was depopulated. The kingdom of Tartary was covered with dead bodies. In Caramania and Cæsarea, none were left alive. On the roads, in the camps, in the caravansaries, unburied bodies alone were seen. In Aleppo, 500 died daily; 22,000 people, and most of the animals, were carried off in Gaza, within the rags of a person who had died of plague, after staggering about for a short time fall down dead, as if they had taken poison. In other places, multitudes of dogs, cats, fowls, and other animals, fell victims to the contagion.

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* Equal to more than 600,000 in the present population.

This short catalogue could be further multiplied, but would still fail to give a true picture of the depopulation which took place. Lubeck, at that time the Venice of the North, which could no longer contain the multitudes that flocked to it, was thrown into such consternation on the eruption of the plague, that the citizens destroyed themselves, as if in frenzy. Merchants, whose earnings and possessions were unbounded, coldly and willingly renounced their earthly earnings. They carried their treasures to monasteries and churches, and laid them at the foot of the altar; but gold had no charms for the monks, for it only brought them death. They shut their gates; yet, still it was cast to them over the convent walls.

In some places the church-yards were soon unable to contain the dead. They were then arranged in layers, by thousands, in large pits, outside the cities.

In Avignon, the Pope found it necessary to consecrate the Rhone, that bodies might be thrown into the river without delay, as the church-yards would no longer hold them.

In many places, it was rumored that plague patients were buried alive, as may sometimes happen through senseless alarm and indecent haste.

Morals were deteriorated everywhere, and the service of God was, in a great measure, laid aside. The instruction of the people was impeded, covetousness became general; and when tranquillity was restored, the great increase of lawyers was astonishing, to whom endless disputes, regarding inheritances, offered a rich harvest.

The sittings of Parliament, of the King's Bench, and most of the other courts, were suspended as long as the malady raged. The laws of peace availed not during the dominion of Death.

Kairo lost, daily, when the plague was raging with its greatest violence, from 10 to 15,000. In China, more than 13,000,000 are said to have died. India was depopulated. The kingdom of Tartary was covered with dead bodies. In Caramania and Cæsarea, none were left alive. On the roads, in the camps, in the caravansaries, unburied bodies alone were seen. In Aleppo, 500 died daily; 22,000 people, and most of the animals, were carried off in Gaza, within six weeks. Cyprus lost almost all its inhabitants; and ships without crews were often seen in the Mediterranean, as afterwards in the North Sea, driving about entirely unmanned.

It was reported that, throughout the East, excepting China, 23,840,000 people had fallen victims to the plague. In all Germany, 1,244,434 were calculated to have died. Of all the estimates of the number of lives lost in Europe, the most probable is, that, altogether, a fourth part of the inhabitants were carried off.

It may, therefore, be assumed, without exaggeration, that Europe lost, during the Black Death, 25,000,000 of inhabitants. The inhabitants of Iceland and Greenland found, in the coldness of their inhospitable climate, no protection against the southern enemy who had penetrated to them from happier countries. The plague caused great havoc among them. In Russia, the mortality was extraordinarily great, and the same scenes of affliction and despair were exhibited as had occurred in other countries.

CONDITION AND STATE OF SOCIETY.

The people were yet but little civilized. The Church had, indeed, subdued them; but they all suffered from the ill consequences of their original rudeness. The dominion of the law was not yet confirmed. Sovereigns had everywhere to combat powerful enemies to internal tranquillity and security—the cities were fortresses for their own defense—marauders encamped on the roads—the husbandman was a feudal slave, without possession of his own—rudeness was general—humanity as yet unknown to the people—witches and heretics were burned alive—gentle rulers were contemned as weak—wild passions, severity, and cruelty everywhere predominated — human life was little regarded—governments concerned not themselves about the numbers of their subjects, for whose welfare it was incumbent on them to provide.

MORAL EFFECTS.

The mental shock sustained by all nations, during the prevalence of the Black Plague, is without parallel, and beyond description. In the eyes of the timorous, danger was the certain harbinger of death; many fell victims to fear on the first appearance of the distemper, and the most stout-hearted lost their confidence. Thus, after reliance on the future had died away, the spiritual union, which binds man to his family and his fellow-creatures, was gradually dissolved. The pious closed their accounts with the world—eternity presented itself to their view—their only remaining desire was for a participation in the consolations of religion, because, to them, death was disarmed of its sting.

A lively image of the Black Plague, and of the moral evil which followed in its train, will vividly represent itself to him who is acquainted with nature and the constitution of society. Almost the only credible accounts of the manner of living, and of the ruin which occurred in private life, during this pestilence, are from Italy; and these may enable us to form a just estimate of the general state of families in Europe, taking into consideration what is peculiar in the manners of each country.

"When the evil had become universal," speaking of Florence, "the hearts of all the inhabitants were closed to feelings of humanity. They fled from the sick and all that belonged to them, hoping, by these means, to save themselves. Others shut themselves up in their houses with their wives, their children, and households, living on the most costly food, but carefully avoiding all excess. None were allowed access to them; no intelligence of death or sickness was permitted to reach their ear; and they spent their time in singing, and music, and other pastimes. Others, on the contrary, considered eating and drinking to excess, amusements of all descriptions, the indulgence of every gratification, and an indifference to what was passing around them, as the best medicine, and acted accordingly. They wandered day and night from one tavern to another, and feasted without moderation or bounds. In this way they endeavored to avoid all contact with the sick, and abandoned their houses and property to chance, like men whose death-knell had already tolled.

"Amid this general lamentation and woe, the influence and authority of every law, human and divine, vanished. Most of those who were in office had been carried off by the plague, or lay sick, or had lost so many members of their families, that they were unable to attend to their duties; so that, henceforth, every one acted as he thought proper. Others, in their mode of living, chose a middle course. They ate and drank what they pleased, and walked abroad, carrying odoriferous flowers, herbs, or spices, which they smelt from time to time, in order to invigorate the brain, and to avert the baneful influence of the air infected by the sick, and by the innumerable corpses of those who had died of the plague. Others carried their precautions still further, and thought the surest way to escape death was by flight. They therefore left the city; women, as well as men, abandoning their dwellings and their relations, and retiring into the country. But of these, also, many were carried off, most of them alone and deserted by all the world, themselves having previously set the example. Thus it was, that one citizen fled from another—a neighbor from his neighbors—a relation from his relations; and, in the end, so completely had terror extinguished every kindlier feeling, that the brother forsook the brother, the sister the sister, the wife her husband, and, at last, even the parent his own offspring, and abandoned them, unvisited and unsoothed, to their fate. Those, therefore, that stood in need of assistance, fell a prey to greedy attendants, who, for an exorbitant recompense, merely handed the sick their food and medicine, remained with them in their last moments, and then, not unfrequently, became themselves victims to their avarice, and lived not to enjoy their extorted gain. Propriety and decorum were extinguished among the helpless sick. Females of rank seemed to forget their natural bashfulness, and committed the care of their persons, indiscriminately, to men and women of the lowest order. No longer were women, relatives, or friends, found in the house of mourning, to share the grief of the survivors—no longer was the corpse accompanied to the grave by neighbors and a numerous train of priests, carrying wax tapers and singing psalms—nor was it borne along by other citizens of equal rank. Many breathed their last without a friend to soothe their dying pillow; and few indeed were they who departed amid the lamentations and tears of their friends and kindred. Instead of sorrow and mourning, appeared indifference, frivolity, and mirth; this being considered, especially by the females, as conducive to health. Seldom was the body followed by even ten or twelve attendants; and, instead of the usual bearers and sextons, mercenaries of the lowest of the populace undertook the office for the sake of gain; and accompanied by only a few priests, and often without a single taper, it was borne to the very nearest church, and lowered into the first grave that was not already too full to receive it. Among the middling classes, and especially among the poor, the misery was still greater. Poverty or negligence induced most of these to remain in their dwellings or in the immediate neighborhood, and thus they fell by thousands; and many ended their lives in the streets, by day and by night. The stench of putrefying corpses was often the first indication to their neighbors that more deaths had occurred. The survivors, to preserve themselves from infection, generally had the bodies taken out of the houses and laid before the doors, where the early morn found them in heaps, exposed to the affrighted gaze of the passing stranger. It was no longer possible to have a bier for every corpse—three or four were generally laid together—husband and wife, father and mother, with two or three children, were frequently borne to the grave on the same bier; and it often happened that two priests would accompany a coffin, bearing the cross before it, and be joined on the way by several other funerals; so that, instead of one, there were five or six bodies for interment."

It is described thus in London: Vast numbers of people fled in panic terror from their fatal city; servants and work-people were discharged in great numbers; commerce was paralyzed; few ships ventured up the river, and merchant vessels were occupied by their owners as asylums on the water. Sextons, grave-diggers, bearers, bellmen, and drivers of death-carts were in demand. The dead were buried indiscriminately; some bodies lay in forsaken houses, others across the paths in the streets, no longer traversed by carts or coaches.

At the end of the summer, grass was growing in Bishopsgate street and Cornhill, where the people thronged no longer.

The loud voices, shrieks, and sobs of the delirious, the desolate, and the dying were heard in the streets, at times, too, disturbed by reckless travelers and by raving patients, who had escaped from their dwellings, converted into prisons. For, according to the regulations, "infected houses" were shut up, a red cross, and "Lord have mercy upon us!" were inscribed on their portals, while watchmen jealously guarded the doors. These quarantine regulations were at first rigidly carried out, and were only gradually abandoned, when they were found useless, pernicious, and impracticable.

DANCING MANIA IN GERMANY AND THE NETHERLANDS.

St. John's Dance.

The effects of the Black Death had not yet subsided, and the graves of millions of its victims were scarcely closed, when a strange delusion arose in Germany, which took possession of the minds of men, and, in spite of the divinity of our nature, hurried away body and soul into the magic circle of the wildest superstition, accompanied by unaccountable gestures. It was a convulsion which, in the most extraordinary manner, infuriated the human frame, and excited the astonishment of contemporaries for more than two centuries, since which time it has never reappeared in the precise original form. It was called the dance of St. John, or of St. Vitus, on account of the Bacchantic leaps by which it was characterized, and which gave to those affected, whilst performing their wild dance, and screaming and foaming with fury, all the appearance of persons insane. It did not remain confined to particular localities, but was propagated by the sight of the sufferers, like a demoniacal epidemic, over the whole of Germany and the neighboring countries of the North-west, which were already prepared for its reception by the prevailing opinions of the times.

So early as the year 1374, assemblages of men and women were seen at Aix-la-Chapelle, who had come out of Germany, and who, united by one common delusion, exhibited to the public, both in the streets and in the churches, the following strange spectacle: They formed circles hand in hand, and, appearing to have lost all control over their senses, continued dancing, regardless of the bystanders, for hours together, in wild delirium, until at length they fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. They then complained of extreme oppression, and groaned as if in the agonies of death, until they were swathed in clothes bound tightly around their waists, on which they again recovered, and remained free from complaint until the next attack. This practice of swathing was resorted to on account of the *tympany* which followed these spasmodic ravings, but patients were frequently relieved in a less artificial manner—by *thumping* and *trampling* upon the parts affected. While dancing, they neither saw nor heard, being insensible to external impression through the senses, but were haunted by visions, their fancies conjuring up spirits, whose names they shrieked out; and some of them afterwards asserted that they felt as if they had been immersed in a stream of blood, which obliged them to leap so high. Where the disease was completely developed, the attack commenced with epileptic convulsions. Those affected fell to the ground senseless, panting, and laboring for breath. They foamed at the mouth, and, suddenly springing up, began their dance amidst strange contortions. Yet the malady doubtless made its appearance very variously, and was modified by temporary or local circumstances, whereof non-medical contemporaries but imperfectly noted the essential particulars, accustomed, as they were, to confound their observation of natural events with their notions of the world of spirits. Peasants left their plows, mechanics their work-shops, housewives their domestic duties, to join the wild revels; and the rich commercial cities became the scene of the most ruinous disorder.

MORE ANCIENT DANCING PLAGUES.

The dancing mania of the year 1374 was in fact no new disease, but a phenomenon well known in the Middle Ages, of which many wondrous stories were traditionally current among the people. In the year 1237, upwards of a hundred children were said to have been suddenly seized with this disease, at Erfurt, and to have proceeded, dancing and jumping along the road, to Arnstadt. When they arrived at that place, they fell exhausted to the ground; and, according to an account of an old chronicle, many of them, after they were taken home by their parents, died, and the rest remained affected, to the end of their lives, with a permanent tremor. It was not until the beginning of the sixteenth century that this dancing mania was made the subject of medical research, and stripped of its unhallowed character as a work of demons.

This was effected by Paracelsus, that mighty, but as yet scarcely comprehended, reformer of medicine, whose aim it was to withdraw diseases from the pale of miraculous interpositions and saintly influences, and explain their causes upon principles deduced from his knowledge of the human frame.

St. Vitus's Dance.

Strasburg was visited by the "Dancing Plague" in the year 1418, and the same infatuation existed among the people there, as in the towns of Belgium and the Lower Rhine. Many, who were seized at the sight of those affected, excited attention at first by their confused and absurd behavior, and then by their constantly following the swarms of dancers. These were seen, day and night, passing through the streets, accompanied by musicians playing on bagpipes, and by innumerable spectators attracted by curiosity, to which were added anxious parents and relations, who came to look after those among the misguided multitude who belonged to their respective families. Imposture and profligacy played their part in this city also, but the morbid delusion itself seems to have predominated. On this account, religion could only bring provisional aid, and therefore the town council benevolently took an interest in the afflicted. They divided them into separate parties, to each of which they appointed responsible superintendents to protect them from harm, and perhaps, also, to restrain their turbulence. They were thus conducted on foot and in carriages to the chapels of St. Vitus, near Zabern and Rotestein, where priests were in attendance to work upon their misguided minds by masses and other religious ceremonies. After divine worship was completed, they were led, in solemn procession, to the altar, where they made some small offering of alms, and where it is probable that many were, through the influence of devotion and the sanctity of the place, cured of this lamentable aberration. It is worthy of observation, at all events, that the dancing mania did not recommence at the altars of the Saint, and that from him alone assistance was implored, and through his miraculous interposition a cure was expected, which was beyond the reach of human skill.

Tarantism.

The learned Nicholas Perotti gives the earliest account of this strange disorder. Nobody had the least doubt that it was caused by the bite of the tarantula, a ground-spider common in Apulia; and the fear of this insect was so general that its bite was in all probability much oftener imagined, or the sting of some other kind of insect mistaken for it, than actually received. Those who were bitten generally fell into a state of melancholy, and appeared to be stupified, and scarcely in possession of their senses. This condition was, in many cases, united with so great a sensibility to music, that, at the very first tones of their favorite melodies, they sprang up, shouting for joy, and danced on without intermission, until they sunk to the ground exhausted and almost lifeless. In others, the disease did not take this cheerful turn. They wept constantly, and, as if pining away with some unsatisfied desire, spent their days in the greatest misery and anxiety.

At the close of the fifteenth century, we find that Tarantism had spread beyond the boundaries of Apulia, and that the fear of being bitten by venomous spiders had increased. Nothing short of death itself was expected from the wound which these insects inflicted, and if those who were bitten escaped with their lives, they were said to be seen pining away in a desponding state of lassitude. Many became weak-sighted or hard of hearing, some lost the power of speech, and all were insensible to ordinary causes of excitement. Nothing but the flute or the cithern afforded them relief.

It was customary, therefore, so early as the commencement of the seventeenth century, for whole bands of musicians to traverse Italy during the summer months, and, what is quite unexampled either in ancient or modern times, the cure of the Tarantati in the different towns and villages was undertaken on a grand scale. This season of dancing and music was called "the women's little carnival," for it was women more especially who conducted the arrangements; so that throughout the whole country they saved up their spare money, for the purpose of rewarding the welcome musicians, and many of them neglected their household employments to participate in this festival of the sick. Mention is even made of one benevolent lady (Mita Lupa) who had expended her whole fortune on this object.

The music itself was of a kind perfectly adapted to the nature of the malady, and it made so deep an impression on the Italians, that even to the present time, long since the extinction of the disorder, they have retained the tarantella, as a particular species of music employed for quick likely dancing.

Tarantism was at its greatest height in Italy in the seventeenth century, long after the St. Vitus's Dance of Germany had disappeared. It was not the natives of the country only who were attacked by this complaint. Foreigners of every color and of every race, negroes, gipsies, Spaniards, Albanians, were in like manner affected by it. Against the effects produced by the tarantula's bite, or by the *sight* of the sufferers, neither youth nor age afforded any protection; so that even old men of ninety threw aside their *crutches* at the sound of the tarantella, and, as if some magic potion, restorative of youth and vigor, were flowing through their veins, joined the most extravagant dancers. Ferdinando saw a boy five years old seized with the dancing mania, in consequence of the bite of a tarantula, and, what is almost past belief, were it not supported by the testimony of so credible an eye-witness, even deaf people were not exempt from this disorder, so potent in its effect was the very sight of those affected, even without the exhilarating emotions caused by music.

Subordinate *nervous attacks* were much more frequent during this century than at any former period, and an extraordinary icy coldness was observed in those who were the subjects of them ; so that they did not recover their natural heat until they had engaged in violent dancing. Their anguish and sense of oppression forced from them a cold perspiration ; the secretion from the kidneys was pale, and they had so great a dislike to everything cold that, when water was offered them, they pushed it away with abhorrence. Wine, on the contrary, they all drank willingly, without being heated by it, or in the slightest degree intoxicated. During the whole period of the attack, they suffered from spasms in the stomach, and felt a disinclination to take food of any kind. They used to abstain, for some time before the expected seizures, from meat and from snails, which they thought rendered them more severe, and their great thirst for wine may, therefore, in some measure, be attributable to the want for a more nutritious diet ; yet the disorder of the nerves was evidently its chief cause, and the loss of appetite, as well as the necessity for support by wine, were its effects. Loss of voice, occasional blindness, vertigo, complete insanity, with sleeplessness, frequent weeping, without any ostensible cause, were all usual symptoms. Many patients found relief, from being placed in swings or rocked in cradles ; others required to be roused from their state of suffering by severe blows on the soles of their feet ; others beat themselves, without any intention of making a display, but solely for the purpose of allaying the intense nervous irritation which they felt ; and a considerable number were seen with their bellies swollen, like those of the St. John's dancers, while the violence of the intestinal disorder was indicated in others by obstinate constipation, or diarrhœa and vomiting. These pitiable objects gradually lost their strength and their color, and, creeping about with injected eyes, jaundiced complexions, and inflated bowels, soon fell into a state of profound melancholy, which found food and solace in the solemn tolling of the funeral bell, and in an abode among the tombs of cemeteries, as is related of the Lycanthropes of former times. The persuasion of the inevitable consequences of being bitten by the tarantula exercised a dominion over men's minds which even the healthiest and strongest could not shake off. So late as the middle of the sixteenth century, the celebrated Fracastoro found the robust bailiff of his landed estate groaning, and, with the aspect of a person in the extremity of despair, suffering the very agonies of death, from a sting in the neck, inflicted by an insect which was believed to be a tarantula. He kindly administered, without delay, a portion of vinegar and Armenian bole, the great remedy of those days for the plague and all kinds of animal poisons, and the dying man was, as if by a miracle, restored to life and the power of speech.

Now, since it is quite out of the question that the bole could have had anything to do with the result in this case, notwithstanding Fracastoro's belief in its virtues, we can only account for the cure by supposing that a confidence in so great a physician prevailed over this fatal disease of the imagination, which would otherwise have yielded to scarcely any other remedy except the tarantella.* Ferdinando was acquainted with women who, for thirty years in succession, had overcome the attacks of this disorder by a renewal of their annual dance—so long did they retain their belief in the yet undestroyed poison of the tarantula's bite, and so long did that mental affection continue to exist after it had ceased to depend on any corporeal excitement.

Wherever we turn, we find this morbid state of mind prevailed, and was so supported by the opinions of the age, that it needed only a stimulus in the bite of the tarantula, and the supposed certainty of its very disastrous consequences, to originate this violent nervous disorder. Even in Ferdinando's time, there were many who altogether denied the poisonous effects of the tarantula's bite, whilst they considered the disorder, which annually set Italy in commotion, to be a melancholy, depending on the imaginaiton.

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* Music or song.

DECREASE.

The Dancing Mania, arising from the tarantula bite, continued with all those additions of self-deception, and of the dissimulation which is such a constant attendant on nervous disorders of this kind, through the whole course of the seventeenth century. It was, indeed, gradually on the decline, but up to the termination of this period showed such extraordinary symptoms, that Baglivi, one of the best physicians of that time, thought he did a service to science by making them the subject of a dissertation. He repeats all the observations of Ferdinando, and supports his own assertions by the experience of his father, a physician at Lecce, whose testimony, as an eye-witness, may be admitted as unexceptionable.

This physician once saw three patients, who were evidently suffering from a malignant fever, and whose illness was attributed by the by-standers to the bite of the tarantula, who were forced to dance by having music played to them. One of them died on the spot, and the two others very shortly after.

SYMPATHY.

Imitation—compassion—sympathy; these are imperfect designations for a common bond of union among human beings—for an instinct which connects individuals with the general body, which embraces, with equal force, reason and folly, good and evil, and diminishes the praise of virtue as well as the criminality of vice. In this impulse there are degrees, but no essential differences, from the first intellectual efforts of the infant mind, which are, in a great measure, based on imitation, to that morbid condition of the soul in which the sensible impression of a nervous malady fetters the mind, and finds its way, through the eye, directly to the diseased texture, as the electric shock is propagated by contact from body to body. To this instinct of imitation, when it exists in its highest degree, is united a loss of all power over the will, which occurs as soon as the impression on the senses has become firmly established, producing a condition like that of small animals when they are fascinated by the look of a serpent.

By this mental bondage, morbid sympathy is clearly and definitely distinguished from all subordinate degrees of this instinct, however closely allied the imitation of a disorder may seem to be to that of a mere folly, an absurd fashion, an awkward habit in speech and manner, or even of a confusion of ideas. Even these latter imitations, however, directed as they are to foolish and pernicious objects, place the self-independence of the greater portion of mankind in a very doubtful light, and account for their union into a social whole. Still more nearly allied to morbid sympathy than the imitation of enticing folly, although often with a considerable admixture of the latter, is the diffusion of violent excitements, especially those of a religious or political character, which have so powerfully agitated the nations of ancient and modern times, and which may, after an incipient compliance, pass into a total loss of power over the will, and an actual disease of the mind. Far from us be the attempt to awaken all the various tones of this chord, whose vibrations reveal the profound secrets which lie hid in the inmost recesses of the soul. We might well want powers adequate to so vast an undertaking. Our business here is only with that morbid sympathy, by the aid of which the Dancing Mania of the Middle Ages grew into a real epidemic. In order to make this apparent by comparison, it may not be out of place, at the close of this inquiry, to introduce a few striking examples:

1. "At a cotton manufactory at Hodden Bridge, in Lancashire, a girl, on the 15th of February, put a mouse into the breast of another girl, who had a great dread of mice. The girl was immediately thrown into a fit, and continued in it, with the most violent convulsions, for twenty-four hours. On the following day, three more girls were seized in the same manner; and on the 17th, six more. By

this time, the alarm was so great, that the whole work, in which 200 or 300 were employed, was totally stopped, and an idea prevailed that a particular disease had been introduced by a bag of cotton, opened in the house.

"On Sunday, the 18th, Dr. St. Clare was sent for from Preston—before he arrived three more were seized, and during that night and the morning of the 19th eleven more, making, in all, twenty-four. Of these, twenty-one were young women, two were girls of about ten years of age, and one man, who had been much fatigued with holding the girls. Three of the number lived about two miles from the place where the disorder first broke out, and three at another factory at Clitheroe, about five miles distant, which last, and two more, were infected entirely from *report*, not having seen the other patients, but, like them and the rest of the country, strongly impressed with the idea of the plague being caught from the cotton

"The symptoms were anxiety, strangulation, and very strong convulsions; and these were so violent as to last, without any intermission, from a quarter of an hour to twenty-four hours, and to require four or five persons to prevent the patients from tearing their hair and dashing their heads against the floor or walls.

"Dr. St. Clare had taken with him a portable electrical machine, and by electric shocks the patients were universally relieved, without exception. As soon as the patients and the country were assured that the complaint was merely nervous, easily cured, and not introduced by the cotton, no fresh persòn was affected. To dissipate their apprehensions still further, the best effects were obtained by causing them to take a cheerful glass and join in a *dance*.

"On Tuesday, the 20th, they danced, and the next day they were all at work, except two or three, who were much weakened by their fits."

The occurrence here described is remarkable on this account, that there was no important predisposing cause for convulsions in these young women, unless we consider as such their miserable and confined life in the work-rooms of a spinning manufactory. It did not arise from enthusiasm, nor is it stated that the patients had been the subjects of any other nervous disorders. In another perfectly analogous case, those attacked were all suffering from nervous complaints, which roused a morbid sympathy in them at the sight of a person seized with convulsions. This, together with the supervention of hysterical fits, may aptly enough be compared to Tarantism.

2. "A young woman of the lowest order, twenty-one years of age, and of a strong frame, came on the 13th of January, 1801, to visit a patient in the Charité Hospital, at Berlin, where she had herself been previously under treatment for an inflammation of the chest with tetanic spasms, and immediately on entering the ward fell down in strong convulsions. All these patients were from sixteen to twenty-five years of age, and suffered, without exception, one from spasms in the stomach, another from palsy, a third from lethargy, a fourth from fits with consciousness, a fifth from catalepsy, a sixth from syncope, &c. The convulsions, which alternated in various ways, with tonic spasms, were accompanied by loss of sensibility, and were invariably preceded by languor, with heavy sleep, which was followed by the fits, in the course of a minute or two; and it is remarkable, that in all these patients their former nervous disorders, not excepting paralysis, disappeared, returning, however, after the subsequent removal of their new complaint. The treatment, during the course of which two of the nurses, who were young women, suffered similar attacks, was continued for four months. It was finally successful, and consisted principally in the administration of opium, at that time the favorite remedy. Now, every species of enthusiasm, every strong affection, every violent passion, may lead to convulsions, to mental disorders—to a concussion of the nerves, from the sensorium to the very finest extremities of the spinal cord. The whole world is full of examples of this afflicting state of turmoil, which, when the mind is carried away by the force of a sensual impression which destroys its freedom, is irresistably propagated by imitation. Those who are thus infected do not spare even their own lives, but, as a hunted flock of sheep will follow their leader and rush over a precipice, so will whole hosts of enthusiasts, deluded by their infatuation, hurry on to a self-inflicted death. Such has ever been the case, from the days of

Milesian virgins to the modern associations for self-destruction. Of all enthusiastic infatuations, however, that of religion is the most fertile in disorders of the mind, as well as of the body, and both spread with the greatest facility by sympathy. The history of the Church furnishes innumerable proofs of this, but we need go no further than the most recent times.

Some religious denominations seem to have practiced this delusion to a greater extent than others: a member, during divine worship, would utter, in a loud tone of voice, some passage or text of Scripture, at the same time manifest the greatest uneasiness and solicitude respecting the condition of his soul; other members of the congregation, following the example, would cry out in the same or similar words, and would seem shortly after to suffer the most severe bodily pain. At the commencement of this strange occurrence, large numbers of people, attracted by curiosity, some fell into the same state. Churches were kept open for days and nights together, until, in a short time, it spread over a considerable portion of Europe. In addition to quoting Scripture, they imagined that they were about to be cast into eternal torment, or that they were delivered from all guilt and sin. This they would make known in the loudest tone of voice, accompanied with strange gestures, clapping their hands, jumping up and down, and screaming at the top of the voice, until, becoming exhausted, they would fall down apparently in a dying condition; if seated, would move the body back and forwards, like a person sawing wood; others would fall down in convulsions, faint away, and remain stiff and motionless for hours together. Almost entire congregations would join in these strange gestures, continuing for days, jumping, shouting, stamping, beating their breasts with their hands, tearing the hair, the countenance wearing the most frightful contortions; nature becoming exhausted, they would fall down unnoticed and remain, in some cases, for hours before they would regain their strength, and the mind become composed. Those affected complained, more or less, of debility after the attacks; and cases sometimes occurred in which they passed into other disorders. Thus some fell into a state of melancholy, and it is said that many cases of inflammation of the brain resulted from these ravings.

No sex or age was exempt from this epidemic malady. Children five years old, and octogenarians, were alike affected by it, and even men of the most powerful frame, were subject to its influence; girls and young women, however, were its most frequent victims.

This strange disease has continued down to the present hour, through a period of a century or more, visiting all Europe and America in turn. So universal has it been in this country, that but few persons now, of the age of forty years, but have witnessed it at some time and place. For the last twenty years it has been greatly on the decrease, and, like the Dancing Mania of the middle ages, will soon, in all probability, be numbered with the events of the past.

For the last hundred years, a nervous affection, of a perfectly similar kind, has existed in the Shetland Island; women whom it has attacked will suddenly fall down, toss their arms about, writhe their bodies into various shapes, move their heads suddenly from side to side, and, with eyes fixed and staring, utter the most dismal cries. The paroxysms prevailed most during the *warm summer months*. When a woman had a fit in church, nearly the whole congregation, old and young, would become affected in a similar manner.

The appearance of the *Convulsionaires* in France, in 1725, is another example of this kind of disease. People, on visiting cemeteries where some celebrated saint was interred, would be seized with convulsions and tetanic spasms, rolling upon the ground like persons insane, throwing their heads and limbs into the most violent contortions; sometimes they would bound from the ground, impelled by the convulsions, like fish when out of water. Some spun round on their feet with incredible rapidity; others run their heads against walls, or curved their bodies like rope-dancers, so that their heels touched their shoulders. Pinult, the advocate, who belonged to this sect, barked like a dog some hours every day, and even this found imitation among the believers.

This novel occurrence excited the greatest sensation in Paris. So numerous were the persons affected by visiting these tombs, as well as other places, that Louis XV. directed the cemeteries to be closed. The disorder itself assumed various forms, and increased, by its attacks, the general excitement. Many persons, besides suffering from the convulsions, became the subjects of violent pain, which required the assistance of the brethren, who believed that it was the effect of divine influence. On this account they, as well as those who afforded them aid, were called by the common title of *Secourists*. The modes of relief adopted were, in general, very rough, and they were remarkably in accordance with those which were administed to the St. John's dancers and the Tarantula, for the sufferers were beaten and goaded in various parts of the body with stones, hammers, swords, clubs, &c.

It at length degenerated into a decided insanity, which lasted, without interruption, until 1790, and, during the fifty-nine years it prevailed, called forth more lamentable phenomena than the enlightened spirits of the eighteenth century would be willing to allow.

It was of no avail that, in the year 1762, the Grands Secours were forbidden by act of Parliament; for thenceforth this work was carried on in secrecy, and with greater zeal than ever; it was in vain, too, that some physicians, and, among the rest, the austere, pious Hecquet, and after him Lorry, attributed the conduct of the Convulsionaires to natural causes.

Men of distinction among the upper classes, as, for instance, Montgeron, the deputy, and Lampert, an ecclesiastic, stood forth as the defenders of this sect; and the numerous writings which were exchanged on this subject served, by the importance which they thus attached to it, to give it stability. The Revolution, finally, shook the structure of this pernicious mysticism. It was not, however, destroyed; for, even during the period of the greatest excitement, the secret meetings were still kept up; prophetic books, by convulsionaires of various denominations, have appeared even in the most recent times, and only a few years ago (in 1828) this once celebrated sect still existed, although without the convulsions and the extraordinarily rude aid of the brethren of the faith, which, amidst the boasted pre-eminence of French intellectual advancement, remind us most forcibly of the dark ages of the St. John's dancers. Similar fanatical sects exhibit among all nations of ancient and modern times the same phenomena. An overstrained bigotry is, in itself, and considered in a medical point of view, a destructive irritation of the senses, which draws men away from the efficiency of mental freedom, and peculiarly favors the most injurious emotions. Sensual ebullitions, with strong convulsions of the nerves, appear sooner or later, and insanity, suicidal disgust of life, and incurable nervous disorders, are but too frequently the consequences of a perverse, and, indeed, hypocritical zeal, which has ever prevailed, as well in the assemblies of the Mænades and Corybantes of antiquity, as under the semblance of religion among the Christians and Mahomedans.

There are some denominations of Arminians which sur-pass, if possible, the French Convulsionaires; and we may here mention, in particular, the Jumpers, among whom it is still more difficult to draw the line between religious ecstacy and a perfect disorder of the nerves, than in the example given above; sympathy, however, operates perhaps more perniciously on them than on other fanatical assemblies. The sect of Jumpers was founded in the year 1760, in the county of Cornwall, by two fanatics, who were, even at that time, able to collect together a considerable party. Their general doctrine is that of Arminians, and claims our consideration here, only in so far as it enjoins them, during their devotional exercises, to fall into convulsions, which they are able to effect in the strangest manner imaginable. By the use of certain unmeaning words, they work themselves up into a state of religious frenzy, in which they seem to have scarcely any control over their senses. They then begin to jump with strange gestures, repeating this exercise with all their might, until they are exhausted, so that it not unfrequently happens that women, who, like the Mænades, practice these religious exercises, are carried away from the midst of them in a state of syncope, whilst the remaining members of the congregation, for miles together, on their way home, terrify those whom they meet by the sight of such demoniacal ravings. There are never more than a few ecstatics, who, by their example, excite the rest to jump, and these are followed by the greatest part of the meeting, so that these assemblages of the Jumpers resemble, for hours together, the wildest orgies, rather than congregations met for Christian edification. Certain denominations in this country, for the last eighty years, have repeated all the insane acts of the French Convulsionaires, and of the English Jumpers, and the disorder of their minds and nerves was as great, if not greater.

But enough of these extravagances; which exhibit to the world, in the nineteenth century, the same terrific form of mental disturbance as the victims of the St. Vitus's dance once did to the benighted nations of the Middle Ages.

The followers of Joe Smith may, with a degree of propriety, be likened to some of these sects, and like them, too, they pretend that they have been especially favored with certain divine revelations in the form of "Golden Bibles," which they affect to use as their rule of conduct.

A TABLE, SHOWING THE POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE, IN EACH OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

STATES.	POPULATION.		
	Males.	**Females.**	**Total.**
Alabama	489,291	475,862	964,653
Arkansas	227,747	207,703	435,450
California	278,337	106,657	379,994
Connecticut	225,994	234,153	460,147
Delaware	56,689	55,527	112,216
District of Columbia	85,499	89,581	75,080
Florida	72,931	67,494	140,425
Georgia	531,945	515,341	1,057,286
Illinois	902,761	809,190	1,711,951
Indiana	699,260	651,168	1,350,428
Iowa	354,493	320,420	674.918
Kansas	59,178	48,028	107,206
Kentucky	592,821	568,363	1,155,684
Louisiana	369,994	338,008	708,002
Maine	317,189	311,090	628,279
Maryland	340,898	346,151	687,049
Massachusetts	596,713	634,353	1,231,066
Michigan	394,694	354,419	749,113
Minnesota	93,184	78,939	172,123
Mississippi	405,948	385,357	791.305
Missouri	622,201	559,813	1,182,014
New Hampshire	159,816	166,257	326,073
New Jersey	335,051	336,984	672,035
New York	1,933,532	1,947,202	3,880,734
North Carolina	495,616	497,016	992,632
Ohio	1,190,162	1,149.349	2,339,511
Oregon	31,591	20,874	52,465
Pennsylvania	1,454,319	1,451,796	2,906,115
Rhode Island	84,133	90,487	174,620
South Carolina	347,820	356,388	703,708
Tennessee	562,718	547,083	1,109.801
Texas	320,167	284,048	604,215
Vermont	158,786	156,312	315,098
Virginia	806,101	800,217	1,596,318
Wisconsin	407,449	368,432	775,881

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ACCORDING TO THE APPORTIONMENT OF 1861.

STATES.	Represent-atives.	STATES.	epresent-atives.
Alabama	6	Minnesota	1
Arkansas	3	Mississippi	5
California	3	Missouri	9
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	1	New Jersey	5
Florida	1	New York	31
Georgia	7	North Carolina	7
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	23
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	1
Kentucky	8	South Carolina	4
Louisiana	5	Tennessee	8
Maine	5	Texas	4
Maryland	5	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	10	Virginia	11
Michigan	6	Wisconsin	6

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS AND BY SEX, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1860.

MONTHS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
January	17,537	15,156	32,693
February	17,791	16,208	33,999
March	20,569	18,473	39,042
April	19,336	17,593	36,929
May	21,365	19,376	40,741
June	14,323	13,223	27,546
July	16,181	14,351	30,532
August	18,287	16,558	34,845
September	17,243	15,852	33,095
October	15,457	13,692	29,149
November	13,194	11,365	24,559
December	14,614	12,753	27,367
Unknown	1,338	986	2,324
TOTAL	207,235	185,586	392,821

A TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND PER CENTA IN 1860 AND 1850, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Annual Deaths.	Population to One Death.	Deaths per cent. in 1860.	Per cent. in 1850.
Alabama	12,759	74	1·34	1·20
Arkansas	8,855	48	2·06	1·46
California	8,704	101	0·99	1·00
Connecticut	6,188	74	1·35	1·59
Delaware	1,246	89	1·13	1·34
Florida	1,764	78	1·28	1·08
Georgia	12,816	81	1·23	1·11
Illinois	19,299	87	1·14	1·38
Indiana	15,825	87	1·15	1·32
Iowa	7,259	92	1·09	1·08
Kansas	1,443	73	1·37	....
Kentucky	16,466	69	1·45	1·56
Louisiana	12,324	57	1·76	2·35
Maine	7,614	81	1·28	1·32
South Carolina	9,745	71	1·41	1·22
Tennessee	15,153	72	1·39	1·20
Texas	9,377	63	1·58	1·48
Vermont	8,355	92	1·08	1·02
Virginia	22,472	70	1·43	1·36
Wisconsin	7,141	107	0·93	0·97
Colorado	....	....	....	....
Dakota	4	....	....	....
Maryland	7,370	92	1·09	1·68
Massachusetts	21,303	57	1·76	1·98
Michigan	7,390	100	1·00	1·16
Minnesota	1,108	153	0·65	0·50
Mississippi	12,213	64	1·57	1·46
Missouri	17,652	66	1·52	1·83
New Hampshire	4,469	72	1·39	1·35
New Jersey	7,525	88	1·14	1·34
New York	46,881	82	1·22	1·49
North Carolina	11,602	84	1·19	1·21
Ohio	24,724	93	1·07	1·48
Oregon	237	218	0·46	0·36
Pennsylvania	30,214	95	1·06	1·26
Rhode Island	2,479	69	1·44	1·55
Nebraska	381	75	1·34	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	1,305	71	1·42	1·91
Utah	374	106	0·94	2·13
Washington	50	228	0·44	....
District of Columbia	1,285	58	1·74	1·66
Total, United States	392,821	79	1·27	1·41

IN AI OF 1860.

June.		December.		Unknown Male.	Unknown Female.	Total Male.	Total Female.	Total.
'emales.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
475	464	415	879	28	35	6,753	6,007	12,760
295	301	264	565	33	22	4,738	4,122	8,860
75	225	112	337	11	8	2,473	1,232	3,705
189	252	234	486	5	2	3,168	2,970	6,138
40	40	42	82	1	......	618	628	1,246
30	48	37	85	10	20	685	590	1,275
50	83	62	145	22	11	979	790	1,769
511	480	419	899	83	51	6,651	6,156	12,807
572	680	624	1,304	66	50	10,340	8,923	19,263
444	507	394	901	12	......	7,841	7,364	15,205
157	259	213	472	8	5	3,876	3,384	7,260
37	52	50	102	......	......	807	636	1,443
566	594	565	1,159	39	32	8,611	7,856	16,467
524	575	370	945	80	61	7,254	5,075	12,829
245	294	265	559	8	6	3,785	3,829	7,614
285	269	234	503	67	48	3,831	3,539	7,370
677	790	794	1,584	25	12	10,683	10,621	21,304
207	269	229	498	14	13	3,921	3,478	7,399
28	44	28	72	4	......	594	515	1,109
482	451	365	816	177	138	6,425	5,789	12,214
472	624	456	1,080	29	......	9,587	7,970	17,557
129	163	168	331	4	6	2,186	2,283	4,469
224	278	229	507	25	12	4,024	3,501	7,525
1,465	1,803	1,464	3,267	147	106	25,080	21,801	46,881
605	427	367	794	33	41	6,265	6,342	12,607
794	857	808	1,765	46	46	12,886	11,838	24,724
9	17	7	24	......	......	130	121	251
902	1,165	1,014	2,179	49	40	16,232	13,982	30,214
76	106	83	189	1	1	1,272	1,207	2,479
452	352	289	641	38	21	4,959	4,786	9,745
594	528	528	1,058	39	47	7,769	7,407	15,176
316	391	354	745	71	46	5,121	4,248	9,369
107	141	138	279	2	1	1,647	1,708	3,355
1,004	767	715	1,482	115	68	11,472	11,002	22,474
157	265	218	483	1	6	3,882	3,247	7,129
......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	4
11	7	15	22	......	......	201	180	381
46	56	41	97	2	3	736	569	1,305
13	15	14	29	......	......	215	159	374
1	3	5	8	......	......	27	23	50
13,266	14,642	12,629	27,271	1,295	958	207,727	185,879	393,606

A TABLE *showing the total number of Deaths, from different Diseases, in the United States, according to the Census of* 1860.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Abscess	329	215	544
" Lumbar	19	4	23
Anæmia	21	18	39
Angina Pectoris	4	2	6
Aneurism	33	11	44
Apoplexy	1,776	1,302	3,078
Ascites	43	10	53
Asthma	358	312	670
Bowels, Disease of	904	708	1,612
Brain, " "	3,219	2,326	5,545
" Softening of	110	54	164
Bronchitis	1,053	867	1,920
Cancer	1,228	2,064	3,292
Canker	231	230	461
Carbuncle	63	35	98
Cephalitis	5,762	4,573	10,335
Child-birth	....	4,065	4,065
Cholera	595	390	985
" Infantum	2,579	2,225	4,084
Chorea	21	35	56
Cold Water	5	....	5
Carried forward	18,353	19,446	37,079

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	18,858	19,446	87,079
Colitis	713	447	1,160
Consumption	23,029	25,942	48,971
Convulsions	2,961	2,280	5,241
Croup	8,232	6,956	15,188
Cyanosis	11	20	31
Cystitis	149	31	180
Debility	1,075	1,067	2,142
Delirium Tremens	520	56	576
Diarrhœa	4,337	3,510	7,847
Diabetes	289	95	384
Diphtheria	788	875	1,663
Dropsy	5,804	6,230	12,034
Dysentery	5,620	4,841	10,461
Dyspepsia	517	319	836
Enteritis	2,791	2,268	5,059
Epilepsy	285	217	502
Erysipelas	1,460	1,296	2,756
Fever, Intermittent	2,392	2,055	4,447
" Remittent	5,760	5,342	11,102
" Typhoid	10,321	8,886	19,207
Fistula	30	7	37
Fits	2,057	1,778	3,835
Gastritis	478	540	1,018
Carried forward	87,972	94,504	191,756

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward...........	87,972	91,504	191,756
Gout...........................	33	8	41
Heart, Disease of................	3,453	2,952	6,405
Heat............................	299	61	360
Hemorrhage.....................	741	577	1,318
Hepatitis	118	82	200
Hernia...........................	260	100	360
Hip Disease.....................	75	47	122
Hydrocephalus...................	1,880	1,535	3,415
Hydrophobia.....................	27	12	39
Hydrothorax......	309	257	566
Ileus	3	1	4
Infantile.........................	3,364	2,848	6,212
Inflammation	726	596	1,322
Influenza...........	194	193	387
Insanity.........	251	200	451
Intemperance....................	840	88	928
Intussusception	29	12	41
Ischuria.........................	4	....	4
Jaundice	367	314	681
Joints, Disease of.........	10	4	14
Kidney, Disease of............	540	124	664
Laryngitis.......................	48	26	74
Liver, Disease of........	1,464	1,165	2,629
Carried forward.......	103,007	105,706	217,993

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	103,007	105,706	217,993
Lungs, Disease of	1,999	1,576	3,575
Malformation	76	55	131
Marasmus	444	416	860
Measles	1,937	1,963	3,900
Metritis	....	100	100
Mortification	185	95	280
Necrosis	142	71	213
Nephria	17	11	28
Nephritis	39	84	123
Neuralgia	418	491	909
Old Age	4,895	5,992	10,887
Ovarian Dropsy	....	9	9
Paralysis	2,308	2,319	4,627
Paramenia	....	157	157
Parotitis	75	47	122
Pericarditis	27	22	49
Peritonitis	49	64	113
Phlebitis	12	14	26
Pleurisy	728	534	1,262
Pneumonia	15,804	11,272	27,076
Prostate, Disease of	7	....	7
Puerperal Fever	....	1,097	1,097
Purpura and Scurvy	52	27	79
Carried forward	132,271	131,972	273,623

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward	132,271	131,972	273,623
Quinsy	367	361	728
Rheumatism	1,101	772	1,873
Scarlatina	13,217	13,176	26,393
Scrofula	1,389	1,294	2,683
Skin, Disease of	981	771	1,752
Small-pox	729	534	1,263
Spina Bifida	8	7	15
Spine, Disease of	609	454	1,063
Splenitis	47	29	76
Still-born	926	691	1,617
Stomach, Disease of	134	133	267
Stone	606	67	673
Stricture of Urethra	48	11	59
Sudden Death	469	347	816
Syphilis	138	93	231
Tabes Mesenteria	29	22	51
Teething	2,564	2,345	4,909
Tetanus	994	624	1,618
Throat, Disease of	1,646	1,851	3,497
Thrush	282	272	554
Tumor	256	355	611
Ulcers	200	171	371
Ulcer of Intestines	38	36	74
Carried forward	149,049	155,488	324,837

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Brought forward...........	149,049	155,488	324,837
Unknown......................	19,151	17,497	36,648
Uterus, Disease of...............	....	246	246
Whooping Cough.....	3,825	4,575	8,400
Worms.............	1,045	958	2,003
Yellow Fever....................	502	155	657
TOTALS................	173,572	178,919	372,791

DISEASES.	CITIES.	THE ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS.	RATIO OF DEATHS.	RATIO OF POPULATION.
Disease of Liver................	New York	152	1	1
	London	813	5⅓	3
Disease of Brain................	New York	1309	1	1
	London	2835	1¾	3
Apoplexy......................	New York	243	1	1
	London	1378	5½	3
Cancer.........................	New York	150	1	1
	London	1112	7½	3

STATEMENT *of the number of Alien Passengers arriving in the United States, by Sea, from Foreign Countries, from September* 30, 1819, *to December* 31, 1860.

YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Year ending September 30, 1820	4,871	2,393	1,121	8,385
“ “ 1821	4,651	1,636	2,840	9,127
“ “ 1822	3,816	1,013	2,082	6,911
“ “ 1823	3,598	848	1,908	6,354
“ “ 1824	4,706	1,393	1,813	7,912
“ “ 1825	6,917	2,959	323	10,199
“ “ 1826	7,702	3,078	57	10,837
“ “ 1827	11,803	5,939	1,133	18,875
“ “ 1828	17,261	10,060	61	27,382
“ “ 1829	11,303	5,112	6,105	22,520
“ “ 1830	6,439	3,135	13,748	23,322
“ “ 1831	14,909	7,724	....	22,633
“ “ 1832	34,596	18,583	....	53,179
Quarter ending December 31, 1832	4,691	2,512	100	7,303
Year ending December 31, 1833	41,546	17,094	....	58,640
“ “ 1834	38,796	22,540	4,029	65,365
“ “ 1835	28,196	17,027	151	45,374
“ “ 1836	47,865	27,553	824	76,242
“ “ 1837	48,837	27,653	2,850	79,340
“ “ 1838	23,474	13,685	1,755	38,914
“ “ 1839	42,932	25,125	12	68,069
“ “ 1840	52,883	31,132	51	84,066
“ “ 1841	48,082	32,031	176	80,289
“ “ 1842	62,277	41,907	381	104,565
First three Quarters of....1843	30,069	22,424	3	52,496
Year ending September 30, 1844	44,431	34,184	....	78,615
“ “ 1845	65,015	48,115	1,241	114,371
“ “ 1846	87,777	65,742	897	154,416
“ “ 1847	136,086	97,917	965	234,968
“ “ 1848	133,906	92,149	472	226,527
“ “ 1849	177,232	119,280	512	297,024
“ “ 1850	196,331	112,635	1,038	310,004
Quarter ending September 31, 1850	32,990	26,805	181	59,976
“ “ 1851	217,181	162,219	66	379,468
“ “ 1852	212,469	157,696	1,428	371,603
“ “ 1853	207,958	160,615	72	368,645
“ “ 1854	256,177	171,656	....	427,833
“ “ 1855	115,307	85,567	3	200,877
“ “ 1856	115,846	84,590	....	200,436
“ “ 1857	146,215	105,591	....	251,306
“ “ 1858	72,824	50,002	300	123,126
“ “ 1859	69,161	51,640	481	121,282
“ “ 1860	88,477	65,077	86	153,640
TOTAL	2,977,603	2,035,536	49,275	5,062,414

Occupation of Passengers arriving in the United States from Foreign Countries, during the Forty-one Years ending with 1860.

OCCUPATION.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1820 to 1860.
*Merchants	19,434	41,881	46,388	124,149	231,852
*Farmers	15,005	88,240	256,880	404,712	764,837
*Mechanics	6,805	56,582	164,411	179,726	407,524
*Mariners	4,995	8,004	6,398	10,087	29,484
*Miners	341	368	1,735	37,523	39,967
*Laborers	10,280	53,169	281,229	527,639	872,317
Shoemakers	1,109	1,966	63	336	3,474
Tailors	983	2,252	65	334	3,634
Seamstresses & Milliners	413	1,672	2,096	1,065	5,246
Actors	183	87	233	85	588
Weavers and Spinners	2.937	6,600	1,303	717	11,557
*Clergymen	415	932	1,559	1,420	4,326
Clerks	882	1,143	1,065	792	3,882
*Lawyers	244	461	831	1,140	2,676
*Physicians	805	1.959	2,116	2,229	7.109
Engineers	226	311	654	825	2,016
Artists	139	513	1,223	615	2,490
Teachers	275	267	832	154	1,528
Musicians	140	165	236	188	729
Printers	179	472	14	40	705
Painters	232	369	8	38	647
Masons	793	1,435	24	58	2,310
Hatters	137	114	1	4	356
Manufacturers	175	107	1,833	1,006	3,120
Millers	199	189	33	210	631
Butchers	329	432	76	108	945
Bakers	583	569	28	92	1,272
*Servants	1,327	2,571	24,528	21,058	49,494
Other occupations	5,466	4,004	2,892	13,844	26.206
Not stated	101,442	363,252	969,411	1,544,494	2,978,599
TOTAL	176,473	640,086	1,768,175	2,874,687	5,459,421

The following aggregates exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries, during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration:

PERIODS.	Passengers of Foreign Birth.	American and Foreign.
In the 10 years ending September 30, 1829	128,502	151,636
" 10¼ " " December 31, 1839	528,381	572,716
" 9¾ " " September 30, 1849	1,427,337	1,479,478
" 11¼ " " December 31, 1860	2,968,194	3,255,591
In the 41¼ years ending December 31, 1860	5,062,414	5,459,421

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers:

THREE CENSUS PERIODS.	Passengers of Foreign Birth.
In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840........	552,000
" " " " 1850........	1,558,300
" " " " 1860........	2,707,624

CAUSES OF DEATH REGISTERED IN ENGLAND, IN EACH OF THE TEN YEARS, 1850–1859.

Class.	Causes of Death.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	All Causes	368,995	395,396	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721
	Specific Causes	356,571	383,841	395,401	408,805	426,919	414,228	380,667	410,217	440,922	432,476	414,060
	(Classes.)											
I.	Zymotic Diseases	78,280	90,002	96,107	89,448	117,018	88,152	81,121	93,518	110,971	106,645	75,849
II.	Constitutional	77,110	80,804	83,035	88,216	83,993	84,645	79,500	81,969	82,416	81,788	82,088
III.	Local	126,832	135,680	136,585	148,307	144,872	158,176	143,966	152,249	163,439	159,686	171,037
IV.	Developmental	61,221	64,696	66,154	69,105	66,996	69,190	62,178	68,629	69,895	69,708	70,311
V.	Violent Deaths	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	14,151	14,649	14,775
	(Orders.)											
I.	1. Miasmatic Diseases	74,732	86,309	92,305	85,515	112,612	83,737	77,278	89,299	106,278	101,699	71,304
	2. Enthetic	774	867	889	874	1,236	1,179	1,061	1,144	1,195	1,273	1,252
	3. Dietic	1,660	1,651	1,676	1,857	1,980	2,087	1,688	1,905	2,112	2,301	2,206
	4. Parasitic	1,114	1,175	1,237	1,202	1,190	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,386	1,372	1,087
II.	1. Diathetic	16,715	16,729	16,872	17,601	16,848	177,125	15,668	16,207	16,790	16,433	16,404
	2. Tubercular	60,395	64,075	66,163	70,615	67,145	68,520	63,832	65,762	65,626	65,355	65,684
III.	1. Diseases of Nervous System	46,907	49,351	50,246	51,509	51,485	52,365	50,084	51,619	53,961	54,531	55,577
	2. " Organs of Circulation	11,356	11,817	12,517	13,740	13,488	14,552	13,672	14,784	16,426	17,133	18,758
	3. " Respiratory Organs	43,827	48,759	47,400	56,436	52,484	63,742	52,908	58,320	65,516	59,853	68,408
	4. " Digestive Organs	17,846	18,562	19,031	18,865	19,002	18,746	18,617	19,153	19,246	19,842	19,718
	5. " Urinary Organs	3,124	3,172	3,438	3,652	3,770	3,978	4,150	4,129	4,683	4,736	4,990
	6. " Organs of Generation	921	958	877	960	1,014	1,042	1,039	1,069	1,148	1,199	1,118
	7. " Organs of Locomotion	1,008	1,092	1,139	1,227	1,500	1,428	1,329	1,306	1,164	1,285	1,466
	8. " Integumentary System	1,843	1,969	1,937	1,918	2,129	2,323	2,167	1,869	1,345	1,107	1,002
IV.	1. Developmental Diseases of Children	22,918	24,137	24,349	24,509	23,993	22,791	22,657	24,171	12,412	12,300	12,706
	2. " of Adults	2,266	2,368	2,373	2,383	2,125	1,961	1,878	2,003	2,114	2,314	2,233
	3. " of Old People	25,567	25,980	26,376	29,130	26,466	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442
	4. Diseases of Nutrition	10,470	12,211	13,056	13,083	14,412	14,724	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930
V.	1. Accident or Negligence									12,523	13,056	12,991
	2. Battle									*	*	*
	3. Homicide									344	338	377
	4. Suicide									1,275	1,248	1,365

	5. Execution	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	10
	Violent Deaths not classed	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	....	....	32
	Sudden Deaths, cause unascertained.	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894
	Causes not specified	8,864	8,097	8,143	8,274	6,993	7,336	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767
I.	ORDER ONE.											
	1. Small-pox	4,665	6,997	7,320	3,151	2,808	2,525	2,277	3,936	6,460	3,848	2,749
	2. Measles	7,082	9,370	5,846	4,895	9,277	7,354	7,124	5,969	9,271	9,548	9,557
	3. Scarlatina	13,371	13,634	18,887	15,699	18,528	17,314	14,160	14,229	30,317	19,907	9,681
	4. Diphtheria	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	9,587	5,212
	5. Quinsy	473	369	391	421	345	374	416	485	623	426	319
	6. Croup	4,322	4,180	4,058	3,660	3,998	4,419	5,207	5,279	6,220	5,636	4,380
	7. Whooping Cough	7,770	7,905	8,022	11,200	9,770	10,185	9,225	10,138	11,648	8,976	8,555
	8. Typhus	15,374	17,930	18,641	18,554	18,893	16,470	16,182	19,016	17,883	15,877	13,012
	9. Erysipelas	2,206	1,998	2,075	1,813	1,937	2,256	2,133	1,576	2,026	1,954	1,665
	10. Metria	1,113	1,009	972	792	954	1,079	1,067	836	1,068	1,238	987
	11. Carbuncle	134	161	233	252	300	255	253	252	246	236	247
	12. Influenza	1,380	2,152	1,359	1,789	1,061	3,568	1,029	1,393	1,794	1,112	1,130
	13. Dysentery	2,036	2,185	2,756	1,891	1,943	1,437	1,335	1,698	1,478	1,379	1,156
	14. Diarrhœa	11,468	14,728	17,617	14,192	20,052	12,770	13,815	21,189	13,853	18,331	9,702
	15. Cholera	887	1,132	1,381	4,419	20,097	837	762	1,150	673	887	327
	16. Ague	154	167	151	183	192	149	124	195	207	233	203
	17. Remittent Fever	548	607	666	709	646	575	162	270	569	400	314
	18. Rheumatism	1,749	1,785	1,930	1,895	1,811	2,170	2,007	1,688	1,942	2,124	1,998
	19. Other Zymotic Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110
	ORDER TWO.											
	1. Syphilis	554	598	623	622	964	947	879	957	1,006	1,089	1,067
	2. Stricture of Urethra	207	244	251	241	256	218	177	184	186	177	178
	3. Hydrophobia	13	25	15	11	16	14	5	3	2	4	3
	4. Glanders		(Heretofore classed with *Erysipelas*.)							1	3	4
	ORDER THREE.											
	1. Privation	73	58	54	78	87	91	69	52	62	52	68
	2. Want of Breast Milk	458	553	593	632	742	850	704	829	997	1,017	1,002
	3. Purpura and Scurvy	266	248	234	266	282	324	227	246	341	342	361
	4. Alcoholism { *a* Delirium Tremens.	540	503	487	508	551	536	451	484	424	545	457
	{ *b* Intemperance	323	289	308	373	318	286	237	294	288	345	318

* Order Two, comprising Violent Deaths in Battle, is omitted as inapplicable to the civil population.

† The cases of Angina Membranacea, which would now be put to Diphtheria, were formerly classed under the same head as Scarlatina, but were distinguished in the notes.

Class.	Causes of Death.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	ORDER FOUR.											
	1. Thrush	1,114	1,175	1,237	1,202	1,190	1,149	1,094	1,170	1,236	1,217	920
	2. Worms, &c.		(Heretofore classed with *Disease of Stomach.*)							150	155	167
II.	ORDER ONE.											
	1. Gout	224	214	218	217	246	287	260	223	245	238	268
	2. Dropsy	9,980	9,873	9,788	10,302	9,396	9,362	8,213	8,452	8,758	8,119	7,823
	3. Cancer	4,967	5,218	5,477	5,663	5,826	6,016	5,859	6,201	6,433	6,676	6,827
	4. Noura	123	95	98	100	136	178	164	198	161	159	122
	5. Mortification	1,421	1,329	1,291	1,319	1,244	1,282	1,172	1,133	1,193	1,241	1,364
	ORDER TWO.											
	1. Scrofula	2,484	2,592	2,580	2,727	2,613	2,985	2,831	2,781	3,004	2,995	2,860
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	4,012	4,510	4,700	4,965	5,638	4,762	4,752	5,380	5,017	4,982	4,680
	3. Phthisis	46,618	49,166	50,594	54,918	51,284	52,290	48,950	50,106	50,442	50,149	51,024
	4. Hydrocephalus	7,281	7,807	8,289	8,005	7,610	7,483	7,299	7,495	7,163	7,229	7,120
III.	ORDER ONE.											
	1. Cephalitis	3,198	3,628	3,686	3,618	3,752	3,466	3,414	3,392	3,463	3,451	3,518
	2. Apoplexy	8,094	7,946	7,896	8,496	8,366	8,645	8,278	8,378	8,629	8,631	9,181
	3. Paralysis	7,317	7,587	7,911	8,378	8,353	8,905	8,497	8,714	8,980	9,189	9,752
	4. Insanity	529	542	535	472	541	494	370	403	535	446	536
	5. Chorea	60	77	73	67	48	69	59	44	53	55	66
	6. Epilepsy	1,631	1,760	1,935	2,120	2,052	2,136	2,096	2,193	2,359	2,219	2,454
	7. Convulsions	23,000	24,592	24,558	24,798	24,579	24,917	23,946	24,532	25,488	25,954	25,205
	8. *Brain Disease, &c.*	3,078	3,219	3,652	3,560	3,794	3,733	3,424	3,963	4,454	4,586	4,865
	ORDER TWO.											
	1. Pericarditis	620	563	589	561	594	588	531	573	586	616	575
	2. Aneurism	286	289	266	315	308	312	338	326	350	371	368
	3. *Heart Disease, &c.*	10,450	10,965	11,662	12,864	12,586	13,652	12,803	13,885	15,490	16,146	17,815
	ORDER THREE.											
	1. Laryngitis	1,053	939	1,083	1,097	1,145	1,155	1,294	1,359	1,439	1,319	1,166
	2. Bronchitis	14,611	17,294	17,073	22,391	20,062	27,182	21,528	25,588	29,093	25,998	32,347
	3. Pleurisy	877	984	945	855	955	1,153	886	870	846	916	882
	4. Pneumonia	20,303	22,001	21,421	24,098	23,523	26,052	22,653	23,457	26,486	24,514	25,264
	5. Asthma	4,574	4,896	4,309	5,143	4,271	5,454	4,103	4,339	4,513	4,224	4,325
	6. *Lung Disease, &c.*	2,409	2,645	2,569	2,852	2,528	2,746	2,444	2,707	3,139	2,882	4,424

	ORDER FOUR.											
	1. Gastritis	519	721	685	676	755	810	816	816	789	827	704
	2. Enteritis	3,733	3,854	3,901	3,659	3,614	3,225	3,234	3,412	3,309	3,416	3,154
	3. Peritonitis	1,248	1,250	1,304	1,269	1,432	1,388	1,310	1,411	1,466	1,555	1,551
	4. Ascites	664	684	698	753	748	836	760	750	665	766	750
	5. Ulceration of Intestines	791	856	976	1,022	911	876	946	893	860	776	847
	6. Hernia	704	708	683	779	828	874	848	814	766	762	817
	7. Ileus	1,149	1,107	1,088	1,147	1,224	1,188	1,190	1,133	1,107	1,139	1,170
	8. Intussusception	222	268	250	244	258	243	280	254	239	271	245
	9. Stricture of Intestines	248	240	291	241	257	233	242	278	264	289	301
	10. Fistula	92	121	94	104	117	86	73	98	116	99	115
	11. *Stomach Disease, &c.*	2,247	2,235	2,159	2,000	2,018	2,362	2,357	2,438	2,750	2,698	2,866
	12. *Pancreas Disease, &c.*	17	8	5	9	13	5	12	15	11	22	12
	13. Hepatitis	1,436	1,453	1,594	1,520	1,500	1,446	1,437	1,444	1,353	1,488	1,329
	14. Jaundice	1,166	1,282	1,281	1,239	1,264	1,300	1,446	1,443	1,205	1,255	1,262
	15. *Liver Disease, &c.*	3,553	3,709	3,948	4,139	3,992	3,820	3,615	3,881	4,285	4,417	4,531
	16. *Spleen Disease, &c.*	57	66	74	64	71	54	51	73	63	62	64
	ORDER FIVE.											
	1. Nephritis	178	183	197	237	205	244	269	268	265	284	215
	2. Ischuria	91	100	106	109	118	120	83	97	118	103	96
	3. Nephria	430	477	570	641	776	793	954	983	1,105	1,258	1,300
	4. Diabetes	422	403	402	412	436	448	433	482	514	480	586
	5. Stone	249	204	208	224	183	234	233	182	199	191	179
	6. Cystitis	214	212	231	236	276	278	270	258	256	276	299
	7. *Kidney Disease, &c.*	1,540	1,593	1,724	1,793	1,776	1,861	1,908	1,859	2,226	2,144	2,245
	ORDER SIX.											
	1. Ovarian Dropsy	290	196	178	217	220	208	211	237	239	277	244
	2. *Uterus, &c., Disease*	702	762	699	743	794	834	828	832	909	922	874
	ORDER SEVEN.											
	1. Arthritis	54	72	84	81	101	80	71	62	77	81	68
	2. *Joint Disease, &c.*	954	1,020	1,055	1,146	1,399	1,348	1,258	1,244	1,087	1,204	1,398
	ORDER EIGHT.											
	1. Phlegmon	1,334	1,454	1,409	1,362	1,513	1,780	1,585	1,239	711	466	413
	2. Ulcer	340	317	296	351	358	278	289	300	332	364	332
	3. *Skin Disease, &c.*	169	198	232	205	258	265	293	330	302	277	257
IV.	ORDER ONE.											
	1. Premature Birth	18,051	18,943	19,075	18,968	18,680	17,818	17,997	19,144	7,307	7,432	7,642
	2. Cyanosis	167	230	279	295	294	300	341	350	386	403	398
	3. Spina Bifida	212	210	242	279	243	247	299	325	313	356	350
	4. Other Malformations	402	346	340	291	407	369	360	360	385	379	420
	5. Teething	4,086	4,408	4,413	4,676	4,369	4,057	3,660	3,992	4,021	3,730	3,895

Class.	Causes of Death.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
	ORDER TWO.											
	1. Paramenia	127	87	98	115	70	61	57	52	51	56	47
	2. Childbirth (*see* Metria)	2,139	2,281	2,275	2,268	2,056	1,900	1,821	1,951	2,063	2,258	2,186
	ORDER THREE.											
	1. Old Age	25,567	25,980	26,376	20,130	26,466	29,714	23,931	26,847	28,509	27,104	28,442
	ORDER FOUR.											
	1. Atrophy and Debility *	10,470	12,211	13,056	13,083	14,412	14,724	13,712	15,608	26,860	27,990	26,930
V.	ORDER ONE. (Accident or Negligence.)											
	1. Fractures and Contusions	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,159	5,482	5,417
	2. Gunshot	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	136	104	103
	3. Cut, Stab	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	80	75	81
	4. Burns and Scalds	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,125	2,978	3,166
	5. Poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	282	279	240
	6. Drowning	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,124	2,494	2,264
	7. Suffocation	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	903	952	1,061
	8. Otherwise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	714	692	659
	ORDER THREE. (Homicide.)											
	1. Murder and Manslaughter	In this part of the table, which comprises Deaths in 1850–57, the Violent Deaths are not distinguished according to ORDERS, &c., but are placed indiscriminately in the next line following.								344	338	377
	ORDER FOUR. (Suicide.)											
	1. Gunshot Wounds	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	54	59
	2. Cut, Stab	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	243	270	276
	3. Poison	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	119	112	156
	4. Drowning	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	197	208	219
	5. Hanging	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	570	540	569
	6. Otherwise	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	86	64	86
	ORDER FIVE. (Execution.)											
	1. Hanging	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	7	19
	Violent Deaths (not classed)	13,128	12,659	13,520	13,729	14,040	14,065	13,902	13,852	....	....	32
	Sudden Deaths (cause unascertained)	3,560	3,458	3,591	4,018	3,993	4,139	3,474	3,403	3,096	2,821	2,894
	Cause not specified, or ill-defined	8,864	8,097	8,143	8,274	6,993	7,336	6,365	6,195	5,638	5,484	5,767

* Up to the year 1857, cases of so-called "Debility" and "Premature Birth" were classed together; when the new classification was introduced, "Premature Birth" was kept apart, and "Debility" and "Atrophy" were thrown into one line. This accounts for the changes in the table numbers.

Estimated Population, Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England from 1837 *to* 1861.

YEAR.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MARRIAGES.	BIRTHS (EXCLUSIVE OF STILL-BORN).	DEATHS.	PER CENT. OF DEATHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,312,256	118,067	463,787	342,760	2·238	121,027
1839	15,515,296	123,166	492,574	338,984	2·185	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	502,303	359,687	2·288	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	512,158	343,847	2·159	168,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	517,739	349,519	2·168	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	527,325	346,445	2·123	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	540,763	356,933	2·161	183,830
1845	16,721,081	143,743	543,521	349,366	2·089	194,155
1846	16,925,051	145,664	572,625	390,315	2·306	182,310
1847	17,131,512	135,845	539,965	423,304	2·471	116,661
1848	17,341,492	138,230	563,059	399,833	2·306	163,226
1849	17,552,020	141,883	578,159	440,839	2·512	137,320
1850	17,766,129	152,744	593,422	368,995	2·077	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	615,865	395,396	2·199	220,469
1852	18,193,229	158,782	624,012	407,135	2·238	216,877
1853	18,404,421	164,520	612,391	421,097	2·288	191,294
1854	18,616,386	159,727	634,405	437,905	2·352	196,500
1855	18,829,104	152,113	635,043	425,703	2·261	209,340
1856	19,042,548	159,337	657,453	390,506	2·051	266,947
1857	19,256,680	159,097	663,071	419,815	2·180	243,256
1858	19,471,472	156,070	655,481	449,656	2·309	205,825
1859	19,686,895	167,723	689,881	440,781	2·239	249,100
1860	19,902,918	170,156	684,048	422,721	2·134	261,327

Population and Deaths in England and the United States in 1850 *and* 1860.

	YEAR.	POPULATION.	DEATHS.
England	1860	19,902,918	422,721
United States	1860	31,443,322	393,606
England	1850	17,766,129	368,995
United States	1850	23,191,876	323,272

Deaths in London, from All Causes, Registered in the Years 1849–1861.

Class.	Mean Temperature	49°·9	49°·3	49°·4	50°·6	47°·7	49°·1	46°·9	49°·1	51°·1	49°·2	50°·8	47°·0	49°·4
	Causes of Death.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
		364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.
I.	**Order 1.**													
	1. Small-pox	518	498	1066	1166	217	676	1024	522	154	247	1150	877	215
	2. Measles	1153	977	1322	600	1007	1399	864	1445	1400	2383	1305	2054	1070
	3. Scarlatina Diphtheria	2145	1178	1269	2549	2069	3439	2602	1795	1587	4118	4197	2457	2358 697
	4. Quinsy	82	71	74	56	56	71	97	74	87	103	85	60	110
	5. Croup	324	307	315	343	374	488	535	537	457	557	396	471	856
	6. Whooping-cough	2345	1572	2161	1565	2652	2471	2415	2078	2551	2700	1741	2023	3497
	7. Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	2515	1967	2404	2209	2701	2715	2375	2674	2203	1902	1796	1392	1754
	8. Erysipelas	459	374	347	339	324	448	402	388	299	339	294	268	255
	9. Metria	258	199	180	188	140	172	199	170	136	165	207	145	162
	10. Carbuncle	15	19	19	50	70	91	53	78	69	61	58	53	43
	11. Influenza	127	109	354	117	112	103	168	52	136	99	62	113	46
	12. Dysentery	370	182	170	152	162	175	142	165	177	181	214	110	123
	13. Diarrhœa	3463	1884	2271	2164	2310	3235	2061	2251	3145	2093	3335	1383	2625
	14. Cholera	14125	127	213	162	881	10708	146	145	215	130	198	46	168
	15. Ague	28	18	19	18	24	24	22	29	22	43	30	30	33
	16. Remittent Fever	80	87	122	91	104	122	104	88	98	94	94	97	98
	17. Rheumatism	270	295	279	321	294	322	309	329	285	339	340	344	350
	Order 2.													
	1. Syphilis	100	122	129	140	165	191	168	209	225	263	288	256	327
	2. Stricture of Urethra	37	46	47	55	65	63	57	47	69	42	48	65	58
	3. Hydrophobia	......	1	......	......	1	7	2	......	2	......	......	......	......
	4. Glanders	Deaths in 1849–57 classed in this Table with *Erysipelas.*									......	......	1	5

	Order 3.													
	1. Privation	46	23	28	23	34	32	35	28	29	33	26	27	27
	2. Want of Breast Milk	176	180	252	267	302	325	358	366	363	372	445	381	453
	3. Purpura and Scurvy	54	43	52	56	55	54	51	50	40	44	50	56	65
	4. Alcoholism { *a* Delirium Tremens	164	155	130	123	146	164	157	132	129	123	122	99	108
	b Intemperance	64	74	67	80	88	83	72	66	111	98	119	98	67
	Order 4.													
	1. Thrush	178	146	163	156	165	180	147	145	118	168	139	90	132
	2. Worms, &c	Deaths in 1849–57 classed in this Table with *Dis. of Stom.*									7	13	5	9
II.	**Order 1.**													
	1. Gout	55	59	57	60	52	66	59	60	59	70	77	61	74
	2. Dropsy	865	779	818	811	844	893	829	728	720	777	717	671	666
	3. Cancer	870	889	910	936	1083	1021	1055	1074	1152	1142	1161	1199	1304
	4. Noma	13	17	29	15	16	25	25	20	34	23	22	27	31
	5. Mortification	171	163	197	158	186	189	216	171	184	170	176	190	183
	Order 2.													
	1. Scrofula	354	305	381	447	443	446	464	380	382	437	405	465	553
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	841	752	812	838	965	1099	916	804	882	823	800	755	973
	3. Phthisis	6317	6137	7027	6935	7502	7107	7545	7196	7424	7369	7670	7648	7716
	4. Hydrocephalus	1470	1345	1603	1595	1599	1560	1531	1351	1529	1498	1427	1507	1582
III.	**Order 1.**													
	1. Cephalitis	550	525	537	528	573	635	603	510	539	575	561	540	522
	2. Apoplexy	1250	1326	1250	1162	1339	1323	1382	1306	1340	1423	1475	1544	1489
	3. Paralysis	1109	1153	1063	1021	1212	1276	1180	1133	1064	1184	1217	1264	1243
	4. Insanity	89	94	112	114	132	115	133	78	97	87	87	58	72
	5. Chorea	2	13	10	9	10	12	12	5	3	7	8	7	11
	6. Epilepsy	342	286	325	370	413	377	399	373	395	409	386	324	313
	7. Convulsions	2062	1762	2024	2029	2183	2144	1937	1872	1907	2119	1953	2135	2161
	8. *Brain Disease, &c*	675	651	617	645	664	693	715	679	749	767	870	877	925
	Order 2.													
	1. Pericarditis	121	122	138	116	94	130	122	115	103	122	117	121	97
	2. Aneurism	85	89	80	69	104	87	84	90	71	86	94	102	108
	3. *Heart Disease, &c*	1725	1754	1955	1971	2151	2062	2188	2108	2197	2313	2468	2688	2645

Class.	Mean Temperature	49°·9	49°·3	49°·4	50°·6	47°·7	49°·1	46°·9	49°·1	51°·1	49°·2	50°·8	47°·0	49°·4
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
		364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.
III.	**Order 3.**													
	1. Laryngitis	192	189	198	202	239	329	283	283	308	317	274	268	381
	2. Bronchitis	3243	3282	3992	3744	5223	4549	5512	4482	5716	6388	4974	6719	6465
	3. Pleurisy	151	131	189	154	169	156	202	145	123	138	147	155	159
	4. Pneumonia	3593	3108	3684	3271	3938	3976	3992	3621	3887	4150	3076	4389	3665
	5. Asthma	658	726	816	627	833	661	728	585	608	586	517	553	582
	6. *Lung Disease, &c.*	415	386	433	437	429	390	397	341	248	329	317	360	483
	Order 4.													
	1. Gastritis	87	98	103	79	76	82	102	86	87	85	123	95	72
	2. Enteritis	407	372	363	394	329	324	297	262	290	272	292	273	303
	3. Peritonitis	216	217	217	213	192	203	257	202	201	225	229	217	230
	4. Ascites	106	111	132	126	155	147	172	164	153	117	145	162	124
	5. Ulceration of Intestines	117	95	115	139	140	144	122	122	136	126	109	118	130
	6. Hernia	130	128	138	137	148	149	166	137	159	141	138	153	161
	7. Ileus	122	133	142	144	161	162	150	151	149	147	149	150	184
	8. Intussusception	60	44	39	47	46	47	50	55	63	43	48	43	54
	9. Stricture of Intestines	33	47	42	44	37	49	36	44	38	42	31	53	48
	10. Fistula	17	19	24	15	30	26	19	19	26	27	26	18	19
	11. *Stomach Disease, &c.*	301	249	288	293	299	278	292	255	296	342	305	291	301
	12. *Pancreas Disease, &c.*	1	1	5	1	3	7	......	5	2	4	3	1	2
	13. Hepatitis	174	195	190	207	215	213	181	177	152	171	180	145	183
	14. Jaundice	162	141	166	186	156	182	181	169	197	179	177	176	192
	15. *Liver Disease, &c.*	578	542	571	589	651	615	496	569	660	638	666	705	719
	16. *Spleen Disease, &c.*	11	12	13	16	12	15	13	15	17	14	24	11	13
	Order 5.													
	1. Nephritis	22	28	32	29	35	42	27	42	23	37	41	35	33
	2. Ischuria	10	10	14	11	10	10	11	7	12	7	16	10	19

	3. Nephria	121	136	136	148	184	195	200	237	250	267	293	331	379
	4. Diabetes	40	45	41	48	54	62	38	50	55	46	53	68	77
	5. Stone	30	31	26	33	38	33	34	41	30	29	36	34	30
	6. Cystitis	40	31	26	35	36	37	37	30	38	48	29	38	39
	7. *Kidney Disease, &c*	285	287	281	298	321	302	274	329	328	397	369	372	322
	ORDER 6.													
	1. Ovarian Dropsy	50	60	46	46	46	58	49	38	51	45	67	49	50
	2. *Uterus Disease, &c.*	156	152	159	150	140	150	149	127	150	160	164	144	156
	ORDER 7.													
	1. Arthritis	6	8	12	19	15	11	15	10	11	11	6	11	11
	2. *Joint Disease, &c.*	177	175	178	180	190	179	181	167	164	171	154	165	163
	ORDER 8.													
	1. Phlegmon	113	115	114	130	149	159	177	180	157	150	144	131	106
	2. Ulcer	57	53	47	50	55	69	74	66	61	48	64	62	68
	3. *Skin Disease, &c.*	37	42	46	48	33	51	42	50	59	64	55	81	60
IV.	ORDER 1.													
	1. Premature Birth	1256	1318	1555	1572	1611	1729	1631	1573	1630	873	909	930	966
	2. Cyanosis	These *Malformations* in 1849–57 are not distinguished,									80	99	86	107
	3. Spina Bifida	but are included in the next line following.									48	41	40	51
	4. Other Malformations	171	176	160	197	189	200	200	191	183	82	72	82	86
	5. Teething	552	499	598	564	673	732	674	574	714	688	710	776	827
	ORDER 2.													
	1. Paramenia	16	11	8	15	10	5	6	7	8	5	15	8	16
	2. Childbirth (*see* Metria)	244	244	231	262	252	263	272	246	227	265	257	254	234
	ORDER 3.													
	1. Old Age	2239	2149	2334	2315	2429	2290	2468	2130	2360	2413	2279	2388	2516
	ORDER 4.													
	1. Atrophy and Debility	1342	1146	1314	1336	1805	2073	2038	1837	2008	2591	2577	2676	2877

Class.	Mean Temperature	40°·9	49°·3	4°9·4	50°·6	47°·7	49°·1	46°·9	49°·1	51°·1	49°·2	50°·8	47°·0	49°·4
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
		364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	371 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.	364 Days.
V.	Order I. (*Accident or Negligence.*)													
	1. Fractures and Contusions	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	713	645	663	719
	2. Wounds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	42	32	29	27
	3. Burns and Scalds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	309	332	326	337
	4. Poison	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	48	46	45	60
	5. Drowning	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235	282	257	299
	6. Suffocation	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	230	288	328	354
	7. Otherwise	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	48	67	74
	Order 3. (*Homicide.*)													
	1. Murder and Manslaughter	*In this part of the Table which comprises Deaths in 1849–57 the Violent Deaths are not distinguished according to Orders, &c., but are placed indiscriminately in the next line following.									53	93	136	115
	Order 4. (*Suicide.*)													
	1. Wounds — Gunshot	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	14	17	12
	1. Wounds — Cut, Stab	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60	62	54	46
	2. Poison	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	44	41	56	40
	3. Drowning	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	36	37	51	44
	4. Hanging	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	76	86	93	98
	5. Otherwise	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	16	14	21
	Order 5. (*Execution.*)													
	1. Hanging	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	1	2	1
	Violent Deaths (not classed)	1408	1519	1654	1770	1977	1790	1870	1839	2017	1	......	......	......
	Sudden Deaths (cause unascertained)	714	676	516	431	497	651	652	530	508	476	247	138	164
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	510	567	568	642	889	884	779	681	652	379	498	535	549

Note.—Where a person is "found drowned" the coroners, as in some other cases, do not always succeed in discovering whether the case is a suicide, a murder, or an accident. All such cases are classed under "accident or negligence." Cases of "infantile fever" are classed with those of typhoid, relapsing, and other continued fevers, under one name "typhus." Cases of "rheumatic fever" are classed with "rheumatism;" of "hæmorrhage" and "abscess" with the diseases of the organs affected. Cases of "neglect" and "cold," except when the result of "privation" (Class I.; 3; 1), are placed (with notes) under deaths by "accident or negligence" (V.; 1; 7). As "stricture of the urethra" is almost invariably the result of gonorrhœa, it is classed as I.; 2; 2.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN FRANCE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1816–1859.

YEAR.	DEATHS.		TOTAL DEATHS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.
	MALES.	FEMALES.		
1817	382,813	365,410	748,223	944,125
1818	376,412	375,495	751,907	913,855
1819	398,260	389,795	788,055	987,918
1820	389,822	380,884	770,706	958,833
1821	377,062	374,152	751,214	963,358
1822	391,443	382,719	774,162	972,796
1823	376,101	366,634	742,735	964,021
1824	385,785	377,821	763,606	984,152
1825	400,444	397,568	798,012	973,986
1826	419,613	416,045	835,658	993,191
1827	399,864	391,261	791,125	980.196
1828	421,956	415,189	837,149	976,547
1829	405,366	398,087	803,453	964.527
1830	408,545	401,285	809,830	967,824
1831	405,902	396,859	802,761	986,709
1832	466,109	467,624	933,733	938,186
1833	408,910	403,578	812,548	969,983
1834	462,158	455,670	917,828	986.490
1835	414,625	401,788	816,413	993,833
1836	390,380	381,320	771,700	979.820
1837	440,007	438,694	878,701	943,349
1838	426,899	419,300	846,199	961.476
1839	391,765	388,835	780,600	957.740
1840	410,853	405,633	816,486	952,318
1841	409,128	395,634	804,762	976,929
1842	422,999	413,153	836,152	982,896
*1841–45	394,815	391,458	786,273	976,030
*1846–50	424,985	423,363	848,348	949,594
1851	398,160	400,977	799,137	971,371
1852	406,132	414,605	820,737	964,959
1853	396,917	398,690	795,607	936,967
1854	494,630	498,149	992,779	†923,461
1855	465,816	471,017	936,833	941,678
1856	415,528	419,489	835,017	961,351
1857	419,720	423,241	842,961	980,001
1858	434,605	430,646	865,251	991,172

* Average.

† In 1854 the deaths exceeded the births for the first time in 47 years.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN FRANCE, FROM 1817–1842.

Years.	Births.				Total.	Deaths.		Total.	Increase of Population by Births.	Marriages.
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1817	456,570	425,002	31,887	30,666	944,125	382,813	365,410	748,223	195,902	205,244
1818	440,972	414,332	30,216	28,335	913,855	376,412	375,495	751,907	161,948	212,979
1819	475,651	446,606	33,660	32,001	987,918	398,260	389,795	788,055	199,863	215,088
1820	460,463	432,121	33,915	32,434	958,933	389,822	380,884	770,706	188,227	208,893
1821	463,069	432,803	34,552	32,934	963,358	377,062	374,152	751,214	212,144	221,868
1822	465,274	437,774	35,820	33,928	972,796	391,443	382,719	774,162	198,634	247,497
1823	460,807	433,552	35,710	33,952	964,021	376,101	366,634	742,735	221,286	262,020
1824	471,490	441,488	36,280	34,894	984,152	385,785	377,821	763,606	220,546	231,680
1825	468,151	436,443	35,381	34,011	973,986	400,444	397,568	798,012	175,974	243,674
1826	474,837	445,883	37,061	35,410	993,191	419,613	416,045	835,658	157,533	247,194
1827	469,209	440,219	36,098	34,670	980,196	399,864	391,261	791,125	189,071	255,738
1828	465,745	440,098	35,924	34,780	976,547	421,956	415,189	837,145	139,402	246,839
1829	460,887	434,289	35,276	34,075	964,527	405,366	398,087	803,453	161,074	248,796
1830	461,757	436,820	35,229	34,018	967,824	408,545	401,285	809,830	157,994	270,900
1831	472,614	442,684	36,415	34,996	986,709	405,902	396,859	802,761	183,948	246,438
1832	449,096	421,413	34,422	33,255	938,186	466,109	467,624	933,733	4,453	242,041
1833	464,140	434,345	36,460	35,038	969,983	408,970	403,578	812,548	157,435	264,061
1834	470,958	441,973	37,760	35,799	986,490	462,158	455,670	917,828	68,662	271,222
1835	474,098	445,008	38,270	36,457	993,833	414,625	401,788	816,413	177,420	275,008
1836	467,002	439,316	37,436	36,066	979,820	390,380	381,320	771,700	208,120	274,145
1837	450,039	423,481	35,308	34,521	943,349	440,007	438,694	878,701	64,648	266,554
1838	459,513	431,874	35,350	34,739	961,476	426,899	419,300	846,199	115,277	273,174
1839	456,571	430,816	36,094	34,259	957,740	391,765	388,835	780,600	177,140	266,890
1840	453,559	428,516	35,815	34,428	952,318	410,853	405,633	816,486	135,832	281,998
1841	467,178	438,913	35,671	35,167	976,929	409,128	395,634	804,762	172,167	283,902
1842	470,894	442,074	35,415	34,513	982,896	422,999	413,153	836,152	146,744	280,412

Annual Mortality in the City of Vienna, from 1805 *to* 1839, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	DEATHS.	YEARS.	DEATHS.	YEARS.	DEATHS.	YEARS.	DEATHS.
1805	16,742	1814	15,309	1823	11,160	1832	17,107
1806	20,359	1815	11,520	1824	10,537	1833	15,127
1807	13,764	1816	12,306	1825	10,959	1834	13,954
1808	14,924	1817	12,742	1826	12,190	1835	....
1809	20,218	1818	11,070	1827	12,363	1836	19,562
1810	17,445	1819	11,501	1828	13,764	1837	16,177
1811	15,359	1820	10,822	1829	13,468	1838	14,339
1812	14,407	1821	10,411	1830	13,708	1539	15,643
1813	12,971	1822	11,828	1831	16,784		

Annual Mortality in the City of Vienna, from 1805 *to* 1839, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	MEAN POPULATION.	TOTAL DEATHS.	ANNUAL DEATHS.	ANNUAL MORTALITY PER CENT.
1805–9	232,915	86,007	17,201	7·385
1810–14	236,980	75,491	15,098	6·372
1815–19	253,915	59,139	11,828	4·658
1820–24	272,899	54,758	10,952	4·013
1825–29	291,113	62,744	12,549	4·311
1830–34	319,281	76,680	15,336	4·803
1835–39	335,414	65,721	16,430	4·898

Number of Deaths in the Austrian Empire in the Four Years, 1834, 1837, 1839, 1840.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Total.			
	1834	1837	1839	1840	1834	1837	1839	1840	1834	1837	1839	1840
Austria, Lower	24,531	26,896	26,328	27,087	23,874	24,372	24,188	24,088	48,405	51,268	50,516	51,175
" Upper	12,638	12,965	12,010	11,910	12,124	12,698	11,583	11,872	24,762	25,663	23,593	23,872
Styria	13,763	13,671	14,086	14,830	13,706	13,315	13,408	14,412	27,469	26,986	27,494	29,042
Carinthia and Carniola	10,297	9,285	10,290	11,259	10,542	9,249	10,019	10,795	20,839	18,534	20,309	22,054
Illyrian Coast	6,873	6,372	7,577	7,880	6,390	6,035	7,320	7,389	13,263	12,407	14,897	15,269
Tyrol	12,464	10,716	10,964	11,228	12,064	10,412	10,299	10,884	24,528	21,128	21,263	22,112
Bohemia	60,471	70,225	60,460	57,926	59,159	68,938	58,084	57,602	119,630	139,163	118,544	115,528
Moravia and Silesia	33,268	35,055	31,554	30,960	31,989	34,193	30,601	29,413	65,257	69,248	62,155	60,373
Galicia	68,654	81,486	73,395	....	67,691	81,971	72,580	....	136,345	163,457	145,975	156,814
Dalmatia	3,937	4,520	4,599	4,894	3,644	4,220	4,532	4,895	7,581	8,740	9,131	9,789
Sum	246,896	271,191	251,263	....	241,183	265,403	242,614	....	488,079	536,594	493,877	505,938
Lombardy	45,662	41,594	45,519	43,911	41,306	38,879	42,530	40,736	86,968	80,473	88,049	84,647
Venice	36,903	34,633	35,116	35,029	33,817	32,594	33,297	33,483	70,720	67,227	68,413	69,255
Sum	82,565	76,227	80,635	....	75,123	71,473	75,827	....	157,688	147,700	156,462	153,902
Total	329,461	347,418	331,898	....	316,306	336,876	318,441	....	645,767	684,294	650,339	....
Hungary	150,000	154,000	158,000	....	144,000	149,000	151,000	....	294,000	203,000	309,000	....
Transylvania	22,546	22,361	22,110	....	24,279	21,047	20,641	....	49,825	43,408	42,751	....
Military Frontier	19,885	20,170	23,896	25,236	19,265	20,287	23,415	23,788	39,150	40,457	47,311	49,024
Grand Total	524,892	543,949	535,904	....	503,850	527,210	513,497	....	1,028,742	1,071,159	1,049,401	....

Births, Deaths, and Population of Wurtemberg from the year 1833 *to* 1842.

YEARS.	Increase by Births.				TOTAL.	Decrease by Death		TOTAL.	The Population at the end of each year.		TOTAL.
	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1833	29,031	27,570	3,602	3,450	63,653	26,428	26,066	52,494	773,561	813,887	1,587,448
1834	34,876	32,201	4,708	4,504	76,289	36,451	35,252	71,703	776,965	816,102	1,593,067
1835	31,144	29,545	4,265	4,118	69,072	25,660	24,505	50,165	786,619	825,180	1,611,799
1836	31,776	29,913	4,182	4,075	69,896	28,481	26,663	55,144	793,973	832,692	1,626,665
1837	31,938	30,430	4,172	3,941	70,481	31,309	30,402	61,711	798,259	836,264	1,634,523
1838	32,298	30,452	4,012	3,813	70,575	28,885	27,540	56,425	806,311	843,528	1,649,839
1839	32,369	30,531	3,964	3,977	70,841	27,151	26,327	53,478	815,057	851,342	1,666,399
1840	32,695	30,333	4,071	3,943	71,042	26,883	26,216	53,099	824,457	858,711	1,683,168
1841	34,398	32,088	4,275	4,108	74,869	29,763	28,598	58,361	831,656	865,560	1,697,216
1842	34,414	32,183	4,373	4,486	75,456	29,895	28,976	58,871	840,339	873,179	1,713,518

PRUSSIA.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, from 1816 *to* 1841.

Years.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Illegitimate Births.	Still-born. Included in the previous columns of Births and Deaths.
1816	117,448	448,052	287,101	33,388	......
1817	112,305	454,609	307,035	33,629	......
1818	111,484	463,852	313,983	31,142	......
1819	111,084	492,799	334,483	34,125	......
1820	109,625	484,398	296,909	33,875	......
1821	106,000	504,161	287,573	35,570	......
1822	106,160	502,962	314,524	36,288	......
1823	102,247	498,686	318,899	35,326	15,969
1824	107,472	505,338	318,520	35,159	16,855
1825	112,171	523,653	327,354	36,933	17,570
1826	111,999	525,623	355,132	36,913	17,847
1827	106,270	490,675	365,585	33,402	16,730
1828	104,788	499,507	372,880	32,259	16,927
1829	108,627	495,483	388,255	31,937	16,884
1830	110,534	497,241	390,702	33,260	17,031
1831	98,673	490,562	462,665	35,106	17,258
1832	127,217	481,973	421,128	32,258	17,005
1833	130,540	537,474	413,894	37,551	19,284
1834	129,818	556,642	424,013	40,750	20,407
1835	123,953	533,215	318,943	37,999	20,053
1836	125,391	550,622	375,588	38,162	20,945
1837	128,022	557,893	438,603	39,501	21,139
1838	123,644	566,400	392,990	39,774	......
1839	128,676	574,974	430,098	39,919	......
1840	132,281	587,275	418,624	40,948	22,130
1841	136,188	591,505	415,256	42,129	22,754
TOTAL..	3,022,617	13,415,574	9,552,737	937,302	......

Table *showing the Births and Deaths in Austria, with the Italian provinces, not including Hungary, Transylvania, or the Military Frontier, from* 1827 *to* 1842 *inclusive.*

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1827	764,250	579,428	184,882
1828	......	......	115,828
1829	......	......	92,648
1830	......	......	140,003
1831	714,987	815,766	70,799*
1832	748,552	722,655	25,907
1833	815,293	665,731	149,562
1834	814,389	645,767	168,622
1835	817,971	657,182	160,789
1836	812,845	763,915	48,930†
1837	836,851	684,294	152,557
1838	..... .	......	......
1839	827,902	650,330	177,563
1840	837,040	659,840	177,200
1841	840,852	644,447	196,405
1842	894,711	694,122	200,589

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* Cholera was epidemic, and the deaths exceeded the births by 70,799. The epidemic was most fatal in Hungary and Transylvania—not included in these returns.

† Cholera was epidemic in the Italian provinces, and destroyed, according to the list, 30,407 persons.

DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE WHOLE, OR IN PARTS OF FIVE STATES OF EUROPE.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.
England....................	342,547*	338,979*	359,634*	343,847*	349,519*
France.................. ...	846,199	780,600	816,486	804,762	836,152
Austria (except Hungary, etc.).	....	639,737†	649,410†	633,600†	682,208†
Prussia.....................	371,990‡	408,411†	396,494†	392,502†	....
Russia (part of).............	....	....	....	....	1,856,183

* Still-born not registered. † Still-born subtracted. ‡

	YEAR.	POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATHS.		ANNUAL MORTALITY.	
			YEARS.	NUMBERS.	PER CT.	LIVING TO ONE DEATH.
England......	1841	15,927,867	1838–42	346,905	2·207	45
France.......	1841	34,213,929	1838–42	816,840	2·397	42
Prussia.......	1840	14,928,501	1838–41	392,349	2·658	38
Austria......	1840	21,571,594	1839–42	651,239	2·995	33
Russia.......	1842	49,525,420	1842	1,856,183	3·590	28

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, IN THE FREE CITY OF FRANKFORT AND SACHSENHAUSEN, FROM 1837 TO 1842.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	SONS.	DAUGHTERS.	AMONGST WHICH	
						Still-born.	Twins.
1837	306	1,244	1,138	....	....	....	.. .
1838	311	1,178	1,176	....	....	....	....
1839	342	1,197	1,209	....	....	....	....
1840	325	1,062	1,227	643	584	63	11
1841	276	1,218	1,266	641	625	81	17
1842	271	1,127	1,291	649	642	63	19

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN THE KINGDOM OF HANOVER, FROM 1832 TO 1842.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.								MARRIED COUPLES.	DIED.			EXCESS OF BORN ALIVE.
	LEGITIMATE.		ILLEGITIMATE.		TOTAL BORN ALIVE.	STILL-BORN.		TOTAL STILL-BORN.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL DEATHS.	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.		BOYS.	GIRLS.						
1832	22,601	21,675	2,028	1,969	48,273	1,105	803	1,908	16,227	19,971	19,835	39,806	8,467
1833	25,419	24,157	2,477	2,329	54,382	1,210	922	2,132	17,816	18,543	18,839	37,382	17,000
1834	25,883	24,250	2,733	2,664	55,530	1,282	985	2,267	17,654	20,586	20,853	41,439	14,091
1835	25,467	24,207	2,819	2,577	55,070	1,283	936	2,219	18,492	18,951	18,801	37,752	17,318
1836	25,193	23,854	2,700	2,535	54,282	1,301	924	2,225	18,819	19,184	19,106	38,286	15,996
1837	24,737	23,240	2,583	2,511	53,071	1,263	893	2,156	18,872	20,715	20,766	41,480	11,591
1838	26,290	24,663	2,717	2,569	56,239	1,294	912	2,206	18,967	19,033	19,210	38,245	17,994
1839	25,379	24,034	2,773	2,696	54,882	1,322	952	2,274	19,121	19,484	19,735	39,218	15,664
1840	25,111	23,827	2,644	2,566	54,148	1,315	915	2,230	19,511	18,580	19,082	37,666	16,482
1841	25,535	24,537	2,855	2,632	55,559	1,270	955	2,225	17,977	20,275	20,568	40,843	14,716
Total of ten years,	251,615	238,444	26,329	25,048	541,436	12,645	9,197	21,842	129,967	195,322	196,795	392,117	149,319
Average of each year,	49,006		5,138		54,144	....	....	2,184	12,997	.....	.....	39,212	14,932
For the year 1842,	50,072		5,487		55,559	....	....	2,225	13,365	.....	.....	40,843	14,716
Excess over average, or under,	⋈ 1,066		⋈ 349		⋈ 1,415	....	....	⋈ 41	⋈ 368	.....	.....	⋈ 1,631	— 216

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SWEDEN

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in three Decennial Periods.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			MARRIAG
	MALES.	FEMALES.	SUM.	MALES.	FEMALES.	SUM.	
1796	40,467	38,979	79,446	28,502	27,972	56,474	19,74[illegible]
1797	40,955	38,957	79,912	27,764	27,065	54,829	19,4[illegible]
1793	40,368	38,230	78,598	27,186	26,680	53,865	19,[illegible]
17 9	38,666	36,608	75,274	29,950	29,242	59,192	17,[illegible]
1800	34,764	32,812	67,576	36,751	37,177	73,928	17,[illegible]
1801	36,245	34,884	70,629	30,529	30,794	61,323	17,[illegible]
1802	38,549	36,850	75,399	28,209	28,023	56,232	18,[illegible]
1803	38,204	36,440	74,644	28,401	28,176	56,577	19,[illegible]
1804	39,035	37,408	76,443	29,995	29,589	59,584	19,[illegible]
1805	39,129	37,423	76,552	28,168	28,495	56,663	20,1[illegible]
Sum	386,882	368,091	754,473	295,455	293,218	588,668	187,[illegible]
1816	44,765	42,879	87,644	28,639	27,586	56,225	23,0[illegible]
1817	42,743	41,078	83,821	30,456	30,407	60,868	20,[illegible]
1818	43,971	41,743	85,714	31,410	30,335	61,745	21,247
1819	43,168	41,8 2	84,250	35,182	34,699	69,881	20,796
1820	43,514	41,327	84,841	31,572	31,358	62,930	21,723
1821	47,156	44,916	92,072	33,466	32,950	66,416	22,890
1822	48,242	46,067	94,309	30,500	28,890	59,390	24,481
1823	50,187	48,072	98,250	28,802	27,265	56,067	23,998
1824	47,793	45,784	93,577	29,071	27,185	56,256	.23,907
1825	51,095	49,220	100,315	29,180	27,285	56,465	23,640
Sum	462,634	442,168	904,802	308,278	297,960	606,238	226,812
1826	49,614	47,511	97,125	32,387	30,640	63,027	22,526
1827	45,035	43,103	88,138	32,963	31,957	64,920	20,339
1828	48,635	46,719	95,354	39,226	36,634	75,860	22,440
1829	50,838	48,650	99,488	42,415	40,304	82,719	22,581
1830	48,469	46,157	94,626	35,783	33,468	69,251	22,223
Total of the years 1831–35	244,191	232,608	476,799	172,704	166,627	339,331	110,283
Sum	486,782	464,748	951,530	355,478	339,630	695,108	220,390

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30.		Excess of Births.			Excess of Deaths.		
emales.	s.	Males.	Females.	Total of both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Total of both Sexes.
729		556	154	710	...	...	...
654		756	988	1,744	...	...	...
580		1,666	2,065	3,731	...	...	...
551		1,721	1,701	3,422	...	...	...
517		4,239	4,104	8,343	...	...	...
526		4,590	3,851	8,441	...	...	...
593		3,439	3,041	6,480	...	...	...
707		484	1,068	1,552	...	...	...
994		...	...	...	6,420	5,894	12,314
746		311	...	311	...	257	257
718		1,244	717	1,961	...	...	...
606		4,000	3,409	7,409	...	...	...
705		...	...	...	1,832	1,241	3,073
570		684	1,067	1,751	...	...	...
541		5,102	4,595	9,697	...	...	...
546		7,508	6,984	14,492	...	...	...
476		7,214	6.599	13,813	...	...	...
534		6,049	5,037	11,086	...	...	...
643		6,128	5,550	11,678	...	...	...
629		7,326	6,643	13,969	...	...	...
605		7,282	6,757	14,039	...	...	...
628		6,838	6,610	13,448	...	...	...
546		8,709	7,708	16,417	...	...	...
538		7,331	7,076	14,407	...	...	...
549		9,108	8,547	17.655	...	...	...
590		9,042	8,355	17,397	...	...	...
576		7,919	7,228	15,147	...	...	...
547		7,071	6.479	13,550	...	...	...
543		8,540	7,283	15,823	...	...	...
557		7,498	6,648	14,146	...	...	...
558		6,719	6,004	12,723	...	...	...
571		6,983	6,163	13,146	...	...	...
664		6,416	5,646	12,062	...	...	...
590		5,721	5,163	10,884	...	...	...
579		8,054	7,575	15,629	...	...	...
1.206	2	176,248	160,815	337,063	8,252	7,392	15,644

Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Russia, 1842.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1842	Population	24,559,414	24,966,006	49,525,420
	Married	501,850	501,850	1,002,700
	Births	1,127,122	1,078,300	2,205,422
	Deaths	931,635	924,548	1,856,183

ST. PETERSBURGH.

YEARS.	Mean Population.	Mean Annual		Mean Annual Deaths.	Mean Annual Deaths under 5 Years of Age.
		Illegitimate Births.	Births.		
1808-11	340.696	829	7,805	10,811	3,488
1812-15	364,274	1,105	7,919	12,051	3,897
1816-19	364,653	1,102	7,927	10,181	3,867
1820-23	377,411	1,223	8,292	9,754	3,001
1824-27	427,176	1,598	8,976	10,936	3,355
1828-30	445,514	1,809	9,625	10,071	3,451
1831-32	448,795	.....	9,973	18,516	3,700

RUSSIA.

Table of Births and Deaths in the Years 1801–33.

Years.	Males.		Excess of Male Births over Deaths.	Females.		Excess of Female Births over Deaths.	Difference be-twe'n columns 3 and 6.
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1801...	627,418	382,157	245,261	552,058	344,144	207,914	37,347
1802...	690,985	353,283	337,702	603,486	335,151	268,335	69,367
1803...	674,068	412,142	261,926	603,253	379,837	223,416	38,510
1804...	715,354	409,137	306,217	642,933	380,681	262,252	43,965
1805...	716,925	425,072	291,853	644,209	393,361	250,848	41,005
1806...	711,601	441,633	269,968	634,564	403,870	230,694	39,274
1807...	703,622	454,092	249,530	630,970	411,992	218,978	30,552
1808...	703,748	465,552	238,196	630,382	426,100	204,282	33,914
1809...	698,213	440,457	257,756	623,090	408,589	224,501	43,255
1810...	722,049	465,136	256,913	652,877	438,844	214,033	42,880
1811...	706,994	504,082	202,912	634,256	462,383	171,873	31,039
1812...	663,741	561,386	102,355	600,650	469,972	130,678	—28,323
1813...	577,939	575,490	2,449	521,467	526,656	—5,189	7,638
1814...	643,388	447,561	195,827	584,683	390,261	194,422	1.405
1815...	700,886	460,339	240,547	635,634	433,972	201,662	38,885
1816...	768,958	419,082	349,876	722,742	410,783	311,959	37,917
1817...	772,958	416,352	356,606	700,338	399,499	300,839	55,767
1818...	765,421	448,821	316,600	691,424	439,274	252,150	64,450
1819...	796,426	467,668	328,758	725,708	451,441	274,267	54,491
1820...	827,729	467,683	360,046	742,670	449,997	292,673	67.373
1821...	808,008	482,071	325,937	737,671	463,017	272,654	51.283
1822...	806,137	494,842	311,295	733,851	482,411	251,440	59,855
1823...	854,685	493,392	361,293	778,916	475,866	303,050	58,243
1824...	861,485	473,481	388,004	784,739	458,820	325,919	62,085
1825...	890,641	544,996	345,645	814,974	526,210	288,764	56,881
1826...	857,467	606,879	250,588	787,554	587,756	199,798	50.790
1827...	902,673	600,162	352,511	892,106	577,889	314,217	38.294
1828...	920,449	607,233	301,210	850,897	587,324	353,428	47,782
1829...	996,270	619,239	377,031	926,425	597,469	328,956	48,075
1830...	951,640	682,709	268,931	892,576	654,532	238,044	30,887
1831...	936,738	823,608	113,130	884,314	797,665	86,649	26,481
1832...	992,663	615,956	376,707	932,442	594,691	337,751	38,956
1833...	942,836	779,140	163,696	902,209	766,151	136,058	27,638
TOTAL.	25,960,115	16,842,694	9,117,276 7,769,315	23,696,068	15,926,608	7,774,504 —5,189	1,376,284 —28,323
			1,347,961			7,769,315	1,347,961
Mean of the 33 Years.	786,670	510,385	276,285	718,062	482,624	235,438	408,47

Births and Deaths in Russia from 1801–33.

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1801	1,179,476	726,301	453,175
1802	1,294,471	688,434	606,017
1803	1,277.321	791,979	485,342
1804	1,858,287	789,818	568,469
1805	1,361,134	818,433	542,701
1806	1,346,165	845.503	500,662
1807	1,334,592	866,084	468,508
1808	1,384,130	891,652	442,478
1809	1,321,303	849.046	471,257
1810	1,374,926	903,980	470,946
1811	1,339,250	966.465	372,785
1812	1,264,391	1,031,358	233,033
1813	1.099,406	1,102,146	*2,740
1814	1.228,071	837,822	390,249
1815	1,336,520	894,311	442,209
1816	1,491,700	829,865	661,835
1817	1,473,296	815,851	657,445
1818	1,456,845	888,095	568,750
1819	1.522,134	919,109	603,025
1820	1,570,399	917,680	652,719
1821	1,545.879	945,088	600.790
1822	1,539.954	977,353	562,601
1823	1,633,601	969.258	664,343
1824	1,646.224	932,301	713,923
1825	1,705,615	1,081,206	624,409
1826	1,645,021	1,194,635	450,386
1827	1,794,779	1,158,051	636.728
1828	1,771,346	1,194,557	576,789
1829	1,922.695	1.216,708	705,987
1830	1.844,216	1,337,241	506.975
1831	1,821,052	1,621,273	199,779
1832	1,925.105	1,210.647	714.458
1833	1,845,045	1,545,291	299,754
TOTAL	49,656.183	32.769.802	16.886.881

* Excess of deaths.

I regret that I have not been able to bring these statistics up to the present date in more countries; there is considerable difficulty in obtaining them, and as your report is printed so early in the year, if an application is not made in season, and prompt attention not given to the subject, or if those of whom the request is made are not in a condition to respond at once, they cannot, as in the present case, be obtained.

Should I, however, have the privilege of making another similar report at the beginning of next year, I will remedy all these defects.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS RAMSAY,
Registrar of Records and Statistics.

REPORT

OF

JOHN SLOWEY,

Superintendent of Markets.

City Inspector's Department,
Bureau of Markets,
New York, January 1, 1863.

Daniel E. Delavan, Esq., *City Inspector:*

Sir—As requested, I submit herewith my annual report of the condition of the different public markets in the city of New York, with such statistical statements and suggestions as it seems to me proper to bring to your notice.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

1st. Franklin Market.—This market remains substantially in the same condition as at the date of my last report. I again renew the recommendation then made, that it be abolished. It is useless in the section where located, and its site could be made to yield a very much larger revenue to the city if occupied for other purposes.

2d. Washington Market.—This market remains in the same condition as last year—a dilapidated, unsightly structure; and the lapse of time only serves to convince me more strongly that a building better suited to the requirements of the present age, and more in harmony with modern ideas, should be built upon the "*West* Washington Market" site, and the old "Washington Market" property be sold.

The limits of market accommodation at this point are being rapidly contracted by the putting down of railroad tracks on Greenwich and Washington streets. If a market is to be maintained there, some other than the present plan must be adopted for the accommodation of country wagons and other vehicles which are permitted by present ordinances to occupy the streets in the vicinity of the markets.

3d. West Washington Market.—The old "Washington Market" removed, this is, in my opinion, the most valuable site for a market-house in the section of the city where located.

4th. FULTON MARKET.—The business of this market has become almost entirely a wholesale one, its butchers and dealers principally supplying ships and hotels. The market, except that portion directly on the river front, appropriated to the sale of fish, which is miserably dilapidated, is in fair condition. I again earnestly recommend the entire rebuilding of the wholesale fish market, as it is the most important, indeed, the *only* market of the kind in the city.

5th. CENTRE MARKET.—This market is in very fair condition, except the accommodations in that portion used for the sale of vegetables. The immense brick pillars might, I think, be removed, and their places supplied by iron columns. This change would give considerable additional room.

6th. ESSEX MARKET.—Excepting several additional vacant stalls, I have nothing new to report regarding this market.

7th. GOUVERNEUR MARKET—I again refer to my report of last year, in relation to this market. It is in good condition, but not required for market purposes.

8th. TOMPKINS MARKET.—There are several vacant stalls in this market. Otherwise, it is in excellent condition.

9th. JEFFERSON MARKET.—I renew my recommendation, that the shed attached to the north side of this market be entirely rebuilt. Otherwise, the market is in very fair condition.

10th. UNION MARKET—In very fair condition.

11th. CATHARINE MARKET—I again call attention to that portion of this market used for the sale of fish and vegetables. It requires rebuilding and rearranging, so as to accommodate the parties now occupying it.

12th. CLINTON MARKET—In fair condition. I think the open space at the foot of Canal street could be advantageously used as a stand for country wagons. This would materially relieve the lower portion of the city, and furnish readier market facilities to those living up town than are now enjoyed.

INCOME FROM MARKET PROPERTY.

The amount received by the Finance Department for rent of stalls, &c., in the public markets during the year past, was $136,989.13.

Regarding all the circumstances, this is a remarkable result. It proves, in connection with other things, that, no matter how desperate may be the fortunes of our great country, the city of New York must continue to be the great centre of trade under all political convulsions.

I again earnestly recommend an extended system of public markets in the upper districts. Every day develops more and more the necessity for such accommodations. A growing population, moving yearly farther up town, must be supplied with market facilities in their immediate neighborhood: and the sooner such are furnished the better, for the reputation of our city and the comfort of its inhabitants.

I am happy to acknowledge that several of the suggestions in my last year's report have received attention, but there is still much to be done to render our market system at all commensurate to the needs of our citizens, or to place this great city upon anything like an equal footing with its sisters in other countries.

Our public market system is a permanent institution, and all the buildings and appliances designed to facilitate its operations should be built and arranged to accommodate the probable wants of our increasing population.

I know all the difficulties attending the step, but I confidently believe that such miserable, unsightly, inconvenient structures, as Washington, Fulton, Catharine, and other of our public markets, will not be permitted to remain much longer, and that their places will be supplied by such structures as are to be found in Paris and other European cities.

I am, sir, repectfully, yours,

JOHN SLOWEY,

Superintendent Public Markets.

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